"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy and colder; fresh north winds.

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SIGN PROTOCOLS WITH VENEZUELA

Mr. Bowen and Allies' Agents Conclude Preliminaries.

WILL RAISE THE BLOCKADE

Question of Preferential Treatment Referred to The Hague Tribunal—The Formalities Take Place at Midnight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the peace negotiations at Washington, to-night signed with each of the allies' representatives here a protocol providing for the immediate raising of the Venezuelan blockade and for the reference of the question of preferential treatment of the claims of the allies against Venezuela to The Hague Arbitration Tribunal.

The final formalities took place at the British Embassy. At 11:30 o'clock to-night Herbert Dering, First Secretary of the British Embassy, announced to The Associated Press that the British protocol had just been signed.

The Italian protocol was signed at 11:50 and the German protocol at 12:10 o'clock, the presence of Baron Sternburg at the White House musicale delaying a final close to the negotiations until after midnight.

The British protocol was in English, the Italian in Italian and German, and the German in German and English. Mr. Bowen signed in duplicate for Venezuela, Sir Michael Herbert for Great Britain, Signor Mayor des Planches for Italy, and Baron Speck von Sternburg for Germany.

Immediately on the signing of the last protocol cables were dispatched to London, Berlin, and Rome announcing the fact. It is expected that the commanders of the blockading fleet within the next twenty-four hours will receive their orders to withdraw their vessels at once.

By the provisions of these preliminary protocols, which have required more than three weeks of constant negotiations, Venezuela makes two distinct gains—the immediate raising of a blockade from which she had been suffering for some weeks and the return of all her vessels, war and merchant, which have been captured by the allied fleet.

Great Britain, Germany, and Italy receive advance payments of £5,500 each, Great Britain receiving her payment on the signature of the protocol, and Germany and Italy within thirty and sixty days from date. Germany, in addition, will receive five monthly payments until the full amount paid her in advance aggregates $340,000.

As a guarantee for the satisfaction of their claims, Mr. Bowen pledges the allies a share with the other creditor nations in 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the two ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. This percentage will be set aside, beginning with March 1, and retained in the Venezuelan Treasury until The Hague tribunal shall decide whether it shall be distributed without preference among the claimant nations or whether the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy shall receive preferential payments.

Italy, by her protocol, gains immediate payment of her first-class claims without further adjudication, as soon as the joint commission at Caracas shall have passed on the remainder of her claims.

In round numbers the adjudicated Italian claims amount to $560,000, from which will be subtracted the $27,500 to be paid her sixty days from the signature of her first protocol.

The Italian Ambassador also has secured for his Government the insertion in his protocol of an agreement that Venezuela will insert in her treaty with Italy the favored nation clause possessed by the other nations.

Great Britain has left her protocol unchanged since it was approved by the London Foreign Office some days ago.

It is stipulated by the protocols that the claims of the creditor nations shall be adjudicated by joint commissions to consist in each instance of a Venezuelan, a representative of the claimant power, and, in case of a disagreement, an umpire to be named by the President of the United States.

The protocols, in providing for reference of the question of preferential treatment to The Hague, do not state in detail the methods of procedure by which the case is to be laid before the tribunal. This will be done in a second set of protocols, the preparation of which will begin at once. It is provided, however, that not Venezuela alone, but all the other creditor nations, shall be permitted to appear with her before the tribunal in opposition to the allies for preferential payment.

Upon the signing of the protocols to-night congratulations were exchanged by the four negotiators.

Mr. Bowen then dispatched a brief cablegram to President Castro informing him of the signature of the protocols providing for the immediate raising of the blockade.

The British protocol consists of nine articles and the others are practically of the same length. All provide for the renewal of existing treaties of amity and commerce with Venezuela.

The customs receipts to be set aside for the powers pending the decision of The Hague are to be deposited in the Bank of England at Caracas.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Kaiser Averse to Having His Hands Tied by the "International Conscience."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that The Journal des Débats to-night refutes The North German Gazette's charge that The Débats especially censured Germany for the reluctance of the powers to refer the Venezuelan question to The Hague. The Débats states that the powers, having now no alternative but to refer the matter to The Hague, the organ of the Berlin Foreign Office would pretend that Germany never had any reluctance.

The correspondent points out that during the peace conference Germany was a very lukewarm adherent of the arbitration scheme. A matter for serious consideration is the general policy affecting the realization of the well-known German aspirations which make Germany reluctant to give to The Hague or to Holland anything like an international status.

Emperor William is distinctly averse to having his hands tied by the "International Conscience." If The Hague is allowed to settle several important cases the nations would prefer that this tribunal should redress grievances rather than the sagacity of rulers.

GERMANY ANSWERS CRITICS.

Semi-Official Statement Says the United States Could Not Be Eliminated.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—A semi-official answer to the criticisms of the German Government "for allowing the United States to have anything to do with the negotiations between the co-operating powers and Venezuela" was issued to-day, as follows:

"The United States's participation in the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy is regarded in many quarters as unfortunate and as hindering the result of the negotiations. Such a position can easily be understood, but justification for this criticism does not exist when the consequences of the United States's participation are used as a basis for attacking the Government.

"Certainly we would have reached the object desired more rapidly and better if we had been let alone with Venezuela, but every politician that knows the A B C of this question knew absolutely in advance that we would not have been let alone. Means for eliminating the United States from the controversy of the European powers with Venezuela there were not, and there are not now. A statesman who had acted on this assumption would have lost the game from the start. Even if President Roosevelt and his advisers wanted to remain neutral, as they tried to do, American public opinion would have compelled them to aid Venezuela in resisting the claims of the European powers. It is not a question of the imaginary defects and weaknesses of German statesmanship, but of fixed, immutable facts, ignoring which would have created a German-American complication in place of the German-Venezuelan incident. Many tendencies at home and abroad were working precisely in this direction, but quite without success.

"The patriotic publicists who call for treating this question according to the Bismarckian method can rest assured that this method is being applied. Carefully nursing the friendship of the United States is a Bismarckian tradition, as documents testify. In his relations with the United States he never wore cuirassier's boots, as is now so often demanded, and in the Samoa question he was perhaps less exacting than his present successor."

The Government will ask the Reichstag to appropriate a supplementary credit to defray the expenses of the Venezuela expedition. The amount will be fixed after the raising of the blockade.

PREMIER BALFOUR TALKS.

The United States Should Curb South American Governments, He Says.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Premier Balfour, in the course of a speech at a luncheon given by the Conservative Club here today, declared the British Government had no choice but to take action against Venezuela. The Ministers had shown no undue haste, no greed for money, and no inhumanity. The United States Government had been taken into the confidence of his Majesty's Government at every stage of the proceedings. The Monroe Doctrine had no enemies in this country. It would be a great gain to civilization, he thought, if the United States would more actively concern itself with arrangements to prevent the constantly recurring difficulties between the European powers and the South American Governments by getting the latter to observe the principles of international courtesy.

Continuing, the Premier said there was no ground for Lord Rosebery's criticism with respect to British relations with either the United States or Germany. Some arrangement with the latter for joint operations was the most reasonable step possible for enforcing their several claims. Mr. Balfour ridiculed the suggestion that the alliance with Germany over Venezuela was settled at the time of Emperor William's visit to King Edward at Sandringham. He declared that the whole story was a mare's nest.

International animosities, said the Premier, were a great source of international weakness. Great Britain was supposed to be greatly disliked on the Continent, but no country was stronger for disliking Great Britain or showing animosity. Nor would Great Britain be strengthened by harboring animosity. If the peace of Europe was to be preserved and the cause of civilization go forward without fatal shocks, it must be by the increasing use of co-operation between the European powers. The Balkan States were now giving anxiety, and the question could only be solved by common action upon the part of the great civilized powers. European concert was clumsy, but it was better than isolated action.

Mr. Balfour implored all those who had any command over the sources of public opinion to refrain from indulging in the easy task of embittering the relations between nations and creating jealousies, so easily formed and so difficult to allay.

Referring to Lord Rosebery's proposal that Gen. Lord Kitchener should be invited to leave his command in India and become War Minister, Mr. Balfour characterized it as the wildest which had ever emanated from a man who had held, and who, doubtless, was destined to again hold, great administrative posts. All politicians could understand that Lord Rosebery's sole plan was to attain efficiency, but his suggestion was both opposed to the British Constitution and absolutely impracticable. Lord Kitchener was a great soldier, but he had not been trained for the work of a Cabinet Minister who was required to defend the proposals of his Government in Parliament.

Speaking at a reception here this evening, Mr. Balfour announced that he had received a communication from Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, saying that all the difficulties regarding the Venezuelan question had been removed, and that no hitch whatever need delay the final settlement any appreciable time.

FATALITY FOLLOWS LAWSUIT.

Third Judge Who Was to Have Tried a Pennsylvania Case Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—John W. Simonton, Judge of the Dauphin County Courts, died on Thursday from illness contracted after he had taken up the noted case to restrain the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia from disposing of $190,000 bonds of the Delaware Valley Railway. He was about to sit in equity proceedings when he was stricken with pneumonia, which caused his death.

He is the third Judge to die after taking up this case. The first was Edwin Albright of Lehigh and the second Allen Craig of Carbon, and now the Hon. John W. Simonton. These fatalities have caused much discussion among superstitious persons.

The case will be taken up by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in March next.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

CHICAGO POLICE RAID BIG BETTING CONCERNS

Order Is Given to Close All Turf Investment Offices.

Dupes Clamor for Pay, and the Head of One Concern Flees—Fortunes Lost by Investors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Exposure of the methods of the get-rich-quick "turf investment" companies in St. Louis caused a descent by the Chicago police to-day on several of these concerns. As a result several persons were arrested on charges of conducting bookmaking establishments and gambling enterprises. The head of one of the concerns closed his office and fled before the police arrived.

A general order was issued to the police to-day to close up all "get-rich-quick" establishments. Immediately thereafter three squads of detectives started out from Headquarters to raid flourishing concerns which have been running on Dearborn Street.

The quarters of the H. Brolaski Company, at 356 Dearborn Street; Benedict & Co., at 223 Dearborn Street, and the Mid-Continent Investment Company, at 185 Dearborn Street, were visited. Harry Brolaski and Harry Thompson of the Brolaski Company, M. J. Beck and W. J. Mason of the Benedict Company, and Matty Woodson, a woman stenographer, of the other concern, were taken into custody and released on bonds of $500 each.

The detectives then went to the offices of A. J. Demorest & Co. on the eighth floor of the Temple Court Building, Dearborn and Quincy Streets. They found many patrons outside the door. Demorest had paid out money during the morning to a few people. When nearly a dozen mail clerks, headed by Dr. Thomas Butler, came in and made a demand for their investments, however, the head of the company disappeared.

Dr. Butler said he had lost about $2,700 for himself and about half that amount for friends in this concern. Eddie Fitzgerald, a mail carrier, lost $500. Many other mail carriers, it is said, had invested from $50 to $700.

When Brolaski was arrested he declared he had done nothing wrong, and that he was carrying on a business for the benefit of his investors. In his office at the time of the raid were two women, who said they had made investments, but had been unable to get their money. George H. Vincent of Davenport, Iowa, also appeared at the office while the raid was in progress and declared that he had lost $1,100, which he had invested on the promise of big dividends, which were not paid.

During the raid on the Benedict concern several men called to ask that the money they had intrusted with the company be returned to them. One said that he had $1,000 invested with the company, but was unable to get it out. Collectors from the American Express Company and the Continental National Bank also called. Each had claims aggregating several thousand dollars, most of which had been made by out-of-town patrons.

The letterheads of the company gave the name of John W. Benedict as Secretary and Treasurer and W. Curtis as manager. All persons at work in the office said they had never seen Benedict, but that he was probably at the main offices, at South Bend, Ind.

At the Mid-Winter Investment Company only the stenographer was found. The desks in the place were broken open and certificates of stock and lists of investors were taken in charge.

There are numerous other "turf investment" establishments in Chicago, and further raids by the police probably will be made to-morrow.

Circulars seized in the offices raided to-day reveal, it is said, several new schemes. Letters from men, women, and boys in nearly every town throughout the Middle West were found, with hundreds of communications from Chicagoans.

Although no definite estimate of the amounts lost to investors can be made at present, it is said the total will run into hundreds of thousands.

INQUIRY INTO TURF CONCERNS.

Missouri Senate Committee Takes Up an Investigation of the Get-Rich-Quick Schemes.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Indications that every effort will be made to put an end to the "turf investment" business in Missouri were given to-day. Circuit Attorney Folk arrived from New York to look after the Grand Jury, and the books and papers of E. J. Arnold & Co. were seized this afternoon by Deputy Sheriffs. Subpoenas were also issued for the books of John J. Ryan.

The Missouri State Senate has begun an independent investigation of these betting concerns. Subpoenas have been issued by a committee to the representatives of all the turf investment companies operating here.

These firms as well have been called to give evidence: The Price Commission Company, the Cleage Commission Company, the Brooks Grain and Commission Company, the Rialto Grain Company, the North American Investment Company, the Celia Investment Company, and the Donovan Commission Company. It will thus be seen that the committee's inquiry will include houses that deal in produce and other speculation.

The Grand Jury investigation is being conducted under statutes which provide jail sentences and heavy fines for frauds perpetrated through the medium of promises of profits on investments which are impossible of fulfillment.

Speaking of the present state of affairs, Circuit Attorney Folk said to-day:

"The laws of Missouri and the Federal laws are deficient in this line of cases. The Federal authorities attempted to reach those people some time ago, but could not. I ordered this investigation two weeks ago. I was not expecting the collapse so soon.

"Just what charges we will make will depend upon this investigation, which will last several days. One thing is certain, the get-rich-quick concerns must be driven from Missouri. They can operate no longer in St. Louis."

E. J. Arnold, head of the company which bears his name, left Hot Springs, Ark., last night, ostensibly for St. Louis. He could not be found this afternoon or evening, and Deputy Sheriffs are looking for him to serve a Grand Jury summons.

Crowds of anxious people besieged the offices of the various "investment" companies, though none paid out money to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—On application of Clarence C. Walters, one of the employes of the New Orleans house of E. J. Arnold & Co., William J. Gayle has been appointed receiver for the Arnold Company in this city.

Freight Wreck on the Pennsylvania.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13.—An accident to a freight train near Monmouth Junction to-day gave rise to a report that there had been a fatal accident to a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there was much excitement until the truth was learned. Five cars of an eastbound freight were derailed near the Junction, and blocked all the tracks. Through trains were sent around by way of South Amboy. No one was hurt.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

DAMROSCH SAYS CONRIED HAS THE OPERA HOUSE.

Selection of a Manager Understood to Have Been Made at Directors' Meeting Last Night.

A meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company was held last night, after which it was said that a definite announcement as to the future management would not be made until this morning.

A telephone mesage to Walter Damrosch, however, brought the information that the opera house had been secured by Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre.

"Is that certainly true?" he was asked.

"Yes, I am positive. I got it straight," was the reply.

Further remarks by Mr. Damrosch showed that he felt keen disappointment that he had failed to obtain the direction of the opera.

WIDENER TO LEASE BEAULIEU.

Philadelphia Traction Man Will Probably Occupy the William Waldorf Astor Villa at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—It is learned here to-night that P. A. B. Widener, the traction man, is about to lease Beaulieu, the William Waldorf Astor place at Newport, which Cornelius Vanderbilt has just given up.

If he does so he will have his sons Joseph and George and their families as his guests for the Summer.

It was the purpose of the Wideners to spend the Summer aboard their beautiful yacht Josephine, having headquarters at Newport. Now that they have the oportunity to rent a large house, it is generally understood that they wil ldo so.

USE REINDEER FOR FOOD.

A Herd Being Sacrificed to Supply Starving Indians in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 13.—One of the Government reindeer herds is being taken from Nulato, near the mouth of the Yukon River, to Tanana River Valley, to be slaughtered for food. Natives along Tanana River are reported to be dying of starvation, and even white miners are suffering because provisions are very scarce this Winter. Couriers were sent to reindeer stations, and the result was the decision of Government officers to save and sustain life by sacrificing reindeer. Part of a herd will be killed and sold in the markets of Rampart.

While trappers have so thoroughly traversed Tanana Valley during the past year as to make game scarce, cutting off the regular food supply of Indians, over 500 men left Nome in December for the rich new diggings on Pedro and adjacent creeks in Tanana Valley. The Government telegraph line between Tanana and Nome gave full information regarding the new strike with the result that men started overland by dozens, some on foot and others with dog teams.

FOUND MISSING MAN'S WATCH.

Timepiece of Trainman Spears in Ashes of Erie Wreck Ends Doubt That He Perished.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 13.—While digging in the ashes resulting from a big fire in a rear-end collision of two coal trains at Rowlands on the Erie Railroad on the night of Dec. 31, two boys yesterday unearthed what proved to be the half-melted watch of Trainman David B. Spears, who was believed to have been burned in that wreck while asleep in his caboose. The watch was later identified by Trainman Thomas Spears, father of the trainman, as one he had given his son last Christmas.

Since the wreck there has always been considerable doubt whether Spears was burned in it as reported, for the reason that no part of his body was found. He should have flagged the train that collided with his, but it was the impression that he escaped injury, realized his mistake, and ran away in fear of the consequences. His relatives, however, never heard anything of him.

Bones were found on the dirt from time to time, but what is regarded as the most conclusive evidence of his death is the finding of the watch yesterday after the frozen earth had been softened by warm weather.

KILLED WIFE ACCIDENTALLY.

Husband's Pistol Discharged While He Was Looking for a Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 13.—W. V. Bailey accidentally shot and killed his wife at Bowie last night at midnight. Mrs. Bailey, thinking she heard a burglar breaking into her room, called her husband who was sleeping in an adjoining apartment. On entering the room in response to her summons, Mr. Bailey's pistol accidentally was discharged, and the bullet, after passing through his arm struck her in the breast, penetrated her heart, and caused her death instantly.

The couple were married several years ago, and have a baby girl two years old. Mrs. Bailey was the daughter of Wade Atkins, a prominent capitalist, residing at 1,418 Presidio Street, Fort Worth. Mrs. Atkins was notified of her daughter's death early this morning. She was prostrated by the news, but was able to depart for Bowie this evening.

ALASKAN RAILROAD DELAYED.

New York Syndicate Fails to Raise the Necessary Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 13.—It is announced that the All American-Alaska railroad from Valdes to Eagle will not be built this year, because the New York syndicate which started out to finance the project has failed to interest capital in a sufficient amount to insure the building of the entire road. Several men have arrived from the East to await the starting of railroad construction crews for Valdes. They say they were to have been paid salaries while waiting, but so far they have received little and are out the private cash they have expended.

Capt. John J. Healy, who is interested in the project as contractor for furnishing supplies, has gone to California to try to interest capital there in building the line. Western railroad men take the ground that important Alaskan railroad projects will naturally have some connection with either the Hill or the Harriman railroad system, to which they will be tributary. The building of the Valdes line has been submitted to President Hill of the Great Northern, but he will not consider the matter in detail before his contemplated trip to Europe. Under these conditions construction can hardly start this year.

New Stock Exchange for Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Owing to the limit of fifty-five seats on the present Stock Exchange and the price of $27,500, to which seats have gone, a number of mining brokers and others have proposed establishing another Stock Exchange. Twenty-five members, with seats at $1,000 to start with, is the proposition now under consideration.

From Snow to Sunshine.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to California leaves February 19th. $275 for the round trip. Apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Av., New York.—Adv.

OFFER TO ADDICKS MEN

Regulars Propose the Election of Two Republican Senators.

Union Forces Are Not Inclined to Accept the Proposal, Which Would Eliminate Addicks.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 13.—After another futile ballot for the election of United States Senators to-day the anti-Addicks Republicans submitted a proposal to the Addicks men for the election of two Senators, one from each Republican faction, Mr. Addicks to be left out of consideration. All the union Republican leaders declare that the offer will not be entertained. Senator Pennewill, to whom the proposal was submitted, issued this statement:

"In agreeing to a caucus, with Mr. Addicks, the first and only choice of the twenty-one union Republicans, eliminated, we feel that we have done all that fair-minded Republicans can expect of such a large majority. I therefore am confident that the union Republicans will stand firm by Mr. Addicks's withdrawal. The so-called regulars refuse our proposition to allow each faction to name its choice. In agreeing to a caucus with Mr. Addicks eliminated, we accepted what we have always thought to be the so-called regulars' own proposition, and I think the country at large so understands it."

Secretary of State Caleb R. Layton, the Addicks leader, said: "I would not consider such an offer five minutes."

Notwithstanding these declarations of Addicks leaders, some of the Democrats say Senator Allee, the chief lieutenant of Addicks, who is in New York ostensibly on Bay State Gas matters, is really trying to get Mr. Addicks to accede to this proposal of the regulars. If it should be accepted, it would be advantageous to the Addicks men, because it would give them one United States Senator, the regulars would probably withdraw their threatened opposition to the voter's assistant law, and two years from now the Addicks men would have a free hand in their vote buying.

The organ of the anti-Addicks Republicans this evening returned to the advocacy of a coalition between the regulars and the Democrats, declaring that no reasonable agreement could be reached with the Addicks men. There is a division in the camp of the regulars, some of the latter wanting to accept the Addicks proposal of a caucus, because of bad feeling between the Higgins and Ball wings of the regulars.

If the Addicks men do not accept the proposal the legislative dead-lock will probably continue throughout the session. The chief object of Mr. Addicks's conditional withdrawal was to prevent any coalition between the Democrats and regular Republicans for the election of one Senator from each party, and he appears to have accomplished this very effectually. He is really no more out of the Senatorial fight than he has been for the last dozen years.

The twenty-first ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted:

Long Term—Addicks, 19; L. H. Ball, 8; Higgins, 2; John H. Rodney, (Dem.,) 17; William H. Stevens, (Dem.,) 1. Short Term—Addicks, 17; H. A. Du Pont, 3; W. S. Hilles, 2; H. A. Richardson, 2; John R. Nicholson, (Dem.,) 18. No election.

The first break in the solid Democratic ranks occurred when Representative Allen of Seaford, who is regarded as one of the party's strongest men, voted for Mr. Stevens instead of Mr. Rodney, the caucus nominee.

Senatorial Ballot in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 13.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day was as follows:

Fulton, 33; Geer, 16; Wood, 16; Williams, 17; scattering, 3; absent, 5.

Mr. Hume announced that whenever his vote would give any candidate a majority of the Legislature that candidate would receive his support.

HOPE FOR LOCKJAW PATIENT.

St. Louis Fireman Has Passed the Seventh Day Under the Treatment with Carbolic Acid.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Fireman William Wand, who is being treated with carbolic acid for lockjaw, has passed his seventh day and has a good chance for recovery.

Sufferers from lockjaw, in 98 cases out of 100, expire in convulsions about the end of the third day or the beginning of the fourth. In rare cases patients live to the fifth day, and if Wand survives the case has either been unusually mild or a rare cure has been effected.

Convulsions have occurred several times in the last twenty-four hours in Wand's case, but their violence has been so diminished by the new treatment that the majority of them are of only one and two minutes' duration. Dr. W. J. Clark is optimistic regarding his patient's condition and hopes for a cure.

RABBI LEVY UNDER CONTRACT.

Would Consider a Call from Temple Emanu-El an Honor, but Is Bound Until 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Rabbi J. Leonard Levy was informed to-day that a call would probably be extended him from the Temple Emanu-El congregation in New York.

"Temple Emanu-El is the largest and most influential Jewish congregation in the world," he said, "and it is, indeed, an honor for any one to receive a call from such a congregation. I think, however, the matter is only in a preliminary stage and nothing definite has been decided. The congregation numbers over 700, and is composed of some of the best known and most influential people of New York.

"I am greatly interested in my work in Pittsburg, and am very fond of the place and the people. I have received the kindest attention since I have been here. It would not be proper for me to discuss whether I would accept such a call till it has been formally tendered to me. I know nothing about it, except what I have read in the newspapers.

"In any event, I am under contract until 1906 with my congregation here, and I believe ministers should keep their contracts. All discussion of my accepting a possible call is premature because of my contract, as I said."

BELMONT GARDENER ARRESTED

Employe Charged with Embezzling $1,500 from Perry Belmont.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 13.—Waldemar Bath, head gardener for Perry Belmont of New York and Newport, has been arrested in Johnston, a suburb of this city, on the charge of embezzling $1,500 from his employer.

The arrest was made at the instance of the New York police, who allege that Bath has misused funds given to him as head gardener to be paid out to other employes on the Newport estate of Mr. Belmont.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

When the Man of Affairs Travels
He uses the Pennsylvania Limited because it offers fast service and unequaled appointments.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whiskey for cheerful thoughts. Sure cure for blues and all uncharitableness.—Adv.

LEFT MILLIONS TO CHARITY.

Mrs. Cornelia Appleby Wills Nearly $3,000,000 for the Benefit of the Poor of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 13.—The will of Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder Appleby, only daughter of the late Amherst H. Wilder, a well-known millionaire railroad contractor, was made public to-day. Under the terms of her father's will she had received an income from two-thirds of his estate, the whole being valued at more than $3,000,000.

After making a number of minor bequests, it is provided that the bulk of the large estate be invested for the benefit of the worthy poor of the City of St. Paul, without regard to color or religious belief, and independently of any organized charities, hospitals, or other institution, with a central or administration building from which what is to be know as "the Amherst H. Wilder Charity" shall be carried on.

Trained nurses are to be regularly employed for the benefit of the worthy poor. It is specifically provided that no politician shall ever have anything to do with the administration of the charity.

CATTLE RAISERS UNEASY.

Foot and Mouth Disease Again Becomes Serious in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The foot and mouth disease has again become serious in Massachusetts, and Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will return to Boston in a few days to investigate the situation.

Disquieting reports have reached Secretary Wilson regarding fresh outbreaks of the disease near Boston, where most of the cases recently have become concentrated, and there is considerable anxiety over a possible spread of the disease.

COLD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

Temperature 42 Below Zero at Wells, Nev.—Destructive Frost in Neighboring States.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 13.—Bitterly cold weather prevails over Nevada, Northern Utah, Southern Idaho, and Western Wyoming.

Wells, Nev., reports a temperature of 42 degrees below zero last night, and 33 degrees below was recorded at Winnemucca.

Several freight trains are reported stalled on sidings across the Nevada Desert, the cold being so extreme that it was impossible to keep up steam. Much loss to live stock is feared in Wyoming, where conditions before the cold wave were very unfavorable.

CHARLES A. ALDEN FOUND.

Indicted Secretary of Charity Department Under Commissioner Keller Returns to Massachusetts Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13.—Charles A. Alden, who disappeared from New York Dec. 21, 1901, has returned to the home of his parents in Montague. Alden was at the time of his disappearance private secretary to Commissioner John W. Keller of the New York City Department of Charities and also acting Treasurer of the Department and Trustee of the Court Fund of the outside poor.

He was formerly in the ministry, being pastor of the Congregational Church at Schenectady, N. Y., for three years, and for a year he supplied the pulpit of the Baptist Church at North Sunderland, the adjoining town to Montague, going from there to New York.

He is a nephew of E. Benjamin Andrews, formerly President of Brown University. No explanation of his disappearance and long-continued absence has yet been made public.

An indictment for grand larceny was found Dec. 30, 1901, against the Rev. Charles A. Alden, Treasurer of the Charities Department under Commissioner John W. Keller. Alden had disappeared from his office ten days before, and for several days his friends, as well as Mr. Keller, refused to believe that he had been guilty of any wrong doing. His home was at 129 East Ninety-third Street, where he lived with his wife. His bond was $3,000.

In the indictment a specific sum was mentioned, but it was not given out for publication. In addition to being acting Treasurer of the Charities Department he was the Treasurer of the Court Fund of the Outdoor Poor Department and private secretary to the Commissioner. It was said that he handled about $80,000 a year. His aged father offered to make good any shortage that might be found, but it was said that the city could not legally accept this offer.

CONVICTS PUT TO TORTURE.

California Assembly Committee Reports That Men Were Crippled with Straitjackets.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Assembly Committee on Prisons has made a report on its investigation of punishment in the San Quentin and Folsom State prisons. They find that the straitjacket and other methods of torture are in use in both institutions, though the results are more disastrous at Folsom than at San Quentin.

Two prisoners at San Quentin were found to be permanently crippled by straightjackets. At Folsom the exact number has not been ascertained as yet, but it is larger. The committee, which listened to many convicts, made the following report on Folsom:

"At Folsom we found Robert Smith had been permanently crippled in his right arm and hand. Morris Weiss, a tailor, sustained such injuries to his hands and arms as a result of the punishment that in all probability he will never be able to work at his trade again."

Members of the committee say they did not have time to make a thorough report, and they asked an extension for this purpose.

Senator Williams of the committee has received a letter from a trustworthy source giving information which, he says, he verified. Parts of this letter, which will be made the basis for further inquiry, are as follows:

"Sometimes a small jacket or vest is placed on first. This is composed of hair, the straitjacket proper being placed on over it. The man is now in a standing position, the jacket being laced as tight as possible.

"The prisoner is then placed on his back, the guards kneeling on him so as to bring the edges of the jacket tighter across his back. He is then laid in his cell. Should they wish to extract a confession a short stick three feet long is used, it being inserted in the lacing and worked on the principle of the Spanish windlass. The lacing thus becomes as taut as ingenuity can make it.

"The first serious case was that of Robert Smith, serving twenty years. This man is big, stout, and healthy and has lost the use of his right hand.

"The next case was the killing of James Deare, the Coroner's jury bringing in a verdict of death while undergoing punishment in a straitjacket. This man was insane, as any number of prisoners will testify. When he was placed in the jacket Turnkey Timothy Haggerty said:

"'We'll find out if he is crazy or not.'

"As the cries of the prisoners punished kept the convicts awake at night, they are placed in the dungeons, where executions take place. Frank Howard was in there while Deare was being punished. Deare during the night told Howard he was dying. When he was taken out the next day he was unable to walk, and Tim Haggerty kicked him in the side, as he was unable to wash himself. He cried for water, but the night guards laughed at him. He was unable to help himself. He was found dead in the morning."

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LAY BLAME ON CITY FOR CRUSH IN CARS

State Railroad Commissioners Report on Surface Traffic.

Improvements Have Been Delayed by Official Obstruction They Say—Plans for Improving The Service in Manhattan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The report made by the State Railroad Commission to-day upon the complaint made by the Merchants' Association of New York City against the Interurban Street Railway Company and the Union Railway Company for failing to supply proper and adequate accommodations to the public lays the blame for the complained-of conditions upon those who have been in charge of the city's affairs rather than upon the transportation companies.

The indictment of the administrations of recent years is not only sweeping, but sensational. It is charged that the officials of the city have treated the transportation companies as if they were public enemies, that every plan for the relief of traffic congestion and the improvement of transportation facilities has been tardily undertaken and slothfully carried out, and that only a few years ago certain departments of the City Government systematically attacked the elevated railroad company—"endeavored to break down the company's credit and play with its stock in Wall Street."

The commission finds that little can be done to bring about immediate relief. The only way in which existing conditions can be improved without costly improvements, which it would take years to complete the commission holds, is for the city authorities to find a way to bring about a better regulation of vehicular traffic.

The board asks for a code for the regulation of vehicular traffic, recommends a larger terminal for the Brooklyn Bridge and the railway lines centring there, and for more tunnels and bridges across the East River. A subway at Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street is also recommended, and various other suggestions are made to the city and the company to afford the public better accommodations.

Chairman Cole, in speaking of the report of the commission, said that the officials of the railroad companies and some of the officials of the City Government had been apprised in advance of the recommendations which the board probably would make, and he believed that most of the recommendations would meet with the approval of both sides. The only way in which the recommendations can be carried out, he declared, is through the force of public opinion as to their fairness and reasonableness, as the board has no power beyond that of recommendation.

PRESENT FACILITIES INADEQUATE.

"All the available street-car facilities in the city are inadequate for the reasonable comfort and rapid transit of the people at the times they most need to be transported," says the board in opening its discussion of conditions. It points out that in the morning and evening rush hours the travel is all one way, and most persons ride for long distances.

"Every north and south thoroughfare in Manhattan, except Fifth Avenue, is already occupied by a surface or an elevated railway, or by both," continues the board. "New lines on the surface are out of the consideration—there is no place for them. The only ways open to add to the trackage are by building several lines of underground railway and by making the elevated railway a two-story structure. These constructions would occupy three to five years for completion if begun now.

"What the public urgently need and should have, if obtainable, is immediate relief. It is not the purpose or the duty of this board to deal in vague phrases or to mislead the public. The board has been hardly and unjustly criticised, and without limitation, but not in a single instance has any one of these self-constituted judges made a practical suggestion toward the solution of the problem.

"The seemingly conclusive outcry 'Put on more cars' is absolutely childish in the face of complexities such as surround this case. If 'putting on more cars' would meet the needs the board would have solved the difficulty before the critics knew there was a difficulty. The real difficulty is to move the cars after they are on the tracks.

"Therefore the board expresses the opinion frankly that no measure of immediate relief during the rush hours is at present obtainable. The very first and largest measure of immediate relief that can be obtained is that which can be derived from the regulation of the movement of independent vehicles in the streets.

"Of course, it is not to be assumed that the vast private and commercial vehicular traffic of New York can, or must, or should, be unduly hindered, or impeded, or its rights invaded. It is this great activity of commerce which gives the city its imperial appearance, and which causes this very overcrowding of all its traffic arteries.

LETHARGY OF CITY AUTHORITIES.

"These intolerable local traffic conditions of to-day are due to the unexampled business activity of the whole country, coming down directly upon the stagnant, lethargic attitude of the municipal authorities for more than twenty years.

"Think of it! A single bridge connects the former Cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that one completed and put in use twenty years ago next May. The building of bridges or tunnels across the East River would make the landing and detrainment of large masses of people on Manhattan Island at various points on its length an easy matter. The building of new north and south lines of conveyance, even where practicable, will only add to the wearisome long-distance of the night and morning.

"The added capacity of the new underground railway will be wholly lost sight of, or neutralized, by the growth of traffic within, probably, three years after it is opened for business. It is the judgment of this board that at least two new lines of underground railway, wholly in Manhattan and the Bronx, and three new bridges or tunnels between Manhattan and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, should be at once begun.

"Unless some comprehensive work along these lines is forthwith undertaken and carried to completion with dispatch, the city will find itself beset by stagnated traffic difficulties and dangers which will completely overshadow even the hard conditions which to-day are regarded as intolerable.

PLAZA AT BRIDGE TERMINAL.

"And it is pertinent for the board right here to point out the place at which these increasingly distressing and dangerous conditions will be first felt, to wit: In the contracted and obstructed little Tryon Row plaza, at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"All of the bridge traffic from Brooklyn debouches into this irregular space, as well as the business of the terminals of three active through lines and the three local lines of surface cars and the City Hall station, itself a terminal, of the Manhattan elevated railway.

"To this now seething mass of traffic, in a space seriously obstructed by iron columns of the elevated railway platform and the approach to the bridge, will be emptied and drawn to and fro every day the presumably larger number of passengers using this terminal of the underground railway. There is no speculation about es-

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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timating the result. It will make that which is already bad dangerously worse.

The remedy, although costly, is easy and just as obvious as the danger. It is to require the City of New York, the Manhattan Railway Company, the Interurban Street Railway Company, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to purchase jointly the entire block of property fronting on Tryon Row, Park Row, Chambers and Centre Streets, and the triangle bounded by Park Row and North William Street and convert the space into a system of terminal elevated, surface, and subterranean loops for the elevated, the surface, and the underground railways.

OBSTRUCTION BY OFFICIALS.

"And while this branch of the situation is presented it is not inopportune for this board to say that everything bearing upon it that has been done by the City Government for many years past has been tardily undertaken and slothfully carried out.

"Improvement at and on the bridge has been dickered over in matters costing only paltry sums. The Elm Street widening has lagged for years and still lags. There is no tunnel yet, and but one bridge between Manhattan and Long Island.

"Departments of the City Government only a few years ago systematically attacked the elevated railway company, tried to show that the structure was rotten and worn out, endeavored to break down the company's credit and play with its stock in Wall Street, and made every possible attempt to deprive the company of the use of its tracks in the Battery Park.

"And so with the surface lines. Every attempt to lay a new track or make a new connection was denounced as "a grab." The city has paid the full cost of the widening of Fifty-ninth Street, as it will also do for the widening of Eighth Avenue on Central Park West, notwithstanding the street railway company was ready and offered to pay the whole expense.

"The board might multiply examples and give some very specific instances to show that there has been a petty, demagogic policy persistently pursued against all interurban railway enterprises in New York City, probably instigated by and dating of course from the Broadway Railroad scandal of 1884, and that the tendency has been to treat the corporations as the public enemy. To this very combination of circumstances is in some degree due the difficulties and the backwardness and the incapacity of the service to-day.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ADOPTED.

Regarding the recommendations made by the Merchants' Association, the board reports that six of fourteen have been abandoned by that organization's committee of engineers. Among these were the diversion of the Broadway and Sixth Avenue cars at Thirty-fourth Street, forbidding passengers standing between cross-seats in open cars; vestibuling of surface cars; diversion of Lexington Avenue cars from Broadway at Fourteenth Street and of Broadway cars east and west on Fifty-ninth Street, and the extension of the transfer system.

"The reasons adverse to these propositions were apparent to this board and were expressed by it from the beginning," says the report, "and the association has yielded only to the force of these reasons, as presented and confirmed by its own experts."

These recommendations of the Merchants' Association have been adopted by the board, and the Interurban Company and the Union Company will be ordered to put such of them as apply into effect at once:

Extension of the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town lines.

Correction of the recognized inadequacy of the service, and the unclean and badly lighted cars used on the down-town cross-town lines.

Erection of shelter stations at exposed intersecting or transfer points in the Bronx Borough.

Removal of unused car tracks from the pavements under certain conditions.

More distinct marking of cars to indicate their routes.

Proper municipal regulation of street traffic, and the removal of obstructions.

The enforcement of proper sanitary regulations and improved ventilation in cars.

The plan for a second conductor on street cars is not approved, as the board does not believe any improvement would result therefrom.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the head of temporary improvements the board recommends to the city authorities the early completion of the Elm Street widening improvement and the formulation and enforcement of a code to regulate vehicular traffic in the streets.

"This latter recommendation is deemed the most important," says the board, "because it is the source from which the largest relief of immediate and immediate relief can be obtained. The board has assurances from the city authorities that they will co-operate in their proper departments for the prompt application of this remedy.

"It is probable that about 25 per cent. more cars can be operated on the congested lines during both rush and non-rush hours of the daytime under proper traffic regulations and when the street conditions are made such as to permit this addition, which cars the board will instantly require them to be put into service.

"It is apparent that with recent unsystematized police improvement in the regulation of wagon traffic conditions have been somewhat bettered as to the rapid movement of cars, and it appears to this board also that still further improvement may be had along the same lines. It is not possible to-day to formulate an enforceable order to the company, but as soon as traffic regulations are put into effect the board will require all the cars that can be operated to be put into service."

The board recommends that the Interurban Company add to its main lines equipment 250 closed cars, exclusive of 175 open cars now under construction, and that the company make ample car equipment and electrical power capacity, but wishes to provide for the future.

SUBWAY CONTRACTORS BLAMED.

Municipal authorities are also urged to take action against building contractors who blockade congested streets with their material. Particular complaint is made against the subway contractors.

"If other underground railways are to be built in Manhattan," the report says, "this greatest of all the attendant evils and inconveniences should be guarded against zealously. Every resident of and visitor to Manhattan for two years past has suffered from this cause. One of the most fruitful and prolonged causes of delay has arisen from the sinking of truck wheels through the worn or imperfect floor planking laid over the subway excavations."

As a plan for the removal of car tracks not now in use, the board recommends that the city and the company make a contract by which the city binds itself to permit the streets to be relaid whenever the company proposes to run car lines over them. There are nearly 185 miles of unused single tracks in Manhattan, on fifty-nine streets and avenues, including 23 miles on Amsterdam Avenue.

The board reports that it is considering the advisability of a regulation that during evening rush hours north-bound cars shall stop only at the odd-numbered streets above Eighth and that during the morning rush hours all south-bound cars shall stop only at the even-numbered streets. This would reduce the number of stops by one-half and give longer free running.

The board also suggests that the public use the Second, Third, Eighth, and Sixth Avenue lines instead of the congested Broadway, Madison, and Sixth Avenue lines.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

For permanent betterment of the conditions the board makes these recommendations and comments:

First—The construction of a tunnel running between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth Streets, in which the tracks of the Broadway line may be carried beneath the crossing of the Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street lines.

Second—The construction at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge of an open plaza. The early and definite determination of a plan for the improvement of this plaza is regarded by the board as an imperative necessity.

Third—The determination by the city authorities and the early completion of the plaza and approaches for the new Williamsburg bridge. The matter will fix definitely the time within which the Interurban Street Railway Company can begin, as well as the character of the work of electrifying its short southerly cross-town lines connecting with the great east side. No material improvement is practicable until the company is able to learn how and when it may connect with this bridge.

Fourth—The extension, as soon as practicable, of the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town line through West Eighty-sixth Street and the electrifying of this line.

Fifth—The earliest practicable connection by the company of the connection of the Second Avenue line at Grand Street and the Bowery with the tracks of the Third Avenue line, so as to give a more direct and shorter connection with the Brooklyn Bridge.

"With respect to the cleaning and ventilation of cars," the report says in conclusion, "the board has investigated the methods employed by this company in cleaning its electric cars, and finds that due attention is given to the subject. (It is a matter of great difficulty to both heat and ventilate a street car at the same time, to suit the desires of a number of passengers. The subject properly belongs to the health authorities.)

A report with especial reference to the Bronx is soon to be made.

CAN FORCE ELEVATED ROAD REFORMS

Lawyers Say the State Attorney General Has Full Power.

He Is So Informed in a Report by West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee.

If the right position has been taken by the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, no legislation is necessary to force the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to provide a seat for every passenger between rush hours, to make the stations sufficiently large for the comfortable accommodation of travelers, and to equip every platform with adequate roofs. The committee has sent to the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Cunneen, a report and letter stating that he has the power to compel these changes under the company's original charter.

It is "up to Mr. Cunneen"—that is practically what the committee says. The report sent to the Attorney General was compiled by the One Hundred's sub-committee on law and legislation. On that sub-committee are eminent lawyers, who say no new laws and needed, but simply enforcement of the old ones. The Chairman is James B. Lehmaier, who said yesterday:

"Read the list of the sub-committee's members, and you will see that we ought to know what we are doing. Edward B. Whitney is an ex-Assistant District Attorney General of the United States. John Ford is a State Senator, John D. Kernan was once a State Railroad Commissioner, and John De Witt Warner a Congressman. Prof. George W. Kirchwey is Dean of the Columbia University Law School, Thomas A. Fulton is Secretary of the Citizens' Union, Edward H. Fallows has been in the Assembly. The rest are well known."

Mr. Lehmaier said that the committee, having called the Attorney General's attention to the fact that the company's charter was adequate for the proper treatment of passengers, did not intend to suggest the detailed means whereby the charter law was to be enforced. He was asked how a passenger would be able to get back a fare if, after dropping a ticket in the station box, he found that there was no seat on the train for him.

"The Attorney General has ample power," was the reply. "As to prescribed ways in which he may go about enforcing the law, there are three or four methods. We don't care to tell him what to do. I don't know him personally. I understand he is not only very capable, but also desirous of doing his duty in every particular."

In addition to those mentioned by the Chairman, the sub-committee on law and legislation includes Horace E. Deming, Julius Henry Cohen, J. Aspinwall Hodge, A. P. W. Seaman, Sylvan Eiler, Frank J. Goodnow, Henry B. B. Stapler, William M. Bennett, Joseph B. Adams, Newell Martin, Philip Bloch, and William F. Clare. The President of the Committee of One Hundred, which was appointed at a mass meeting of west siders, is the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, who was a chief mover during the crusade that resulted in preventing the surface railways from running four tracks up Amsterdam Avenue.

LETTER TO MR. CUNNEEN.

The letter just sent to Attorney General Cunneen is as follows:

Hon. John Cunneen, Attorney General, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, acting through its appropriate Committee on Law and Legislation, we herewith submit for your consideration certain facts which we have embodied in a report of the committee.

We respectfully request you to take such action in the premises as you may deem advisable, and shall be pleased to furnish you with a brief and memorandum of authorities upon the questions of law involved if you desire it. Yours respectfully,

WEST SIDE CITIZENS' TRANSIT REFORM COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED, by JOHN P. PETERS, Chairman.
CHARLES DE LANCEY BREWER, Secretary.
JAMES B. LEHMAIER, Committee on Law and Legislation.

The report of the sub-committee, after stating that the expediency of taking legal steps against the Manhattan Company has been examined carefully on account of the company's manifold failures to serve the public and fulfill the objects of its incorporation as expressed in its charter, gives the opinion that the Attorney General should have his attention called to the matter and should be asked for his aid, and that the public ought to be informed of certain rights which they are not fully aware they possess. These rights, says the report, might be tested easily by individuals in the courts.

When Mr. Lehmaier was asked if the committee would institute a test case in the event of inaction on the part of the Attorney General, he replied that he did not wish to forecast on such a possibility, as he was sure Mr. Cunneen would not be found wanting.

The report continues with the statement that the Manhattan Company has been endeavoring to pay dividends, in addition to interest on its bonded debt, upon a capital stock of $48,000,000, "of which at least $15,000,000 is well known to have been issued without adequate consideration and represents practically no expenditure of capital." This fact, it is recalled, has been established long since in legal proceedings. The report continues:

To accomplish this corporate feat it has been found, as an expert has recently expressed it, that "a seat in a car, other than a commutation seat, is a rare thing in this city." It would yield the surplus nickels required, and therefore overcrowding, although contrary to law and to the express provision of the company's charter, becomes what, by modern corporate management is called "an imperious necessity."

The charter of the company provides, Article VIII, Section 5, among other things, that "a seat in a car, other than a commutation car, shall (except the hours above indicated) be provided for every passenger upon any train who desires and demands such a seat; otherwise, and except during such hours, such passenger shall be entitled to return without payment of fare."

The hours referred to in the previous portion of the article are between 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and between 5 and 7 P. M.

Whatever reluctancy there may have been given the citizen of riding free when he is not furnished a seat, is the exclusive remedy to which the public is legally entitled, is a question we believe should be at once tested in the courts by the Attorney General, in an appropriate proceeding on behalf of a long outraged and suffering public.

Had this provision been enforced heretofore and the company compelled to increase the number of cars used in order to increase its revenue, there is no question that more adequate accommodation would have been furnished the public, and should measures now be taken in the direction of enforcing, not the exclusion of passengers from the cars when they cannot find a seat, but allowing them to ride free, there would be a material increase in the number of cars, and instant application to the proper authorities by the road for increased tracks and other facilities at crossings to enable them to provide more trains and so more seats.

Unjustifiable economies have been and are being practiced by the company in other matters, and in direct violation of those expressly enjoined by law and of the charter of the company. The charter, among other things, provides in Article VII, thereof:

"Section 43.—Stations shall be so arranged as to be convenient of access from the street.

"Section 46.—Each station shall have ample space under cover to accommodate the passengers."

The condition of affairs at Sixty-fourth Street is well known. Your committee has procured photographs of that station, taken when the sun was higher than it is now in the evening, showing the ordinary traffic as it existed last May.

There is no cover over the station platform except for a few feet.

There is no adequate accommodation for passengers, and the crowd upon the platform is such that it is almost impossible to board a train during the rush hours without being crushed. At certain hours of the day no lady can board trains at this and other stations without being exposed to disagreeable physical contact with other persons.

There are four tracks at that point, and the road has the audacity to run express for a station, although it is authorized by law so to do, and the rush of passengers for express trains often so blocks the intending passenger of an accommodation train that he is compelled to look over the heads of a crowd of several hundred people, while his train comes into the station and leaves it without giving him an opportunity to board it, although there may be room and even empty seats on his train.

NO PROTEST FROM THE PUBLIC.

The most remarkable fact about this condition of affairs, it is related, not in that it has so long continued without protest from the public, resulting in action in the courts. It is true that the road at various times has asked for privileges from the Rapid Transit Commission, and as early as 1898 they were informed that they could have additional franchises provided they built additional terminal facilities and improved their accommodations at the overcrowded points. This would have necessitated the condemnation of land for stations, and the road rejected the offer of additional franchises upon the conditions named, as appears by the minutes of the present Rapid Transit Commission and in the public press of December and January and the succeeding months of 1902. The report goes on:

At various times prior to the year 1898 the railroad company applied for permission to construct a third track. At one time it insisted upon its right so to do, upon the ground that a third track was nothing more than a siding. The Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, the Corporation Counsel under Mayor Hewitt, delivered an opinion on Oct. 30, 1887, holding that such a track was not a siding and that there was no authority in law and no permission of municipal or legislative bodies for the construction of such a track.

Application was made, as we have indicated, to the Rapid Transit Commission, and the conditions imposed for the privilege were not accepted. The company thereupon partly in the day time and partly surreptitiously in the night time and with some police interference, constructed the third track from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to Fourteenth Street on Ninth Avenue and portions of the third track were erected at various points on Third Avenue. No payment has ever been made to the city for those franchises, and neither the city nor the Rapid Transit Commission nor the Legislature has ever been given an opportunity of imposing conditions precedent to the exercise of the use of that track. That it is illegal was established a year ago by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. (Auchincloss vs. Elevated Railway Company, 63 App. Div., 63.) But no application to legalize or to extend the third track has been made since that decision.

In like manner the road has at various points, as for example, at Franklin Street, erected stations running up the side streets instead of condemning property. These stations, so far as they encroach into the side streets, are illegal, and the city has had no opportunity of imposing conditions in respect to their construction. At other places, for example, at Barclay Street, on the Ninth Avenue Road, where they have been compelled to take down the illegal structure, they have made the public suffer by the exceedingly contracted quarters into which the station has been forced, instead of condemning property to give proper accommodations, or asking permission from the city or the proper authorities subject to proper restrictions and conditions.

The omissions to perform corporate duties imposed by the charter would seem to vest in the Attorney General the discretion of bringing an action to annul the charter under the appropriate provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, or of instituting proceedings by mandamus to compel the road to perform its duties as required by law.

There is no reason why this enormously wealthy corporation should not spend some of its capital which represents franchises given to it by the people in acquiring by condemnation proceedings or otherwise buildings for adequate station accommodations. The public has been very lenient with the roads, and now should expect and demand very liberal treatment from them. Thus the franchise of the Third Avenue line was obtained on condition of its being built to connect with certain railroads and ferries. But the road was built only as far as convenient to the promoters, and no connection above Forty-second Street was made with any other railroad or ferry for many years, or until long after the right to do so had lapsed and the authorities could have forfeited the franchise.

In the opinion of your committee the time is ripe for such proceedings on the part of the officer of the State charged with the oversight of the public interests when they are infringed by corporations who exercise public franchises and upon whom have been conferred public privileges of enormous value.

The letter and report were forwarded to Albany yesterday, and the committee looks for an answer within a few days.

CITY TRANSIT IMPROVEMENTS.

Suggestions Offered by the Citizens' Union—Proposed Rapid Transit Act Amendments.

A publication headed "Suggestions for Improvement of City Transit" has been issued by the Citizens' Union.

As a preliminary step to further extensions of the subway system, the Union urges an application to the Legislature to amend the Rapid Transit act by eliminating the clause making it impossible for the city to build transportation lines unless it shall lease them for a minimum period of thirty-five years. The city has adopted definitely the policy of municipal ownership, it is stated, but it has become apparent that the tunnel projects are to be very profitable enterprises, and the Rapid Transit Commission certainly would not grant another contract alienating the city's control for seventy-five years, as was done in the stipulation with John B. McDonald for the Manhattan-Bronx subway.

Private enterprise has failed utterly to supply the city's need in this regard (for immediate transit facilities.) Says the publication:

Hundreds of thousands of persons dependent upon business transacted in New York and enjoying all the benefits incidental thereto, have been driven to New Jersey, mainly because of the hardships of getting from their places of business to the sort of homes they desire. They would, as a rule, prefer, other things being equal, to live in New York. If they did, their residences would increase taxable values of real estate, their family and other expenditures would promote common prosperity, and they themselves would vote and perform jury duty here and generally bear their fair share of civic burdens, and contribute their full quota to the social and economic well being of the city from which they draw their incomes.

By fleeing to Hudson or another State all these advantages are lost to us. We shall go on suffering loss in this respect until the handicap on living here is removed, and life within our borders is made relatively attractive to overcome the inducements offered by New Jersey. The loss from this source will be many times increased when the lately authorized tunnels under the North River are in operation, unless in the meantime adequate provision is made to transport passengers rapidly, safely, and cheaply from the business districts of the city to the still unsettled, yet attractive, regions of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

It will not be contended by any right thinking person that this city should adopt a policy of prohibition against emigration to any other State. The argument is, that we should abandon a policy which impels New Yorkers to become citizens of the other State.

The union favors an immediate plan for such an arrangement of future additional transit facilities that there shall be independent control and operation, with a universal system of transfers wherever practicable. The rates of fare, it is urged, should be fixed by the Rapid Transit Commission, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a figure that would provide, at least, for the interest on the construction bonds, a sinking fund for their redemption within a reasonable period, the cost of operation, and other ordinary charges. The report continues:

The completion of another subway road would accelerate the up-building of unoccupied sections, and the enormous increase in taxable values created would largely contribute the means of constructing it. This has been the uniform experience of this and other cities.

A study of street car fares in other great cities of the world discovers the fact that New York is paying high for its insufficient service. A return of the seven-cent fare for a ride or fare in European cities as follows: 4.78 cents in Glasgow, 1.8 cents in Milan, 2.7 cents in Budapest, 2.7 cents in Vienna, 3.12 cents in Belfast, 3.6 cents in London, and 4 cents in Berlin. The underground road of Paris is built by the municipality, but is operated by a private company. The rates of fare are five cents first-class and three cents second-class, for which the city takes two cents and one cent, respectively. School children are carried for one cent each.

In Montreal the old street railway company furnishes eight tickets for 25 cents, good from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M., and twenty-five tickets for $1, good at any hour except from 12 P. M. to 6 A. M. In addition it pays one-half the expense of snow removal on streets occupied by its tracks and a percentage tax on gross earnings, which last year amounted to $187,897. The company pays 10 per cent. dividends and has accumulated a surplus of over $600,000. A new company operating under a ten-year franchise granted in 1901 sells six rush-hour tickets for 25 cents, and agrees to remove all snow from streets occupied by its tracks, to water the streets in Summer, and pay a percentage of gross earnings nearly four times as great as that paid by the old company. Our own country affords testimony to condemn the cost of passenger transportation in New York.

In Detroit fares have been reduced to three cents with universal transfers. An offer was made in Chicago to purchase all the existing lines and operate them on the basis of ten tickets for thirty cents, good for certain hours in the morning and afternoon and all hours for school children.

John Wanamaker's offer of $2,000,000 for the Philadelphia franchises granted in 1901 is still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Wanamaker's offer included a 5-cent fare from 5 to 8 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M., and the privilege to the city of retaking the franchises at any time within ten years on repayment of actual expenditures.

Washington enjoys a 4-cent fare and universal transfers.

Columbus, Ohio, has a uniform rate of seven tickets for 25 cents.

Cleveland during the past years granted 6 franchises embracing seventy miles of streets for twenty years, on a straight three-cent fare basis, with other important advantages to the city. It is true that the grant of this franchise was declared void by the Ohio courts, but upon the ground that competing bidders might have offered even better terms to the public had the franchises been offered for sale under different conditions.

With no dividends to pay upon watered stock and a rate of interest on the cost of construction below that paid by any private railroad company, there is good reason to believe that such a street railroad system could be built and owned by this city, and profitably leased or operated on the basis of three cents for a single trip. This rate could at least be safely established for school children, and, during "rush hours" for all the public.

The following changes should be secured at the present legislative session:

1. The Rapid Transit act should be amended so as to permit the construction of the roads without at the same time compelling the letting of contracts for their operation.

2. The city should have authority either to operate them itself or to contract for their operation for a period not exceeding ten years if equipped by the city, by not more than twenty years without such equipment.

A bill embodying these recommendations is being prepared.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL BOARD.

Appointment of Three Commissioners Opposed by Property Owners.

Formal application was made yesterday afternoon to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a tunnel railroad should be constructed across Manhattan Island under Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, in accordance with the terms of the franchise as granted by the Board of Aldermen upon the recommendation of the Rapid Transit Commission. The court reserved decision.

Edward L. Mooney appeared in opposition to the application on behalf of various property owners. A. B. Boardman, who is one of the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, appeared for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The company had alleged that it had tried and failed to obtain the consent of a majority of the owners of property affected, and Mr. Mooney claimed that it had not used due diligence and so could not appear before the court with such an application with propriety. He also maintained that the Rapid Transit Commission had exceeded its powers in granting a certificate approving such an enterprise, that the State Railroad Commission had no power to grant the consent which it did, and that the Board of Aldermen likewise exceeded its power.

Mr. Boardman, in response, said that the various points made by Mr. Mooney had been considered in the papers accompanying the motion and he would not take up the time of the court to recite them.

MAN'S FOOT BLOCKED TRAFFIC.

Was Wedged Between an Elevated Train Car and a Station Platform, but Its Owner Wasn't Hurt.

Neither the several hundred passengers whose dinners were delayed, the victim, nor the officials of the elevated railroad were able to explain how it was that an unknown man succeeded in getting his foot caught between the edge of a station platform and the side of a car at the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Station of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue line at 6 o'clock last night.

The fact remained, however, and so did the foot, wedged firmly in some mysterious manner, the more strange because the owner of the foot was not being hurt in the least. He simply stepped down between the car edge and the station platform, when the train stopped and could not withdraw his foot.

First they cut off his boot and then his sock; then, in a last attempt, although somewhat against his wishes, slit the leg of his trousers, but without avail. Next the station hands tried prying up the platform boards and were equally unsuccessful. Finally jacks were sent for and the car raised a little. Out came the foot, none the worse for its experience.

In the meantime, two women in the train, hearing that a man had been killed, promptly fainted, and were revived in the station. The owner of the foot put on the remnants of his boot and went home without giving his name.

Traffic had been delayed for over a half hour.

BOY KILLED, PLAYMATE HELD.

Kelly, Mortally Stabbed in Dispute Over a Pencil, Was Allowed to Leave Hospital.

Following a dispute with another boy over the sharpening of a lead pencil, John Kelley, twelve years old, of 70 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed on Thursday, and yesterday he died at his home. Frederick Benter, fifteen years old, who is held on a charge of having done the stabbing, asserts that Kelly received his fatal wound accidentally.

The parents of the dead boy complain that the surgeons at the Cumberland Street Hospital displayed gross carelessness in declaring that he was not badly hurt and in allowing him to be taken from the hospital to his home by his brother after his wound had been dressed.

Young Kelly, with Benter and several other boys, was at play at Park and Vanderbilt Avenues, Benter being engaged in cutting his initials on a board fence.

"Say, Fred, put a point on this pencil, will you?" asked Kelly.

"Sure," returned Benter, taking Kelly's pencil and starting in to sharpen it. The lead in the pencil was soft, breaking repeatedly, and Benter had cut it down to a mere stump when Kelly asked for it back.

"Wait a minute, can't you?" said Benter.

"I'll put a point on it, all right."

"No. I want it back now," replied Kelly, and then, according to the story told by Benter, Kelly jumped toward him and grabbed for the pencil. Benter says that at the moment he was holding the knife with the blade outward and that Kelly practically sprang against the blade.

The boys carried their wounded playmate to his home, three blocks away, and Kelly's brother Thomas took him to the Cumberland Street Hospital. There the boy was examined by a surgeon, who, it is alleged, said that the wound did not appear to be a serious one. Thomas took his brother back home, and that night the boy complained of severe pains in the region of his heart. His mother took him to a neighboring physician, who, according to the Kelly's, also declared that the wound was only a slight one, but the lad died yesterday morning.

Superintendent Bacon of the Cumberland Street Hospital said last night that Kelly when there did not show the least sign of being dangerously wounded.

"JACK" McAULIFFE'S RAIDED.

Pugilist Arrested in His Alleged Poolroom with Seven Other Men by Capt. Miles O'Reilly.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Tenderloin Station, with six of his men, raided an alleged poolroom yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the building at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, and arrested eight men, including the alleged proprietor, "Jack" McAuliffe, the pugilist.

The Captain and his men were armed with crowbars, sledge hammers, and saws, and were ready to break down any barrier that might bar their passage to the place, which is over the saloon of Clarence O'Brien, otherwise known as "Paddy the Pig." They were unhindered, however. In a large, square room were about one hundred men, who became very excited. The detectives then went among the crowd of men and secured their prisoners, who were taken in a patrol wagon to the station house, while Capt. O'Reilly and Detective Holman secured the telephone instruments and some racing sheets and cleared the room of men.

McAuliffe was charged with keeping and maintaining a poolroom and the other prisoners were charged with aiding and abetting in the keeping of a poolroom. McAuliffe said that he lived at the Delavan House. The other prisoners said they were Sidney Clark, clerk, Hotel Delavan; John Bird, salesman, 143 East Twentieth Street; Walter D. Baum, athlete, 2,008 Eighth Avenue; James Duffy, clerk, 500 Third Avenue; George Gase, salesman, 1,557 Madison Avenue; Edward Sweeney, bartender, 102 East Twenty-first Street, and Jeremiah McCarthy, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street. They were released on bail.

As soon as it became known that O'Reilly and his men were raiding McAuliffe's place proprietors of poolrooms in the precinct immediately closed up for the day.

Crocker Will Contest Not Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The contest over the will of Uriel H. Crocker is not ended. Appeal from the decision of the Probate Court allowing the will has been taken by the contestants. The case will be tried in the Supreme Court. George U., Joseph B., and Edgar, sons of the testator, seek to break the will on the grounds of undue influence. Judge Grant found that their stepmother, Mrs. Annie Fiske Crocker, had not exercised any such influence over her husband, and admitted the will to probate.

ASPHALT TRUST SUIT

Application of Henry C. Spinks is Dismissed.

Receivers Cannot Be Compelled to Contest the Sale of Securities Which Had Been Pledged.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick dismissed the application of Henry C. Spinks of Newport, Ky., to compel the receivers of the Asphalt Trust to contest the suit brought by the Land, Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia for the sale of the collateral securities pledged to it by the Asphalt Company of America. The securities were put up to guarantee the $30,000,000 of gold certificates issued by the trust company.

In his opinion the Judge said:

"Henry C. Spinks, claiming to be the holder of 1,000 shares of the stock of the Asphalt Company of America, applied to the receivers and requested them to demur to the bill because it did not set out any such breach of the conditions and agreements as would entitle the complainant to the relief prayed for, and also requested the receivers to set up, by way of answer, certain allegations of fact in said petition stated to be true upon information and belief. With both of these requests the receivers refused to comply, and this appeal is taken to compel them to do so.

"The court has examined the bill and the exhibits annexed and is satisfied that a demurrer thereto would not lie. It is not denied that two semi-annual payments of interest are in default, and the securities which have been pledged as security therefor are, as has been said, liable to sale under the decree of this court. Whether it shall be necessary to sell all of said securities, as prayed for in the bill, could not be determined upon a demurrer.

"As to the alleged facts stated on information, which the petitioner asks the receivers to set up by way of answer to said bill, the receivers say they have inquired into them, and find them without foundation or merit, and the court will not require the receivers to set up in answer matters which upon investigation they are satisfied are not in accordance with the facts and incapable of proof. While the petitioner is free with his charges of fraud in respect to the dealings of the holders of the stock of the Asphalt Company of America in transferring their stock to the National Asphalt Company, the court fails to perceive how these charges, if true, can avail as a defense in the present suit. The application for instruction to the receivers must be denied and the appeal dismissed."

COMRADES DIED IN BELLEVUE.

Miners Who Had Started from Minnesota for Their Homes in the Tyrol—Both Had Consumption.

Joseph Darcar, a Tyrolean who had worked as a miner in Minnesota and sent nearly all of his money to his parents in the Tyrol, and Frank Orginc, his cousin, who had been working with him for a year, died within fifteen minutes of each other in Bellevue Hospital last night. They became ill with consumption in the mines and they were advised to start for their homes. Weak and emaciated they arrived in this city on Tuesday.

Darcar, who was thirty-nine years of age, had been in the United States thirteen years, working all of the time in the Minnesota mines. A year ago he sent word to his cousin to come to this country and make his fortune. They went to a boarding house at 103 Greenwich Street on Tuesday and there a physician told them that they could not live long enough to arrive at their homes.

"Well, then we will die in America," one said, and they were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening Darcar called to Dr. Hyde and told him he was dying.

"Take good care of Orginc, please," the man said. "He's a fine workman, and he did well, but he will follow in a very short time."

Fifteen minutes afterward he died. The cousin, who was on the next cot, overheard the request.

"I am going now, Frank," he said. "Wait, and we will go together."

At 7 o'clock the cousin died.

YOUNG TARS SAVE A WOMAN.

Boat's Crew of the St. Mary's Pull a Ferryboat Passenger from the East River.

Cadets on the schoolship St. Mary's, lying off Bellevue Hospital, showed the result of their practical training yesterday afternoon, when a woman either jumped or fell into the river from the stern of the ferryboat Nevada just as she slid into her slip at East Twenty-third Street, after crossing from Greenpoint. She was alone on the deck, the other passengers having gone forward to lunch, but her fall was seen by the officers of the schoolship, and a boat's crew was immediately ordered out. The woman had hardly risen to the surface after her plunge before they had put away from the vessel's side.

The boys pulled with all their strength, but the woman had nearly drowned when they came near enough for the young sailor in the bow to fasten a boathook in her dress. She was unconscious as they dragged her over the gunwale, and put back to the ship, where the ship's surgeon tried vainly to resuscitate her while a message was sent into the hospital asking for help. Dr. McDonald arrived with an ambulance, and after much labor, the woman finally revived sufficiently to speak. She was removed to a ward in the hospital.

She wore an expensive tailor-made suit and her speech showed her to be educated. She gave her name as Fannie King, but refused to give any address or to tell the reason for her attempt to commit suicide. A number in East Thirtieth Street as her home, but this turned out to be a lumber yard. She gave another number then, and it proved to be a vacant lot, so they piled her with no more questions along that line. She said she was returning from a visit to Mrs. Von Sighs of 13 Queen Street, Long Island City.

Archbishop Feehan's Will Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The will of Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan which was filed in the probate court Aug. 14, 1902, has been lost. Whether it was stolen from the files in the office of the clerk of the court or was mislaid has not been determined. It is probable, as there is no contest over the will, which disposed only of the Archbishop's private fortune to the members of his family and old servants, one of several copies which were made of the original will be offered in court.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House has passed a bill making Chester, Penn., a sub-port of entry.

The Senate yesterday passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Consideration of the Sunday Civil Appropriation was practically completed in the House yesterday, but it was impossible to pass the measure owing to the lack of a quorum.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is preparing an omnibus public building bill to be presented to the full committee.

The President yesterday transmitted to the House a copy of the treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Alaskan boundary line, together with a draft of a bill appropriating $100,000 to carry out the provisions of the treaty.

Senator Wellington has introduced an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, making an appropriation of $100,000 to test the parcels post between Washington and near-by cities. Senator Burrows has introduced an amendment to the same bill, allowing pound rate postage on periodicals delivered by letter-carriers in cities.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Marshal—Vivian J. Fagin, Southern District of Ohio.

Surveyors of Customs—William Barnes, Jr., Albany, N. Y.; Amos Smith, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

United States Attorney—John J. Boyce, California, for the District of Alaska; William B. Sheppard, Northern District of Florida; Mayme C. McKinney, Southern District of Texas.

United States Marshal—George H. Green, Northern District of Texas.

Postmaster—Elias E. Monifert, Cincinnati, Ohio.

G.H.Mumm & Co.
Extra Dry
CHAMPAGNE
Importations for Five Years
TO JANUARY 1, 1903.
3,570,648 BOTTLES
297,554 CASES
more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.
An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.
THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

DRIVER SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Peter O'Rourke Wrecked an Ambulance in Sixth Avenue and Was Thrown Out Near Elevated Road Pillar.

In order to save the life of a child who stood bewildered in the street, Peter O'Rourke directed an ambulance of St. Vincent's Hospital into a pillar of the elevated road at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street last night and demolished it. Dr. Donovan and O'Rourke were thrown out. Both lost consciousness and had to be revived in an undertaking establishment near by. The horse broke loose from the wreckage and ran to Carmine Street, where he was stopped by a policeman.

The child had started to cross the street, and when half way between the curb and the line of pillars she became bewildered. Just as O'Rourke thought the ambulance could pass her safely the child started toward the ambulance. O'Rourke gave the lines a sharp pull and ran one of the front wheels into a pillar. On regaining consciousness O'Rourke's first question was:

"Was the child hurt?"

The child had disappeared.

TRAINHAND BADLY BURNED.

Tube in Boiler of a New York Central Engine Bursts.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 13.—Passengers on the Northern Express on the New York Central Railroad, leaving the Grand Central Station at 11:30 last night, were startled this morning by an accident that occurred between Montrose and Cruger's.

The forward cars in the train suddenly were enveloped in a cloud of steam, smoke, and sparks and the cars were filled with smoke. The train came to a standstill with a jolt.

A trainman soon ran down the aisles, asking if there was a doctor aboard, as there had been an accident to the engine and the fireman was badly hurt. A doctor fortunately was on the train, and he found the fireman—Henry Schell of Mott Haven—badly burned from the waist down.

A tube had burst in the boiler, and the escaping steam had blown volumes of flame and red-hot coals from the firebox upon the fireman. Schell is at the Peekskill Hospital, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

CALLS FOR MR. MORGAN'S PROOF

Colombian Minister to Mexico Denies That Any Executive of His Country Abdicated for $1,000,000.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—The Mexican Herald publishes a telegram sent to Senator Morgan at Washington by Gen. Rafael Reyes, Minister from Colombia at this capital.

"I read in to-day's paper," it says, "that in a session of the Senate on the 12th inst. you declared that a recent Chief Executive of the Colombian Government had sold out and abdicated for a million dollars.

"According to the Colombian Constitution the Chief Executives are the President and Vice President. The last President was Señor Don Manuel Antonio San Clemente, a venerable old man of over eighty years, whose reputation for integrity is widespread in all Spanish-American nations and who died a few months ago, and the Vice President in charge of the executive office at the present time is Señor Don José Manuel Marroquin, whose uprightness is as well known as that of the former.

"Neither of the two abdicated.

"I must suppose, having regard to the respect which is due the Senate of the United States and to all nations of the globe, to your ew

COAL COMMISSION ENDS ITS HEARINGS

Miners' Counsel Rejects President Baer's Proposition.

Calls Operators "Blind, Autocratic, and Stupid"—Denounces John Markle and Gen. Gobin—Defends Boycotts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, after being in public session for more than three months, closed its open hearing to-day with an all-day argument by Clarence S. Darrow in behalf of the miners. The commission will meet in secret in Washington next Thursday and begin the consideration of its award. It is expected that by the end of this month the arbitrators will be ready to make their announcement. If an increase in wages is determined upon, the increase is to date from the 1st of last November, the commission having decided upon that date on Oct. 31.

The crowd that heard Mr. Darrow speak to-day was fully as great as that which listened to Mr. Baer and Mr. Darrow yesterday. He took up the entire time of both sessions—five and one-half hours. President Mitchell was in court all day, but did not have anything to say to the commission in parting.

Mr. Darrow first discussed the cause of the strike. The responsibility for the coal famine, he said, rested with those who were responsible for the strike. He believed the strike was due to the "blind, autocratic, stupid spirit of the operators. The issue was who should be the master—the operators or the men. I say neither should be the master of the other."

Mr. Darrow quoted from the testimony of the late Ario Pardee, a coal operator, before a Congressional investigation twenty years ago, showing the alleged "blind spirit" of the operators a score of years back when they refused to treat with the organization of the men. The same spirit, he said, exists to-day. Then he took up Mr. Baer's sliding scale proposition made yesterday. He said if Mr. Baer believed he made a nice, fair proposition, he proposed to show that it was not. With the assistance of the miners' expert statistician, Mr. Darrow said the 1 per cent. raise on 5 cents suggested by Mr. Baer would give the operators an increase of 3¼ per cent. in profits and the miners only 1½ per cent. on the $4.50 basis. Mr. Darrow's remarks on the proposition plainly indicated that the miners flatly reject the proposition.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Reverting to the cause of the strike, Mr. Darrow quoted from the replies of the operators last Spring when they refused to treat with the organization. He said labor leaders hesitated to call a strike because they knew it meant distress and suffering. He wanted the "captains of industry" to know that it was better for the men to treat with them than to have the men go to the "petty feudal tyrants," who are under them in authority, for the purpose of getting just treatment. If the boss does not like what the miner says, he throws the latter out.

Counsel followed this by reading the communications from Mr. Mitchell before the strike, asking for arbitration. Every appeal and every prayer of the men, he said, was contemptuously rejected by the operators. "No human being could have done more than the organization of the miners," he said, "to prevent the civil strike that was thrust upon the people of the country. They spurned all our requests with contempt. They forced the strike that they might demonstrate to the men and to the generations to come that the owners of capital are the masters of the workmen. They tried to crush the union which was the first ray of hope and inspiration that has entered their dark lives."

Mr. Baer, Mr. Darrow continued, feared his own combination more than he feared the Miners' Union, because Mr. Baer's combination was rich and the miners was poor. "The people do not believe in such an absolute ownership of the riches of the earth as that which the anthracite coal combination possesses. The time will come when the operators' combination will be destroyed, not by the Miners' Union, but by the people, who will take possession of the riches under the ground and relieve themselves of the tyranny of these men."

Mr. Darrow then launched into a defense for the men who committed crime under passion, and said the conduct of the men was due to their condition and environments. If he was brought up under the environment of the Pole who struck James Winston on the head with a club, he probably would do the same. If he had been brought up under the environments of President Baer, he probably would do as Mr. Baer has been doing throughout this strike.

Mr. Darrow said the fact that the operators called the men "criminals, cutthroats, and assassins" was enough to exasperate them. Chairman Gray interrupted to say that "the commission does not believe the mine workers are criminals, cutthroats, and assassins."

TRIBUTE TO FOREIGN MINERS.

Continuing Mr. Darrow said: "You can never have a great strike excepting here and there violence is done, and so it was in the coal fields, where 750,000 persons are living very close to life." He said it was a wonder if the operators had insolently and cruelly rejected the requests of the men, that there was not more violence among this population, which was reduced to a condition bordering on starvation. He paid a tribute to foreigners in the coal regions, who, he said, were a warm-hearted, emotional, sympathetic, religious people. He spoke of the strict adherence of the operators to the dead letter of the law and the moral law of humanity, and remarked that if "each of our Captains of industry would respect his fellow-man, the bitter war just ended would not have occurred, and those who lost their lives in that struggle would be alive to-day."

Conflicts between capital and labor will continue, he said, until these Captains of industry respect their fellow-men. It is idle, futile, and useless to talk of curing it in any other way.

Mr. Darrow then took up the thirteen evictions on the Markle property and pictured the eviction of a sick wife and of a blind woman 100 years old. "You may roll together all the cruelty and violence committed in the anthracite region," he exclaimed, "and you cannot equal the fiendish cruelty of John Markle when he turned these helpless people into the street simply to satisfy his hellish hate."

Brig. Gen. Gobin, who commanded one brigade of the State troops in the field during the strike, came in for severe criticism from the miners' counsel. He read various reports made to Gen. Gobin by his regimental commanders, and severely condemned the General's "shoot to kill" order.

Turning to the boycott, Mr. Darrow said there was one illustrious example at least in the United States of the boycott, and that was in the American revolution. "There is not one specific act that is charged to the mine workers," he said, "but what was charged to the loyalists whom we teach our children to love and venerate. You and I may sit here and judge men by the dead letter of the law. We may say that this act is right and that act is wrong, but up there sits the living God, and he judges the acts of men by another standard than ours. Let me say there is the legal side and the moral side. The boycott is an ancient weapon; it is respectable when the operators use it, but not respectable when we use it."

NON-UNION MEN ASSAILED.

He told of the distinction between the boycott that is criminal and the boycott that is within the law, and then spoke of the non-union men, whom he termed "scabs," although he remarked he did not like the word, but used it because it is commonly used. These men, he said, have always been hated. Sometimes they are good men, often they act from necessity, but they are traitors to their class. They are men, he continued, who are used by the capitalists to destroy the rights and aspirations and hopes of the workingmen.

"As a class," he said, "this body of men, as they have shown it in this case, have always been ready to take the benefits that flow from organized labor and never been willing to fight to obtain them. They have never been ready to face starvation and hunger and abuse in the common cause, and as a rule the scab is a man who has no abiding place on the face of the earth. He is a wandering tramp, ready to be used by anybody who will pay the price to use him, and when the strike is over the operators let him walk home again or let the union send him home. He is the pliant tool of the men who, in this great struggle, wisely or unwisely, are against the laboring man, and it cannot be but that he will be despised, mistrusted, hated, and reviled by all men who love liberty and who love their fellowmen and who have the point of view of the organized laboring man."

Regarding the demand for eight hours a day Mr. Darrow said:

"This is not a demand to shirk work, as is often claimed to be the case. It is a demand for the right of the individual to have a better life, a fuller life, a completer life, and this, like everything else, depends upon your point of view. There is only one standpoint from which you have a right to approach this question, and that is what will make the best man, the best American citizen, to build up a nation where there will be no more strikes and no more violence. Other gentlemen may measure it in dollars and cents. I shall not."

After making a plea for the weighing of coal wherever it is possible Mr. Darrow discussed the merits of the union. On the question of the incorporation of labor unions he said: "I am not willing to admit for a single moment that anything can be gained for manhood, for righteousness, for the good of all by going in some petty Legislature and asking to merge the individual flesh and blood man into a corporation created by the State. Why, we were told in the argument that the State of New Jersey—of all the places on earth the State of New Jersey!—had introduced a law to compel labor organizations to be incorporated. New Jersey has been busy with the corporation business. New Jersey has issued its bogus charters and sent them broadcast over the United States, its charters which have been simply letters of marque and reprisal for every pirate that sails the high seas of commerce to capture what he can get, until New Jersey has become a stench and a byword in the minds of all people who believe in fair dealing and justice between man and man."

In closing he said: "This contest is one of the important contests that have marked the progress of human liberty since the world began—one force pointing one way, another force the other; every advantage that the human race has won has been at fearful cost. Every contest has been won by struggle. Some men must die that others may live. It has come to these poor miners to bear this cross, not for themselves—but that the human may be lifted up to a higher and broader plane than it has ever known before."

After the long applause which was accorded Mr. Darrow had subsided, Chairman Gray, on behalf of the commission, said:

"It is due to counsel and to those who represented both sides that I should say that we leave you, or rather you leave us, with a feeling on our part of regret that the long association which has been so pleasant to us is about to be broken. It speaks well for counsel on both sides that no unpleasant episode has occurred—nothing that should mar the situation in which reasonable men and citizens of a great country find themselves in mutually endeavoring to arrive at just conclusions and a just verdict in a great controversy.

"The work is now ours, and I know that we have your best wishes that we may have a safe and a righteous deliverance."

FELLED HORSE WITH A BLOW.

Riding Instructor Accused by a Woman Pupil of Cruelty to Animals.

Accused of having felled his horse to the tanbark with one blow of his riding crop, William Montgomery, thirty-four years old, of 155 West Sixty-sixth Street, an instructor in Durland's Riding Academy, in Sixty-fifth Street, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon and paroled for examination Monday morning.

The charge of cruelty to animals was made against him by Mrs. Etta Tilford Kirkland of 41 West Seventy-fifth Street, who told Magistrate Barlow that she was taking her usual lesson at the academy Thursday morning when Montgomery, without cause, while riding around the tanbark arena, suddenly struck his mount a terrific blow on the head with the stock of his riding crop. The animal dropped to its knees and half rolled over, but recovered itself and jumped trembling to its feet.

Montgomery to reporters admitted having struck the horse.

"I had either to throw the horse with a blow on the head or ride down two young women," he said, "and I took the first course. The horse bolted directly at the two pupils, who were also mounted, and as they were early beginners I knew they could not get out of the way. I understand horses pretty well and know how to strike the blow. It is not as cruel as it seems."

Mrs. Kirkland was told what the riding instructor said and scoffed at it.

"There was not another horse around when he struck his horse," she said.

MISS BAULAND'S ESCAPADE.

After Flirting with a Waiter in the Hotel Majestic, She Started to be a Waitress.

Miss Sylvia Bauland, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Joseph N. Bauland, a dry goods merchant, is neither a bride nor a waitress, because the manager and the detectives of the Hotel Majestic say to it that she did not escape far on Thursday evening when, in fear of being sent to a convent school, she left the hotel by the servants' way. Her father and mother were chatting with friends during the intermissions of the programme of the orchestra when she tried to escape from their vigilance. She knew that she was to be sent to a convent school because she had been on friendly terms with the waiter at her table. He is tall and four years her senior.

Observant guests looked upon the affair at first with amusement, and then with alarm, the result being that the managers of the hotel were informed. The waiter was assigned to another table, but the girl met him in a hallway on Thursday afternoon. Her parents had heard about her "flirtation," and when they told her that they intended to send her to a convent school to complete her education she rebelled.

The idea came into her head that she might start out in the world free from parental restriction, and the waiter had the notion that he might get her a position as a waitress, and it was said that they had marriage after a few years in view. Somebody witnessed the meeting and overheard their conversation, and later Miss Sylvia was watched. John Engelhardt, the waiter, was discharged.

While her parents were in the public parlor on Thursday evening Sylvia went out. Word was sent to the hotel detectives, and she was stopped not far from the hotel. Manager Sanford took charge of the girl and walked with her to the hotel. She told him that her parents had intended to send her to the Ladycliffe Seminary, near West Point, and said she would rather work as a waitress, or do any work of a servant, than go to a convent school, and that she was willing to marry a servant.

"What use is it," she said, "that father may have lots of money? I am tired of being tied up in a hotel, and I want to be free."

Mr. Sanford described the life of a waitress and persuaded the girl to return to her parents. At first she insisted that she would be a servant girl and earn her living, and then she broke down and said that she could be very happy at the hotel if the girls of her own age would make her a comrade. She was willing to go to the convent school if the small girls there would not take her to be older than she is and the older girls would not taunt her because she was "a kid."

John Engelhardt, who lives at 372 Seventh Avenue, does not deny that he was willing to aid the girl in getting a position as a waitress. He says that he would have shielded her against all harm until they were old enough to know their own minds. He believes that what he did was not wrong.

Light Sentence for Benisch.

Max Charles Benisch of 128 East Fifty-first Street, formerly a probationary policeman, who was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of having accepted a bribe of $400 on the promise to get Thomas B. Gavin of 93 Bedford Street appointed as a fireman, was sentenced yesterday to serve twenty days in the city prison, and to pay a fine of $500. It is said that Benisch's father will pay the fine, although he had not done so last night.

Sale of Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

The Trustees of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor, received permission from Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to sell the property on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, receiving therefor the plot of land at the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and $325,000 in cash.

Some of the Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are made with canvas backs which are best for Winter. Ask your shoer for "Improved Goodyear-Akron" pad.—Adv.

ASBURY PARK BANK FAILS

The First National in the Hands of a Receiver.

Smash Attributed to Bad Investments in Seashore Real Estate—Officers Say Depositors Will Lose Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Because of losses which almost absorbed the surplus and undivided profits and impaired its capital, the First National Bank was closed shortly before noon to-day by direction of the Controller of the Currency, and Bank Examiner John W. Schofield was placed in charge of the institution as receiver.

The first intimation the public received of the disaster was the posting of the following notice on the window of the bank, which occupies a portion of the ground floor of the Monmouth Building:

This bank is closed and in the hands of the Controller of the Currency.
(Signed) J. W. SCHOFIELD,
National Bank Examiner.

The news fell like a thunderbolt on the business community. Examiner Schofield reached here on the 11:45 A. M. train. He went immediately to the bank and ordered the doors closed. Soon there was a great crowd at the doors and on the street discussing the failure and the causes that led to it.

The Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which numbers among its officials several who are Directors of the First National Bank, but which is an entirely distinct institution, occupies quarters in the same building. The closing of the bank caused a number of depositors to rush to the Trust Company and demand their money. The officials of the Trust Company assured their excited patrons that the concern wouldn't be affected by the closing of the bank, but this statement failed to satisfy the perturbed depositors, so in order to prevent a run on the institution President Twining at noon caused this notice to be posted:

Owing to the closing of the First National Bank, the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company will close its doors temporarily.
(Signed) A. C. TWINING, President.

The Trust Company will resume business to-morrow morning.

Examiner Schofield is now preparing a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank. An examination on Feb. 9, 1903, showed the book value of its resources and liabilities on that date to be as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$326,036
United States bonds	27,000
Stocks, securities, claims, &c	58,849
Real estate	73,624
Due from banks and bankers	20,586
Cash and cash items	10,735
Current expenses	6,060
Total	$532,790
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$100,000
Surplus and undivided profits	62,587
Special deposit	30,100
Due to banks and bankers	12,128
Individual deposits	223,175
Circulation	25,000
Borrowed money	70,800
Total	$532,790

The closing of the bank will work a hardship on a number of merchants and contractors, who had no intimation that the institution was in a bad shape. Several merchants deposited as usual this morning, one of them less than an hour before the doors were closed. The officers and Directors of the bank are:

President—George Fred Kroehl, a New York bristle importer.
Vice President—Dr. Samuel Johnson.
Cashier—Martin H. Scott.
Assistant Cashier—J. E. Davis.
Directors—George F. Kroehl, Albert C. Twining, Dahiel C. Covert, Isaac C. Kennedy, Dr. Samuel Johnson, J. E. Davis, and M. L. Bamman.

Officials of the bank unqualifiedly assert that all the depositors will be paid in full, in probably less than a year, and that no assessment will have to be made on the stockholders. They also say that the $30 assessment recently made on each share of the stock by the Government was paid in full.

A careful canvass of the merchants of this city shows that not one will be seriously incommoded by the closing of the bank. Most of them say that, owing to the long warning they had of the troubles of the concern, they had divided their deposits between it and other banks.

The First National Bank was organized in February, 1886, and was the first institution of its kind in Asbury Park. Its first President was Henry C. Wannor, who is now the head of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank. He was succeeded by Albert C. Twining, the organizer of the bank, who later resigned to become President of the Monmouth Trust Company. The bank was capitalized at $100,000, and three years ago had a surplus of $60,000. Bad investments in seashore realty wiped out this surplus and is responsible for the failure.

Col. George Harvey, head of the Harper Publishing Company, is Vice President of the trust company, and the Directors are:

H. B. Pearson.	Dr. Henry Mitchell.
David C. Cornell.	W. K. Ryan.
Assemblyman William Harrison.	Percy R. Smith.
	Samuel A. Patterson.
George Fred Kroehl.	Albert C. Twining.
R. A. Tusting.	A. S. White.

President Twining has issued the following statement:

"The Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, at a meeting of its Directors, determined this noon to close its doors for the day to avoid any run which might be occasioned through a misapprehension on the part of the public concerning any connection between the Trust Company and the First National Bank. It was further determined to open the company's offices to-morrow morning to afford its depositors an opportunity to serve notice of their intention to withdraw their funds within a specified length of time. This action was taken to protect the company from the effects of a concerted run or one due to public excitement, the Trust Company's affairs being in an entirely satisfactory and solvent condition."

TRUNK DEALER EMBARRASSED.

Marlow J. Sullivan, Who Has Three Stores, Will Try to Get Extension from His Creditors.

Marlow J. Sullivan, doing business as the Marlow Sullivan Company, dealer in trunks and bags, who has stores at 810 and 851 Broadway and 33 Union Square, is financially embarrassed and he has called a meeting of his creditors, with a view of getting a settlement. His troubles are attributed to losses in business and ill-health. He has been in poor health for some time, and he has just returned from a trip in the South.

In the trade it was said that his recent absence and the selling of some old stock at auction before he went away caused some talk. Mr. Sullivan began business in 1894 with a store in the Astor House, which he gave up on May 1, 1901. He has had the store at 851 Broadway for several years. The store at 810 Broadway was opened in the Fall of 1901, and the store at 33 Union Square was opened last Fall. He also had a store at 1,259 Broadway, but he gave it up in May last.

Kronfeld & Harris, attorneys for Mr. Sullivan, said yesterday that they wished to have it understood that the assets are intact and that nothing has been transferred to anybody, not even to Mr. Sullivan's wife, who is a large creditor. He cannot pay in full, but the attorneys hope to get some kind of an extension whereby the business can be continued. The liabilities are $45,000, and the nominal assets are less than that amount.

ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—The Allis-Chalmers Company has planned extensive improvements of its Clinton Street shops in Milwaukee, which do not bear out the report that the company purposes gradually to remove its works to the gigantic plant at West Allis. New machinery has been ordered to replace most of that now stationed in the Milwaukee works. It is the intention of the company, according to one of its officers to substitute electric power for the steam power now used in the operating of the machines. The cost of the changes will aggregate $1,000,000.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of which Leo Schlesinger is President, will May 1 next open a branch establishment on Long Acre Square, at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. This will be its second branch, the first having been for some time established at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

MORE MORGAN FORGERIES

Swindler Again Uses the Name of the Clergyman.

Succeeded the Second Time in Getting $450 on Two Checks by Sending a Messenger to a Bank.

The forger who last Monday succeeded in getting the paying teller of the Fifth Avenue Bank to cash a forged check of Dr. Parker Morgan, pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, for $400, but who failed to induce Charles Schatz, the district telegraph messenger boy, to give him the money which he had received at the bank, the next day obtained $450 on two checks bearing the forged signature of Dr. Morgan from the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Dr. Morgan has no account at the Mechanics and Traders', but Donald Nicoll, a Bowery tailor, has. The paying teller of that bank on Tuesday received from a messenger an envelope which contained checks for $250 and $200 bearing Dr. Morgan's name and drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank in favor of Mr. Nicoll. They apparently were indorsed by Mr. Nicoll. With them, on paper with Mr. Nicoll's lithographed heading, was a request to favor him by giving the bearer cash for the face amount of the checks. That was done without hesitation. Leo Schlesinger, President of the bank, said last evening that the loss would not fall on the bank, but on the paying teller.

Dr. Morgan yesterday denied a story that he believed the criminal to be a society man and a church member, and that the forgery was the result of gambling.

"Of course, I cannot know what may have come to the knowledge of the police," said Dr. Morgan, "but for myself I have not the slightest suspicion as to the guilty party, but am convinced that the statement as to his being on the list of society leaders is without any foundation in truth and ought never to have been made."

Dr. Morgan added that he believed the forger had an accomplice. He had no idea how the sheet of his private letter paper was obtained, and the check blank on which the forged check for $400 was made was not the kind Dr. Morgan uses, but of the character of those used by his wife and niece, and may have been torn out of the check book of a depositor in the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Capt. Langan, the two Central Office detectives who are on the case, Capt. Lantry and his precinct detectives, and the officers of the Fifth Avenue and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank said yesterday that they had made no progress is finding the forger.

"We are all at sea," said an official of the Fifth Avenue Bank. "The criminal was not a society man or a church man, but a slick fellow who took two chances and won on one. He probably has made himself scarce, so far as New York is concerned, for a time."

Schatz, the messenger boy, was on duty at the Fifth Avenue District Telegraph office yesterday. He is a sturdy youngster, but his right eye is blind from a cataract.

"No," he replied to an inquiry, "I have not been offered a position at the bank. If I get such an offer I may accept it, but I expected no reward of any kind and have not had what I did on Monday recognized in any way. I simply followed the rules and did what I was paid to do. I talked with Detectives McMullen and Doherty here, and was called to the bank and asked about this eye of mine. When I was called to Dr. Morgan's vestry the man who tried to get the envelope from me down town said nothing about money. He went down town on the same train with me, on the car behind mine. Of course I could identify him."

GIFTS TO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History was held on Monday evening last in the residence of D. O. Mills. The President's report for the past year told of many notable accessions to the collections. Among the most important are the Cope collection of fossil reptiles, amphibians and fishes, and the Robinson collection of archaeological copper implements, the two collections being the gift of the President.

Many rare and superb specimens have been added to the J. Pierpont Morgan collection of gems and gem minerals, and the Museum is indebted to the same donor for a type collection of gold and silver coins of the United States Mint. The Duke of Loubat has presented a collection of ancient jadeite ornaments from Mexico and a valuable ethnological collection from Brazil.

The material received through the expeditions, supported by the Museum and through special gifts, have yielded gratifying results. Among the noteworthy ones are the William C. Whitney expedition in search of fossil horses; the researches carried on in Mexico through the contributions of B. T. Babbit Hyde and Frederick E. Hyde, Jr.; the archaeological research carried on in the Delaware Valley, at the cost of Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, and the field work among the vanishing tribe of the North American Indians, supported mainly through the contributions of Mrs. C. P. Huntington and Archer M. Huntington.

A large quantity of material has been received from the Jesup North Pacific expedition, and from Lieut. Robert E. Peary, through the Peary Arctic Club. The Eastern Asiatic Research, maintained through the assistance of a friend of the Museum, has added to the collections a series of valuable and interesting objects illustrating the culture of China.

The expedition under Andrew J. Stone, who has been collecting specimens of the large fur-bearing animals in the Far North, has enriched the collection with many specimens of caribou, bear, deer, and sheep which will be utilised in the preparation of groups of the animals, represented with their natural environment.

The library has received many gifts of desirable works, the most noteworthy being a gift of 287 volumes on conchology, for which the Trustees are indebted to Frederick A. Constable.

President Jesup referred to the loss to the board caused by the death of Abram S. Hewitt, who had been a Trustee since 1874.

The officers for the year are:

President—Morris K. Jesup, (twenty-third term.)
First Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan.
Second Vice President—Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn.
Treasurer—Charles Lanier.
Director—Prof. Hermon C. Bumpus.
Secretary-Assistant Treasurer—John H. Winser.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHAIRMAN.

After an interregnum of several months the New York Stock Exchange is again under the rule of a permanent Chairman, who applies the law during its sessions. Benjamin G. Talbert is the new Chairman. He succeeds McPherson Kennedy, who resigned some months ago to retire. The election of Mr. Talbert is understood to have been unanimous. Mr. Talbert became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1878. He is a partner in the brokerage house of J. H. Davis & Co.

It is understood that the salary, which was formerly $7,000 a year, has been increased to $10,000 a year. If the value of a seat is reckoned at $80,000, this means 12½ per cent. on that sum. And yet it was said that it was difficult to get a member to take the position.

"Continental Press Co." Dispossessed.

Where visitors once read, "The Continental Press Company," on the glass set in the door leading to the establishment at 537 Fifth Avenue presided over by P. T. Elder as chief promoter of "The Book of the Presidents," writen by Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Congressman from Ohio, now appears a sign bearing the statement, "Moved to Washington, Pacific Building." It was placed there yesterday, after a dispossess notice had shared honors with the regular business legend of the concern for two days.

Record Week for the Grand Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—The first week of February broke the record of the Grand Trunk Railway for traffic. Eighty thousand cars of all descriptions were handled, an excess of 2,500 on any previous week. The record crop of the West and the unprecedented prosperity of the country are given as causes. The receipts were $156,000 ahead of the same week last year.

Semi-Ready

"In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts" of lighter, smarter Top Coats.
Spring is not quite here, but the Top Coats are.
Any length from knee to ankle. Any style.
Any price,—$20 to $40.
Finished-to-order in a few hours.
You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.
Eighteen Wardrobes in United States and Canada.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Controllers for New York

WANT INQUEST ON GROUT

What the Coroners Would Like to Do to the Controller.

He Told Board of Estimate That They Should Be Abolished—Hearing on Railway Plans.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Controller Grout and several Coroners exchanged words of harsh criticism. The Controller declared that he was ready to support the bill abolishing the Board of Coroners, and one Coroner retorted that the board would be pleased to hold an inquest on the Controller.

The trouble came over a request for authority to pay the "private clerks" of the Coroners $2,000 a year. There are four such clerks, and they have been serving five months without pay. In order to pay the salaries of the "private clerks" the Coroners scaled down the salaries of other clerks. Mr. Grout objected to the reduction of the pay of other clerks who had been for years in the service. He suggested that the salaries be readjusted, and made the motion to send the request back to the Board of Coroners for reconsideration.

"These men do peculiar kinds of private work," said Coroner Brown, in explanation of the clerks' duties. There was a laugh at that statement, and then Coroner Goldenkrans explained that the "private clerks" do all sorts of things for the Coroners that could not be done by other clerks.

"The Corporation Counsel has ruled adversely in this matter," said Controller Grout. Coroner Brown interrupted when Controller Grout said:

"If you press this matter any further, I shall support Senator Elsberg's bill to abolish the Coroners. Enlightened Massachusetts gets along without Coroners, and I think we could in New York. It would be a good thing for the city if there were no Coroners."

Coroner Brown jumped to his feet, and shaking his extended hand at Controller Grout, shouted:

"It seems to be the general plan for every one to kick at the Coroners, but it comes badly from one who knows nothing of their duties. They are called from their beds at all hours of the night to do thankless work. No officer works harder than the Coroners. It seems to me that some city official is trying to make a grand-stand play in this matter."

Coroner Brown could speak no longer. He stood for a minute shaking his fist and he then hurriedly left the Council Chamber. Coroner Goldenkrans then said:

"Your remarks, Mr. Controller, seem to me very unfair. It may be all right for the press and others to criticise the Coroners, but when it comes to the men of our own administration it is distinctly unfair."

"Very well," Mr. Grout interrupted, "it may be unfair to say so, but it is true; we can do without the Coroners."

"That may be your opinion," Mr. Goldenkrans retorted, "but your private opinion concerns us nothing. We are here to act as statutory officers, asking the money necessary to carry on our statutory duties. We need those clerks. We have to hold inquests."

"Well, go and hold an inquest over my resolution," Mr. Grout shouted; "you won't get the money until those salaries are rescaled."

"We would like to hold an inquest over you," declared Mr. Goldenkrans in a tone so loud and threatening that President Swanstrom of Brooklyn interfered. Mayor Low laughed, while Mr. Swanstrom explained that the clerks should get their money if it could be aranged that they did not get it at the expense of the less well paid office clerks. Mr. Grout's resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

At the session in the morning the Board of Estimate considered the compensation which should be paid by the railroad companies for the right to cross Macomb's Dam Bridge. W. H. Page, who represented the Union Railway Company, said:

"There is a demand for connection of the roads on either side of the bridge, and we are pleased to do anything the public demands."

"That," replied Controller Grout, "is the most surprising statement ever made by a railroad company in this city." After speeches had been made demanding a single fare from any part of Manhattan to any part of the Bronx, the whole matter was referred to Controller Grout to make a report at the next meeting. A hearing was held on a suggestion to change the plan of the Atlantic Avenue improvement in Brooklyn so that a section now elevated should be depressed below the level of the avenue.

The Board decided that the City would approve no further legislation on the matter until the improvements now under way are completed and their efficiency found inadequate.

EQUAL HONORS IN BASEBALL.

Three Leagues to be Represented Alike in Board of Arbitration—Columbia Will Play Its National Game.

Before President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League left for Chicago last Thursday, he had an informal conference with President Pulliam of the National League and President Powers of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues. They talked over the lines on which the new National agreement is to be constructed, and it was understood that these three organizations shall have an equal representation in the National Board of Arbitration, and that each shall bear an equal share of the expenses incurred in settling all disputes and claims of club owners and players.

President Powers will report to the representatives of the National Association, who will assemble here next week, as to the terms of the proposed agreement, and it is expected that a thorough and satisfactory understanding governing baseball all over the country will be the outcome.

The playing schedule issued by the National League two months ago has been revised, and President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club, who is one of the Schedule Committee, says that the season will open April 15 and close Sept. 27. It calls for 140 games for each club, but no provision has been made for exhibition games during the season with American League teams. The usual number of open dates have been allowed for playing off postponed games, however, and some of these may be used for such exhibitions.

Manager Henderson of the Columbia University baseball team called on Secretary Frederick Knowles of the New York National League Club yesterday and stated that there was no truth in the report that the Columbia team would not play the game scheduled with the New York team. He said that the game would be played as arranged, but that the Columbia men might play with the American League team on April 21, the eve of the opening of the New York season by the new club. On May 6 the Columbia and University of Pennsylvania nines will play their annual game on the Polo Grounds.

EX-SLAVES IN MASS MEETING.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A negro mass meeting was held last night in South Washington, under the auspices of the National Ex-Slaves' Mutual Relief, Bounty, and Pension Association, at which speeches were made applauding Senator Hanna's bill, introduced by request, to pension ex-slaves. Some of the speakers were lawyers. Resolutions were passed urging the passage of the bill. Many of those in the audience were very old people who were evidently ex-slaves and who seemed to have no doubt that the bill was going to pass.

Even here in Washington, where the newspapers have repeatedly denounced the ex-slave pension bill as a swindle, most of the negroes seem to have full faith in it, and it is certain that in less enlightened parts of the country, particularly in rural districts of the South, those who use the bills introduced in Congress to swindle their ignorant brethren find easy prey. At the same time, many intelligent negroes here are constantly warning the members of their race of the character of the scheme.

The following statement is made by the Rev. James L. White of 2,019 Vermont Avenue in denouncing the mass meeting held last night:

"This meeting was held at the wrong place; it should have been held in the committee room on pensions at the Capitol. These ex-slaves' pension and bounty bills are sent out broadcast by agents, and they read as if they had passed Congress. I was in a meeting at New Berne, N. C., where there were over 400 people, and the Thurston bill was read, and every one in the audience except myself believed it had already passed. Those in charge of the meeting collected money, and the people gave it freely—40 cents a head.

"I got the floor to explain to the people that they were being deceived, and I got in some dispute with the parties and had to get out a warrant and have them arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. This Hanna bill is the same subject and backed by the same parties."

CAR ORDINANCE HEARING.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads yesterday afternoon gave a public hearing on proposed ordinances relating to street car traffic. The first one provides for the transfer of passengers on intersecting street surface railroads in the Borough of Manhattan. The second is designed to provide greater safety and comfort on street surface railroads, and the third is concerning regulating the fare, transfers, vestibuling, and operating of street cars in the City of New York.

No one was present to oppose the proposed ordinances, and only one person spoke in their favor. That was Louis A. Cuvillier of 229 Broadway, who spoke specially in behalf of a complete transfer service.

Alderman Downing, who is a member of the Railroad Committee, then took the floor to advocate the passage of an ordinance that will compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad to run cars at more frequent intervals on Furman Street, in Brooklyn.

The counsel of the company, John L. Wells, said he would take the matter up with President Winter of the railroad company, and that he hoped some satisfactory settlement would be effected. The hearing was adjourned, therefore, until the position of the company was decided.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK
The Best Shoe for Women, 3.50 per pair.
Models for every climate and season.
James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Coats.
Rain Coats,—new models for spring.
12.50 and 19.50.
Tan covert top coats,—short and extra length.
18.00 and 22.00
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Misses' Suit Dep't.
3d Floor.
Homespun cheviot suits,—pleated and plain skirts. Full blouse, fancy stitching and self trimmed.
Colors:—tan, grey and fancy mixtures.
Sizes 14 to 16 years.
12.50.
Pedestrian skirts,—black Melton cloth. Nine rows of stitching round the bottom.
Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
5.75.
Children's light weight, full length waterproof Raglans,—Oxford cloth.
Sizes 8 to 12 years.
7.50.
Children's blouse and one-piece Dimity and Gingham dresses.
Sizes 4 to 10 years.
1.75 and 5.75.
Twenty-third Street.

American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South, New York.
Concluding Sale
This Afternoon,
AT 2:30 AT 2:30
The Art OF Old Japan
Represented by
A Remarkable Collection OF Temple and Palace Treasures.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Sale of Men's Hats.

A particularly interesting purchase makes $2.00 & $2.50 Hats possible at $1.50.
The story of how we got them interests us only. The fact that we can sell them at this price interests you. The styles are new, the qualities are good—Soft Hats and Derbies, all made for this season's selling. At all Four stores,
$1.50
Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway. 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

SOME OF THE FACTS AS TO WHY
OLD CROW RYE

is far superior to all other whiskies. It is a true Kentucky Hand-made Sour Mash, made by the James Crow formula, which no other has.
It is absolutely Straight, and bottled in its purity.
Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.
OUR SCOTCH WHISKIES,
SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND,
(Old), and
BONNIE BRIER BUSH,
(Very Old), are also Straight.
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

Soltaire

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Spirit of the Wanamaker Advertising

BY consulting the Century Dictionary, you will see that the primary meaning of the word "advertising" is expressed in two words: "Notification; Information."

All advertising embraces "notification;" but "information," which imparts knowledge, and determines character and quality of the goods advertised, is a rare adjunct of advertising.

WANAMAKER advertising has been favored with much public comment for many years. It has been criticised and analyzed all over the land, for the most part in complimentary terms. Some have seen a mysterious quality in it. Its force and power have been acknowledged and commented on.

And yet it is the simplest advertising in the world. It is the mere following of the dictionary meaning of the words:

Notification; Information

And "information"—real, genuine, frank, intelligent information, is a component part of every WANAMAKER announcement.

Often the WANAMAKER advertising is most enthusiastic; strong adjectives and superlatives are used in statements and descriptions. But they are always justified. They express merely what the news reporter has seen and compared. No WANAMAKER advertising is written without knowledge. Expert evidence is always at hand. All statements are verified before printing; and criticised most minutely on the morning that the advertising appears, by one whose duty it is to find error or misstatement; and to whose work it is a credit if he can discover such error.

To omit these superlatives, to write with less enthusiasm of some great merchandise success, would be to fail in telling the whole news to the public. It is our theory that the public will measure an event as we measure it. If we talk of it coldly, they will think it of little interest; if we dilate and enthuse about it, they will know that it is an occasion not to be missed. For the public knows that nothing of minor importance brings forth the enthusiasm of WANAMAKER advertising.

The daily effort of WANAMAKER advertising is to give to the public the news of the day—*Notification* of special offerings, and new arrivals of interesting merchandise. *Information* about that merchandise, and information of new styles in all matters of fashion—all in the simplest, clearest, most graphic and truthful manner.

This is why the WANAMAKER advertising is one of the most valuable features of the day's news. The responsibility is recognized and lived up to by those who write it.

Unusually Good News of Women's Spring Suits

WE have a collection of Women's Tailor-made Suits on sale today that presents a remarkable opportunity to women who are ready for a new Spring dress.

We just purchased the entire sample line of suits from one of the best manufacturing tailors in New York City. But to these we have added a number of excellent suits from our own stocks.

There are about a hundred and twenty-five suits in all; made of broadcloths, cheviots, and other good fabrics. The jackets are in coat and blouse style; many of the suits are silk-lined throughout; all are handsomely made; and many are in the choicest Spring styles. Regular values are $15 to $70. Today marked

At $10 to $30 a Suit

A broad and excellent variety to choose from.

Second floor, Broadway.

Covert Cloth Jackets

THEIR reign of popularity is unshaken. And the new Spring styles are smarter than ever. We took infinite pains with the makers to get the jackets just as we wanted them—and you'll agree that our ideas were good, and well carried out.

Superb tailoring and fit—uncommon woman that won't look well in one. Jaunty, broad strappings, some stitched, appear, and plaits that run over the shoulders and down the back and front, that give the effect of straps. Cuffs are finished with a new band, and collars and lapels are mannish.

If you're interested—and you probably are—come and see the best collection of Covert Cloth Jackets in the city.

Prices $11 to $32. These offer a happy medium.

At $15—Box Coats, in two shades of tan; fly front; 28 in. long; stitched at bottom; velvet collar; lined with taffeta.
At $18—Jackets of fine tan covert cloth; fly front, lapped seams, satin lined.
At $20—Jackets of herringbone or plain covert cloth; fly front, strapped seams, lining of satin.
At $25—Box Coats of tan covert cloth; fly front, 34 in. long; wide double plaits back and front, turnover cuffs, lining of taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Valentines---Last Call!

BUY early today, and use due diligence, and there's still time to get your valentine into the proper hands.

It's made as easy for you as we know how, to make your selection, and dispatch the precious document—special mailing desk, and all that sort of thing.

Good variety, too, among the Valentines, though most of the highest-priced ones are gone. 1c upwards.

Back Store, Ninth street.

Today is SHOE DAY

SEVERAL large factories have sought our aid to help in their Spring clean-up, and the collection of Shoes thus brought together makes the best choosing that shoe buyers have seen in many a day.

Then we have had a clean-up of our own stocks, that has made some splendid additions to the day's offerings.

In order to make comfortable buying, we shall not only use the entire Under-Price Shoe Store for this Sale, but a large space in the Main Floor Shoe Store will be devoted to the special offerings.

The first seven groups are on the Main Floor:

Men's $5 Shoes at $2.85
Lines that will not be continued this season; incomplete in sizes, but the average foot can get fitted in some of the sorts. Wax calf and patent leather, button and lace; enamel leather, Blucher style; and box calf, lace; in medium weight and correct styles.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Patent leather lace and enameled leather Blucher and lace Shoes; made on the conservative lasts that appeal to the fastidious man. Practically all sizes and widths in the lot.

Boys' $2.50 to $3.50 Shoes at $1.90
Our own best grade Shoes that are only reduced because of a slight change in style. Wax and box calf, patent and enameled leather and kidskin; also enameled leather, Blucher style. Sizes range from 12 to 5½.

Women's $3.50 Slippers at $2.40
Eight lines to be discontinued; fancy styles mainly, with high Louis heels; some patent leather, others kid. A good chance to buy slippers for the Summer trip.

Women's $5 and $6 Shoes at $3.75
The finest grades and best fitting styles of the season are included. Kidskin with Louis XIV. or leather heels; enameled leather, box and wax calf lace; patent leather and calfskin button. The variety of lasts and weights will assure satisfaction to everyone.

Women's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Fine kidskin; plump and lustrous; with tips of patent leather and kidskin; made on medium and high-arched lasts; welted soles of high-class oak-tanned leather. Styles of today, and sizes for every normal foot.

Children's $2.50 to $3.50 Shoes at Half
Kidskin and patent leather lace and button spring heel Shoes of the highest grades of ready-made shoes. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.80; sizes 11 to 2, $1.65; sizes 2½ to 5, $2.

Main floor.

The following are in the Basement:

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Calfskin, patent and enameled leather and patent kidskin, box and velour calf and kidskin; all welted soles, of various weights; made on shapely and stylish lasts.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90
Box calf and kidskin Shoes; stylish lasts; both single and double soles in the lot. Many high-grade factories represented in this lot.

Men's $2 and $2.50 Shoes at $1.50
Black kidskin and black satin calf lace Shoes with solid leather machine-sewed soles. Durable and handsome shoes for young men or school boys.

Boys' $2 Lace Shoes at $1.50
Both satin calf and box grain leather; made on full round toe-lasts with sturdy soles; honestly made. Sizes 2½ to 5½.

Boys' $1.75 Lace Shoes at $1.30
Box grain and satin calf lace, with double soles of solid leather; machine-sewed and service guaranteed. Sizes 12 to 5½.

Boys' $1.50 Shoes at $1.10
Small Boys' Shoes; some with heels, others with spring heels; sturdy, well-made, durable shoes.

Boys' $1.35 Shoes at $1
Small Boys' Shoes with spring heels; laced; made on broad toe-lasts, with heavy tips. Sizes 9 to 13½.

Women's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Patent and enameled leather, box calf and kidskin in a dozen good styles; all welted soles of varying weights, and from factories making first-grade goods only. Practically every size and width is here.

Women's $3 Shoes at $2.20
Kidskin Shoes with Pompadour heels; light, dainty dress shoes especially suited to arched insteps; both lace and button, with tips.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.90
Kidskin, patent leather and box calf; both button and laced. These are the product of a factory making a widely advertised shoe for which they claim great merit.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.60
Our own special line of kidskin lace and button Shoes; made from chrome-tanned leather with oak soles welted and stitched. Only possible with a shoe business in the millions to back up these dull-time specials.

Women's $1.50 Shoes at $1.20
Good, honest kidskin with solid leather sewed soles. Some are worth $2, but mostly of a standard $1.50 grade.

Children's $1.75 Shoes at $1.20
Spring-heel kidskin Shoes that are a little better style and a good deal better to wear than most children's shoes. Some made of calfskin in lace style only, for romping girls. Sizes 11 to 2.

Children's $1.50 Shoes at $1
Kid and calfskin with spring heels; sizes 8½ to 10½. Patent leather, kid, box and velour calfskin in sizes 11 to 2. Exceptional bargains; for the quality is better than the price would indicate.

Children's $1 Shoes for 75c
Small sizes 6 to 8; also some odd lots in larger sizes that are worth double. A tableful to interest the heads of large families.

Then here is another splendid Saturday offering:

Men's $1 and $1.50 Shirts At 60 Cents

MORE than five thousand handsomely made Fancy Stiff-bosom Shirts, the larger part of which are regular dollar shirts, as made by one of the best Shirt-makers in the business. The rest are regular $1.50 shirts in beautiful patterns of printed madras.

All are beautifully laundered, and brand-new. Patterns and colorings are in good variety and in excellent taste—plenty of the favored black-and-white combinations being in the lot. Choose today at 60c each. Under-Price Store, Basement.

HOUSE COATS At Half Price

Small Men Get the Best of It

WE have over two hundred House Coats or Smoking Jackets, made up in the best possible manner, which we wish to close out now. They are mostly in the small and medium sizes; and present splendid opportunity for the smaller men.

Prices, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $3, up to $7.50—all worth exactly double the present price.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Gloves, 65c

NEW, soft Lambskin Gloves, in Spring weights and shades—tans, mode, gray, also black and white. Two-clasp. Remarkable value at 65c pair.

Basement.

Framed Pictures, 25c

THEY have been selling at 50c and 75c—but the frames of some of them have become slightly marred—hence all tumble to the new price, 25c each.

Etchings, Colored Prints, Colored Photographs, 8x10 to 12x22 in.

First floor.

A Particularly Fine Lot of Suspenders at 25c

THEY are handsome Elastic Lisle Web Suspenders of full half-dollar quality in webbings, trimmings, and making; and that means the most comfortable and serviceable of all suspenders. The patterns are choice and neat—in fact the best we have seen this season.

Regular 50c Suspenders at 25c.

Basement.

Handkerchief Seconds

LYNX-EYED inspectors pounce on the poor, unoffending handkerchief that shows up a minute oil-spot or a thick thread, and cast it aside as a "second." That's how these handkerchiefs from Belfast come to bear such a little price—

12½c Each

They're plain hemstitched, of pure linen; the men's with ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems, soft finish; the women's with ¼, ⅜ and ½-inch hems; including many of very sheer linen.

If perfect, they would bring 25c to 50c.

Basement.

Tooth Brushes, Low-priced

MEN'S and Women's Tooth Brushes, with four or five rows of pure bristles, strictly perfect, and ordinarily selling at 15c to 50c, are priced today at 10c, 15c and 25c each.

Tenth street.

Clean-Up of WINTER OVERCOATS

WE have about a hundred handsome Winter Overcoats that we will sell at a decided sacrifice to clean up the lines quickly. They are made of black and Oxford mixed overcoatings; some silk-lined, others lined with heavy serge. Prices were $20, $25 and $30. Today choose for

Fifteen Dollars Each

Regular, long, and stout sizes.

Then we also offer a group of Men's Double-breasted Sack Suits, of black thibet and undressed worsteds, that were $20 and $25; today at $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The "Wanamaker Special" Spring Clothing for Boys

DURING the present season we have fitted out more than two thousand boys with *one particular style* of our Wanamaker Special $5 Suits. We expect to do a lot better with the new Spring styles that are now ready. We ought to—materials are handsomer than ever; style and making have been improved wherever possible—and the characteristic points of the clothing are, of course, retained—silk-sewed and taped seams; all-wool materials.

The *Suits* are double-breasted, of blue serge or fancy cheviots, in Spring weights; sizes 8 to 16 years. *Five Dollars.*

The *Top Coats* are of tan covert cloths, handsomely tailored and stitched; and very jaunty and smart; sizes 5 to 16 years. *Four Dollars.*

But that's not all of the good Saturday news. Here are some special offerings:

$5 to $7 Sailor Suits at $3
A mass-meeting of broken sizes, in medium and Spring weight materials. There's wide diversity among the styles; but all sizes from 3 to 12 years have their delegates. The Sailor Suits have been actually priced at $5 to $7, so you see that the saving is considerable. $3 a suit.

$1 and $1.25 Knee-Trousers at 75c
Substantially made of plain blue or fancy cheviot—just the sorts for school wear—to help out the Winter suit at a trying time. Sizes 4 to 16 years. Formerly $1 and $1.25; now 75c a pair.

$1 Flannel Waists at 75c
Waists and Blouses, of flannel; sizes 6 to 14 years; reduced one-quarter.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Stylish Spring Suits

PROBABLY the maiden of sixteen isn't nearly as tired of her Winter suit now as she will be a month later; but still the charm of newness in clothes is potent. And these new Spring Suits are certainly charming. They show all the pretty style-touches that make this Spring's fashions different. Full sleeves, for example; collarless blouses and new materials.

Sizes are for 14 to 18 years; prices from $10 up to $72. Here are some of the most moderately priced:

At $10—Suits of blue and gray mixtures; stylish blouse coat with vest of white satin and trimming of buttons; well-cut flare-skirt.

At $14.50—Suits of stylish mixed cheviot, in blue and green effects. Double-breasted collarless blouse, with facing of white broadcloth; lined with black satin; plaited skirt.

At $18.75—Suits of black cheviot; collarless blouse coats, with deep round collar, and trimming of braid.

At $25—Suits of cloth, in small checks, in a variety of colorings; stylish blouse coats with trimming of braid; lined with satin; plaited skirts.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Underwear and Hosiery

YOU all know we sell them—but it may have slipped the memory of some. It never would if you appreciated from actual test, the way quality and low price go hand in hand.

Here are a few casual instances of this amiable partnership:

MEN'S HALF-HOSE—18c, 3 pairs, 50c. Fast black cotton Socks; regular made, with double soles, toes and high-spliced heels; medium weight. Same, in heavier weight, better grade, 25c a pair.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—50c a garment. Of French balbriggan; shirts have long or short sleeves; Drawers, to match, with reinforced seats; 26 or 31-inch inseams; fine quality of yarn, light weight. The sort usually priced at 75c each. Ninth street.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—25c a pair. Of fine lisle thread, fast black or leather shades; with double toes and soles and high spliced heels. Also fine gage fast black cotton, with seams doubly strong throughout.

37½c a pair—Assorted patterns of open worked ankles fast black lisle thread Stockings; pretty designs and unusually good quality of yarn. Worth 50c.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR—25c each. Lace-trimmed white lisle thread Vests, in various pretty patterns of yokes or edge effects; Richelieu or narrow ribbed, or with openwork rib. Broadway.

Bureaus and Chiffonniers In the February Sale

WE have a special collection of about five hundred Bureaus and Chiffonniers that were made up especially for this sale—made in the thorough manner for which the makers are famous; but made when time favored economical work. They are in two patterns and three sizes of cases, and two patterns and two sizes of mirrors in three woods—mahogany, quartered oak and curly birch. They are a worthy feature of a great furniture movement.

At $18, from $26—Curly birch Dressers in natural finish; shaped top case, 19 x 42 in.; two shaped front small drawers and two large drawers; moulded edges and corners; upright oval French plate mirror, 24 x 30 in.; polish finish.
At $16, from $22—Chiffonnier to match the bureau; top 22 x 18 in.; five long drawers; French plate mirror, 16 x 20 in.
At $24, from $32—Golden quartered oak Bureau; top 44 x 20 in.; four long drawers; straight-front case with moulded edges; French plate mirror, oblong with round top 24 x 30 in.; top is solid oak; edges are moulded; highly polished.
At $24, from $32—Chiffonnier to match the bureau; top 30 x 16 in.; mirror 16 x 22 in.; five long drawers.
At $30, from $40—Mahogany Bureau; straight-front case; solid mahogany top, 44 x 20 in.; four long drawers; highly polished.

Some of the Dressers have oval mirrors, others pattern plate and others have oblong with round top.

Some of the other Bureaus and Chiffonniers are priced as follows:

Bureaus	Chiffonniers
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak	$16, from $22—Golden oak
$14, from $21—Mahogany veneered	$22, from $30—Mahogany
$15, from $20—Curly birch	$28, from $38—Mahogany
$18, from $22—Curly birch	$32, from $43—Mahogany
$19, from $24—Mahogany veneered	$48, from $70—Mahogany
$19, from $28—Curly birch	$60, from $85—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Mahogany	$68, from $90—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Mahogany	$79, from $90—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak	$76, from $100—Mahogany
$30, from $40—Mahogany	$80, from $108—Mahogany
$35, from $45—Maple	$83, from $110—Mahogany
$40, from $50—Mahogany	$85, from $110—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Golden oak	
$60, from $80—Mahogany	
$70, from $100—Mahogany	
$75, from $110—Mahogany	
$80, from $100—Mahogany	

Fourth floor.

Candy Hearts, 25c a Pound

MOST appropriate sort of candies for St. Valentine's day. Clear candy, in various delicious fruit flavors, 25c a lb.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CANAL MEN IN CONTROL

Speaker Nixon Admits That They Dominate the Legislature.

Senator Grady Declares That the Democrats Will All Champion Improvements of the Canals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Speaker Nixon to-day conceded that the advocates of canal improvement are in control of the Legislature. He said they had 94 of the 150 members of the Assembly and more than a majority of the members of the Senate.

The announcement of the Speaker gave joy to the canal men, for, while they have never been in doubt about their superior numbers, it made them feel much easier to have this authoritative opinion. During the last few days Mr. Bostwick and Mr. McKeown have been making a canvass of the sure canal men in the Assembly, and they figured that they could rely absolutely upon 92 men. In conceding them 94, Speaker Nixon, therefore, allows them two more than they were prepared to claim.

Senator Davis, who intrduced the Canal bill in the upper house, has made a canvass of that body on the canal proposition and he thinks the bill will get at least 31 votes.

Senator Grady, leader of the minority in the Senate, to-day indignantly denied the report that several Democrats were prepared to ally themselves with the anti-canal Republicans. He said that the Democrats would press the bill in both houses if any disposition was shown by the Republicans to hold it back, and that every Democrat in both bodies would vote for it.

The canal men regret very much the transfer of Major Symons from Buffalo to the White House at Washington. He has been the Government engineer in Buffalo for years, and he has taken great interest in the project of improving the canals. He assisted in the preparation of the estimates upon which the conclusion that the work could be done for $82,000,000 was based, and his assistance on the surveys is said to have been invaluable. If the improvement project should be adopted by the Legislature and the people, there will be a strong movement, it is said, to have Major Symons loaned by the Government to the State to help supervise the work of construction.

The good roads advocates received a shock to-day, when Senator Ambler, the representative of the granger element in the Senate, announced that the farmers of the State were opposed to the $50,000,000 bonding proposition.

"The grangers of the State," Senator Ambler said, "are in favor of good roads, but they are not in favor of bonding the State for them. They believe that the expense should be met by a direct annual appropriation. I shall vote against the bonding proposition. The sentiment of the State Grange at the recent convention in Syracuse was decidedly antagonistic to it."

DR. PARKHURST ON ESPIONAGE.

Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime Would Not Limit Police Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Metcalfe, who introduced the bill to do away with all police espionage upon gambling houses and places of bad reputation to-day received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst disapproving of his measure. Mr. Metcalfe has said that the object which he had in view in introducing the bill was to do away with police blackmail.

"I have brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime the bill which you have introduced," says Dr. Parkhurst, "and I will say to you frankly that the committee does not approve of the same, whatever may have been your intention in introducing it, and I have no disposition to suppose that it was anything but an honest one. It is, nevertheless, felt by some of us that the authority of the police ought not in any way, even by implication, to be circumscribed in the matter touched by the bill."

Mr. Metcalfe says that District Attorney Jerome and District Attorney Clark of Kings County favor his bill. The bill was the outcome of a magazine article written by Judge Gaynor, in which he asserted that the power of inspection exercised by the police over dives and gambling houses was chiefly responsible for the prevalence of police blackmail.

TO SETTLE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Bill Would Permit an Electric Line to Enter Saratoga County.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The conflict between the Hudson Valley Electric Road and the Greenwich and Johnsonville Railroad is reflected in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Bedell relative to routes of railroads.

The company operating the Greenwich and Johnsonville Road, which runs from Johnsonville, Rensselaer Count, to Greenwich, Washington County, desired to extend its route to Schuylerville, Saratoga County, but was oposed by the Hudson Valley, and the conflict finally got into the courts.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bedell allows the extension of the route of any railroad by the location of termini in counties other than those specified in the articles of incorporation, and it ratifies the action of boards of Directors who hitherto have voted thus to extend their lines whenever the convenience and better service of the public require such extension.

GOV. ODELL AT ALBANY.

He Declines to Talk of His Conference at Washington.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Odell arrived here this evening from Washington in the best of health and spirits. He spoke with pleasure of his visit to the President, and of his meeting with various old and new friends and acquaintances in Washington. He declined to discuss the political aspects of his visit.

Gov. Odell was in the city yesterday, but did not visit any of the political rendezvous. He lunched with Lieut. Gov. Higgins and a few friends at the Lawyers' Club, and left for Newburg at 3:45 o'clock. It is understood Mr. Odell will come to New York again to-day and may possibly attend the social dinner to be given at the Colonial Club. Senator Platt did not come over from Washington last evening.

Would Have Lieutenants of Police.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Frederick B. Wood introduced to-day a bill creating the office of Lieutenant of Police in New York City. It would make the present Sergeants into Lieutenants, and the Roundsmen into Sergeants. They would be paid the same salaries. Captains would be chosen from Lieutenants who had served as Sergeants or Lieutenants at least three years continuously, and Lieutenants from Sergeants who had served as Roundsmen or Sergeants at least two years continuously.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. DOOLING—Providing that no action shall be maintained in the Municipal Court of New York which is based on a contract made in connection with a chattel mortgage or other instrument which operates as a lien upon the household furniture or other chattels given to secure the payment of money loaned.

By Mr. MULLANEY—Establishing a home for the aged of both sexes for residents of New York, Kings, Suffolk, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nassau, and Rockland Counties.

By Mr. STEVENS—Authorizing the laying out of private parks by owners of wild lands.

By H. CONKLING—Exempting from jury duty in New York County the reporter of a weekly newspaper that has existed for at least twenty-five years.

By Mr. REMSEN—Permitting the erection of tenement houses to a height three times that of the width of the widest street in which it stands.

By Mr. BEDELL—Amending the railroad law so that a railroad corporation may extend its route or road by locating either or both of its termini at a point or place in a county adjoining the one named in its certificate of incorporation, if improvement can be thus effected and additional convenience to the public furnished.

By Mr. DOOLING—Providing that a fire insurance policy shall not be void because premises have been unoccupied for a time, but that when occupation has been resumed the policy is again in force.

By Mr. WOOD—Authorizing the transfer of pilots, engineers, and stokers of the New York Fire Department to the uniformed force of the department.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Decreasing from twenty-one to eighteen years the age when any widow or married woman may lawfully release her right of dower or inchoate right of dower.

By Mr. LITTHAUER—Providing that an attorney upon filing his autograph signature in the Clerk's office of the county in which he resides and also in the county in which his office is located, may exercise the functions of a Notary Public.

By Mr. DWYER—Increasing from six to fourteen years the age carrying a penalty for child desertion.

By Mr. COSTELLO—Regulating the employment of women and minors in dangerous occupations.

By Mr. ALLSTON—Conferring the powers of regular game protectors on special game protectors.

By Mr. PLANK—Authorizing the establishment of county schools of agriculture and domestic economy.

By Mr. AGNEW—Regulating the duties of Special Sessions Judges of New York City when acting as Magistrates.

By Mr. FOWLER—Authorizing the stockholders of corporations organized under the business corporations law to purchase and sell real estate when that power is conveyed in its incorporation certificate, and to consent that the Directors, or officers shall have general power to mortgage real estate for corporate purposes.

By T. D. LEWIS—Providing that the President of a title and credit guaranty company must be elected from the Directors.

By Mr. FOWLER—Providing for direct nominations for office by electors of counties and county sub-divisions.

The Assembly passed these bills:

Mr. SHELDON'S—Regulating the compensation of town Assessors.

Mr. WEMPLE'S—Authorizing Schenectady to issue bonds to pay city indebtedness.

Mr. WEMPLE'S—Regulating the duties and compensation of Schenectady Assessors and the levying of the tax.

YOUNG TAKEN TO SING SING.

Murderer Creates a Scene at the Grand Central Station, and Tries to Smash Photographers' Cameras.

As he was on the way to Sing Sing Prison yesterday at noon in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Van Deesten, Kelly, and Foley, William Hooper Young, the murderer of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, caused a scene at the Grand Central Station. He did not want to be photographed, and made several attempts to kick at the machines. On one occasion he missed his aim and landed on the knee of a photographer, which did not please the latter person to any great extent. He was handcuffed to two negro prisoners, who were also going to Sing Sing, and these he dragged from right to left in his attempt to evade the cameras. The Deputy Sheriffs had all they could do to restrain him, so violent did the man become.

He was unkempt and haggard, and at one time nearly collapsed, or feigned to do so, and the negroes held him up.

"Say, yuh think dat Ise goin' to hold yuh up all de way to de prison?" demanded one of them angrily.

He did not reply.

A large crowd, made up mostly of women, witnessed his departure.

The walk to the prison after the party had reached Ossining gave the camera men all the chance they wanted, and several photographs of Young were secured.

ORGANIZING ELEVATED MEN.

Secret Work Being Pursued Among the Railway Employes.

A movement has been started to organize the trainmen employed on the elevated railroads, but the work of organization is proceeding very secretly. The trainmen of the Manhattan Railway Company have two protective and benevolent associations, one for the east and the other for the west side, but have no distinctive labor union taking in all the trainmen.

One of the leaders in the work of organizing the trainmen said yesterday that they had grievances, but he would not say what these grievances were.

Dinner of the Southern Society.

Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, Dean John H. Van Amringe of Columbia University, and A. C. Braxton of Stanton, Va., will be the speakers at the annual dinner of the Southern Society of New York, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria next Saturday night. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck is President of the society, which now has more than 1,000 members.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Southwest disturbance still persists over Northern Arizona, but an offshoot has worked its way into Southern Mississippi, causing the rain area to extend through the West Gulf States into Southwestern Alabama and northward into Southern Missouri. The snow has practically ceased in the middle slope and Southern Rocky Mountain region. With the exception of local snows and rains in the lake region there was no other precipitation of consequence during the past twenty-four hours. Low temperatures continue in the Northwest and Middle West, and there has been a decided fall from the West Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley. In the East Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic States, the temperatures are quite high, ranging from 4 to 24 degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be rain Saturday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and probably snow in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. There will also be snow in the north portion of the extreme Southwestern States. On Sunday there will be rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and snow in the middle and east lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be much colder Saturday and Saturday night in the West Gulf States, somewhat colder in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, and colder Sunday in the Middle and South Atlantic States. It will be warmer Sunday in the Northwest and Central West.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh north; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh south, becoming northwest Sunday; on the East Gulf coast fresh southwest, becoming northwest and brisk, and on Lake Michigan light to fresh north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Cold wave and storm warnings are displayed on the Texas coast.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair Saturday; Sunday fair in north, snow in south portion; fresh west to north winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland, partly cloudy and colder Saturday; Sunday probably rain and colder; fresh north winds.

Virginia, partly cloudy Saturday; colder in the interior, except in extreme southwest portion; Sunday rain and colder; variable winds.

Delaware, fair Saturday; Sunday rain and colder; fresh north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy and colder Saturday; Sunday rain or snow; fresh north winds.

New Jersey, partly cloudy Saturday; colder in the interior; Sunday rain or snow; fresh north winds.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy and colder Saturday; Sunday snow in north, rain or snow in south portion; fresh north winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow Saturday and probably Sunday; fresh north winds.

West Virginia, rain or snow and colder Saturday; Sunday snow; colder in east portion.

North Carolina, increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by rain; Sunday colder and probably fair, except rain in extreme east portion; fresh south winds, becoming north Sunday.

South Carolina, increasing cloudiness Saturday, followed by rain; Sunday fair, colder; fresh south winds, becoming north Sunday.

North Dakota, fair Saturday; not so cold in west portion; Sunday fair, warmer.

South Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday.

Minnesota, fair Saturday; fresh west to northwest winds; Sunday fair; warmer in west portion.

Western New York, snow Saturday and probably Sunday; fresh west to north winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy and colder; fresh north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	24	44	47
6 A. M.	22	41	44
9 A. M.	21	41	43
12 M.	24	51	54
4 P. M.	29	52	56
6 P. M.	26	48	50
9 P. M.	20	45	48
12 P. M.	20	45	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.......................49
Weather Bureau...............................44¾
Corresponding date 1902....................24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.32

The thermometer registered 42 degrees at 3 A. M. and 46 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 57 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CALL SUICIDE DEFAULTER

Hugheson Is Said to Have Been $25,000 Short in His Accounts.

Had a $1,300 Salary from a Michigan Company, and Lived Like a Man of Wealth.

Officers of the Sargent Manufacturing Company of Muskegon, Mich., declared yesterday that Henry E. Hugheson, who committed suicide on Tuesday last, was at least $25,000 short in his accounts. Hugheson was the manager of the branch office here, situated in the Bible House. He lived at 650 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, where his manner of life generally led his neighbors to suppose that he was a man of abundant means, although his salary was only $1,300 a year.

Hugheson had told his friends that during the recent war he had a contract with the Government to supply the army with tents and hospital appliances, and had made $50,000. He spoke also of other contracts on which he had made considerable sums.

Ex-Sheriff William H. Smith of Muskegon, as well as F. C. Tesmer, an expert accountant, were still busy yesterday trying to disentangle Hugheson's accounts. According to Mr. Smith they never will be fully straightened out.

"There can be no doubt," said the ex-Sheriff yesterday, "that Mr. Hugheson committed suicide because of the shortage in his accounts. We have learned enough to be able to say that. Just the exact amount we cannot give. My estimate now is that it will fall below $30,000 and perhaps will be $25,000.

"Mr. Hugheson was also a member of the firm of the Lambie Company. That company manufactured bookstands. Hugheson and the Sargent Manufacturing Company were joint partners. They disposed of all of their goods to the Sargent Manufacturing Company, which makes furniture."

Several stories as to the manner in which the Sargent Company had first learned of Hugheson's shortage were told about the Bible House yesterday. One of them was to the effect that a stenographer in the employ of the Sargent Company had discovered the discrepancies in the accounts and had written to the home office at Muskegon. However true that may be, President Hume of the company, on his way to Europe last December, dropped into Hugheson's office here, and soon afterward Messrs. Smith and Tesmer arrived in this city. They obtained Hugheson's books with great difficulty.

Hugheson was sixty-three years old. Ten years ago he went into the employ of the Sargent Company. His friends say that he was building a residence in Park Place, near Prospect Park, when he shot himself.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 13.—At the office here of the Sargent Manufacturing Company, the amount of the shortage in the New York branch of the institution could not be learned. At a secret meeting to-day the Directors of the concern decided to abandon the New York branch. A short time ago $30,000 of new preferred stock was issued and it is said that this stock will more than tide the company over the shortage.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:57	Sun sets	5:33	Moon rises	8:57

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:15	Gov. Isl'd	9:40	H. Gate	11:36
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:43	Gov. Isl'd	10:10	H. Gate	12:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Alleghany, Jamaica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	....	3:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	....	....
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hindoo, Hull	....	....
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	....	8:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Bahamas, Guantanamo, &c	8:00 A. M. *8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 17.		
El Norte, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.		
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German trans-atlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 14.

Bellanoch, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 24.
Bungaree, Shields, Jan. 28.
City of Delhi, Dundee, Jan. 18.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Feb. 12.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Jan. 29.
Esperanza, Havana, Feb. 10.
Georgia, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Jan. 31.
Island, Christiansand, Jan. 24.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Feb. 7.
Lord Antrim, Swansea, Jan. 30.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Feb. 5.
Matanzas, Havana, Feb. 10.
Ormidale, Greenock, Jan. 26.
Orono, Algiers, Jan. 30.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Feb. 7.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Feb. 7.
Riplingham Grange, Swansea, Jan. 22.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 9.
Toronto, Hull, Jan. 26.
Tudor Prince, Sunderland, Jan. 22.

SUNDAY, FEB. 15.

Bristol City, Barry, Jan. 31.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 31.
El Siglo, Galveston, Feb. 10.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
Philadelphia, Curacao, Feb. 8.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Catania, Barbados, Feb. 8.
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Menominee, London, Feb. 5.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Feb. 7.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Alliance, Colon, Feb. 10.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 11.
Curityba, Havana, Feb. 11.
Grangense, Para, Feb. 5.
Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 14.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Feb. 14.
Sardegna, Naples, Feb. 4.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Arrived.

SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City Feb. 3, Macoris 5th, Sanchez and Samana 6th, Puerto Plata and Monte Christy 7th, and Turk's Island 8th, with mdse., passengers, and mail to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Tubb, London Jan. 29 and Southampton 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Ole Bull, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Havana Feb. 7 in ballast to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Bremen Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Paso, Patten, Galveston Feb. 7, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alamo, Staples, Galveston Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Johnson, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Aros Castle, (Br.,) Reed, Cape Town Jan. 17, St. Lucia Feb. 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) Peters, Amsterdam Jan. 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 13, 9:30 P. M., north; light breeze; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Otta, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jessaric, (Br.,) for Port Chalmers.
SS Yucatan, Nassau, for Santiago, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Montezuma, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Phoebus, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Comal, for Brunswick and Mobile.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Carmichael, from New York, arr. at St. Thomas yesterday.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York, via Funchal, for Malaga, Genoa, &c., arr. at Gibraltar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:48 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 10:10 A. M.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York for Gravesend and Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New York, via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Feb. 11.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for Curacao, arr. at San Juan yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, from Curacao for New York, sld. from San Juan at 11 A. M. yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Constantinople, &c., (on a cruise,) arr. at Funchal, Madeira to-day.

SS Kirkstall, (Br.,) Capt. Searss, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kish, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, from New York, arr. at Naples Feb. 10.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from New York, via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Sonne, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Heathcraig, (Br.,) Capt. Blacklin, from New York and Norfolk, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Mossel Bay to-day.

SS Margherita, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, from Trieste, &c., for New York, sld. from Girgenti Feb. 5.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, for New York, sld. from Oporto Feb. 8.

SS Alberta, (Aust.,) Capt. Bussanich, for New York, sld. from Trieste Feb. 4.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlager, for New York, sld. from Antwerp Feb. 11.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Feb. 11.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Raffo, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Woltersdorff, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 4:10 A. M. 14th.

Marie Jeanne Du Barry.

SPECIAL OFFER

French Court Memoirs

FROM Henry of Navarre to and through the reign of Du Barry (whose personal memoirs occupy four of the volumes) this set of books covers the back-stairs-and-kitchen-gossip side of French Court history, much as Guizot covers its outward manifestations. And where so much was set afoot with secret and obscure design, where so little was open and above-board, where boudoir councils dictated treaties and the wounded vanity of favorites instigated campaigns, where a low-born woman's caprice could send forth the torch to lay waste the half of Europe, it is impossible to comprehend the curious events of history without knowing the intimate details of those underlying causes. It is characteristic of these Memoirs that in dealing with the peculiar affairs which are associated in every one's mind with French Court history of the period, their very simplicity and frankness purges them of all offense.

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New York's Finest Retail Store.

The Evolution Of This Store.

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The Simpson Crawford Co. to-day, however, is a different institution from the one of a year ago. It is a model store—the ideal retail mercantile establishment.

Daily we overhear pleasing comments such as these:

"MY! WHAT A GRAND STORE THIS IS."

"HOW DIGNIFIED, ORDERLY AND COMPLETE EVERYTHING SEEMS."

"HOW CHOICE THE STOCKS ARE."

"REALLY, IT'S A PLEASURE AND TREAT TO SHOP IN SO COMMODIOUS A PLACE."

These remarks are not born out of the imagination of the writer, but are the spontaneous expressions of visitors who are delightfully surprised.

We are pleased to know that the transformation meets with the approbation of everybody and elicits appreciative comment.

Intelligence and discrimination look to the highest example—the highest example as pertaining to retail merchandising is here. No one will dispute that after a stroll through this store.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment stands for progressiveness—for betterness. Its excellent service, its high principles, the elegance and worthfulness of its merchandise and the fairness of its prices make it at once a scientific study and assure its clientele the highest satisfaction.

Progress is the law of this age, and so long as knowledge inspires intelligence the progress of this store will continue.

A Book Sale of Importance.

Second Floor.

This is not a sale of rebounds, reprints or so-called cheap editions. They are the publishers' regular $1.50 editions, such as sell elsewhere for $1.08 to $1.25. Read the list carefully. you will find a number of the most prominent books of the year for about one-fifth regular prices.

TANGLED TRINITIES, by Daniel Woodroffe; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..........31

A MODERN ANTAEUS, by the author of An English Woman's Love Letters; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..30

THE SEA FARERS, by Mary Gray Morrison; publisher's price $1.25; sale price..........29

A BOOK OF TRUE LOVERS, by Octave Thanet; publisher's price $1.25; our price..........35

WE WIN, by Herbert E. Hamblen; publisher's price, $1.25; our price..35

THE STICKIT MINISTER'S WOOING, by S. R. Crockett; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..........35

OUR FOES AT HOME, by Hugh H. Lusk; large 12mo; publisher's price $1.00; sale price..........18

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS; complete edition; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..29

THE WARNER CLASSICS; 4 vols.; HISTORIANS AND ESSAYISTS, NOVELISTS, PHILOSOPHERS AND SCIENTISTS, POETS; publisher's price, $2.00; sale price, set.........80

JOAN OF THE SWORD HAND, by S. R. Crockett; published at $1.50 sale price..........39

SOULS OF PASSAGE, by Amelia Barr; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..35

THE COURTSEY DAME, by Murray Gilchrist; a story of English aristocrats; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..33

THE FOWLER, by Beatrice Harraden; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..37

A MAN OF MILLIONS, by S. R. Keightley; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..........33

IONE MARCH, by S. R. Crockett; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..35

THE SHOES OF FORTUNE, by Neil Munro; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..........39

THE MILLION, by Dorothea Gerard; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..36

OLIVE TRACY, a novel, by Amy Le Feuvre, author of Probable Sons; publisher's price $1.50; sale price..36

LITTLE MASTERPIECES, edited by Bliss Perry; published at 50c. volume; sale price, vol..........19

Millinery Dept.

Second Floor, adjoining Showroom.

Showing Many Styles of

Natty Turbans and Toques,

Mostly in Black, for Between-Season Wear.
Ranging in Price from $5.00 to $7.50.

Special Offer for To-Day:

100 Very Jaunty Black Trimmed Hats

at $2.45 Each.

Well Worth $3.50.

Please note that all our Trimmed Hats, whether Tailor-made or Dress Hats, are shown on Second Floor.

Saturday Special Offerings in the Model Food Store.

Sixth Floor.

PINNEAPPLES:—Fancy Indian River Pines, sweet as sugar, each, 25, 15, & 10

CHOPPED PICKLES:—"Royal Stuart," made from garden grown green tomatoes, green peppers and celery, patent top bottle.........18

EGGS:—Strictly fresh new laid Orange County Eggs, packed in cartons of 1 doz. each; doz.......30

COFFEE:—"Waverley Blend" Dry Roast Mocha and Java, ground fresh every day; lb..........25

SAUSAGE:—Home-made sausage, made from the best pork and seasoned with fresh ground herbs and spices; lb..........12

CELERY:—Fancy Bleached Kalamazoo; stalk..........7

CAKE:—Home-made layer cakes, with pure fruit fillings; each.......23

ORANGES:—Fancy large California thin-skin navel oranges; doz....30

PEACHES:—California lemon cling sliced peaches; 1 lb. can......11

TEA:—Princess Blend, Blue Label; 1 lb. can, 50c.; ½ lb..........26

NUT MEATS:—Fancy large Jordan shelled almonds, salted and roasted to order; box..........25

CHEESE:—Imported Swiss; lb...25

NUT BUTTER:—Thoroughly cooked and sterilized, easily digested; special, jar..........13

CHIPPED BEEF:—Selected cuts of native cattle, delicately smoked, chipped to order; lb..........19

COCOA:—"Royal Stuart" Breakfast Cocoa or Quick Lunch Chocolate; can..........18

SCOURING SOAP:—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Nonpareil Scouring Soap; cake..........3

Now for Another Big Day in

Boys' Clothing.

Second Floor.

The past several weeks have been busy ones in our Boys' Clothing Store. Natural, for the offerings have been exceptional. They've transcended those of every other Store. To continue this spirit of busyness we've prepared another quota of values that must win the attention of every parent and guardian of boys under whose eyes this notice may fall.

Let preamble and verbiage make way for price power:—

All our boys' $8.95 Sailor Suits for..........$4.95

All our boys' $5.00 Double-breasted Norfolk and Sailor Suits for..........**$3.50**

All our boys' $3.95 and $3.75 Sailor, Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits for..........**$2.50**

All our boys' $2.95 Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits for..........**$1.50**

All our boys' Overcoats at exactly Half Price.

A Sale of Our Highest Grades of

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Our better and best grades of Men's Suits and Overcoats are on a par with the products of the most expert merchant tailors. In every detail they are their equal in nattiness and dignity of material, in correctness of style and fit, in tone, character and individuality. And now these products of the most expert craftsmen are under the ban. The prices are reduced thus:—

Men's $35.00, $40.00 and $50.00 Suits and Overcoats **$27.50**

Men's $22.50, $25.00 and $30.00 Suits and Overcoats **$17.25**

It is unnecessary to go into details at this time regarding the superiority and superexcellence of these garments. Suffice it to say that every man, no matter how particular he may be, nor how finicky his ideas regarding his apparel, nor what his size (as the famous hand-made Pickwick clothing is embraced,) can be fitted and suited ideally in the garments represented in this sale. Black frock and full dress suits not included in this sale.

End of the $9.00 Suit Sale.

Second Floor.

With the closing of the store to-night ends this remarkable Suit Sale. In more ways than one it is indeed remarkable.

First—Because of the great value it offers—garments worth up to $18.00.

Second—Because of the very great business it has brought.

Third—Because it has admirably advertised the character of the Simpson Crawford Co. Clothing and the nature of our offerings.

Several hundred Suits remain—a mere bagatelle—consisting principally of smaller sizes. If you'd share you should come early.

We Also Continue the Sale of Youths' Suits.

Youths' Suits, $5.00; Values Up to $10.00.

Youths' Suits, $10.00; Values Up to $15.00.

Just 125 Men's and Youths' Fine Overcoats, in sizes up to 38; regularly $15.00—reduced to $7.50

LAST DAY OF DOG SHOW

Judging Will Close with the Big Special Awards.

Mrs. Kernochan Gets Three Firsts with Her Irish Terriers — Ribbons for Poodles and Toy Dogs.

The pleasant weather of yesterday resulted in an increased attendance at the Westminster Kennel Club's Dog Show at the Madison Square Garden, particularly of women and children, and for to-day, which is the last of the show, an even larger crowd is expected. For the benefit of the children an extra performance of the trained dogs was given yesterday at 4 o'clock, and another will be given to-day at the same hour.

The health of the animals continues to be excellent. Great care was exercised by the veterinaries employed by the management when the dogs first came to the building, and any animal showing the least suspicion of disease was rigidly excluded. This gave offense to many, but it has resulted in keeping out many dogs which might have communicated disease to the other valuable animals.

Rapid progress was made with the judging, and the end of the regular classes was almost reached. The awarding of the special prizes will begin this morning and great interest centres in the possible winners of the more valued trophies. Most of the classes judged yesterday were for the smaller dogs, the larger ones having been disposed of on the preceding days. The little fellows made up in number and noise what they lacked in size, and the competitions were close and interesting.

In the Boston terrier classes most of the prizes went very appropriately to Boston owners. Dr. J. V. Mott's Snowflake was the principal winner in this class, taking first in open, limit, and winners' classes. In the beagle classes the Windholme Kennels of Islip, L. I., won in four of the six classes judged. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, entering under the name of the Meadows Kennels of Hempstead, L. I., scored three firsts with her Erminie in the Irish terrier classes, and in the Welsh terrier classes the entries of the Selwonk Kennels of Hamilton, Mass., won in all the open, limit, and winners' classes.

There was keen competition in the poodle classes between the entries of the Red Brook Kennels of Great Neck, L. I., and those of Mrs. H. G. Trevor of Southampton, L. I., but the premier awards finally went to the Red Brook dogs in every class except that for puppies, in which Mrs. Trevor got first and second.

A very good lot of bull terriers were shown and the awards were well divided. F. F. Dole's Edgewood Crystal, owned in New Haven, Conn., took first in the winners' class for dogs and Frank H. Croker's Bloomsbury Marchioness won in the similar class for bitches.

Mrs. G. S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., made a notable showing with Yorkshire terriers, winning both open classes and the winners' class with her Endcliffe Merit and Endcliffe Midge. She also made a good showing in the toy terrier class, winning first in the open and reserve in the winners' class with Endcliffe Moland. Mrs. F. Senn of this city won both open and winners' classes for English toy spaniels.

Among the toy dogs are two handsome Japanese chin dogs, recently imported from Tokio, Japan. They represent the finest specimens of Japanese spaniels ever brought to this country from Tokio. Their fur is very soft, like feathers or down. The pair is exhibited by George Holmes of Stamford, Conn.

Among the principal awards are:

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Open, Dogs, (23 pounds and not exceeding 30 pounds.)—Won by George C. Stephen's (Boston) Rex; second, George S. Thomas's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Endcliffe Premier; third, Dwight Moore's (Omaha, Neb.,) Crown Prince.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by James T. Gilligan's (Boston) Champion Roxie; reserve, Bayside Kennels' (Wollaston, Mass.,) Bayside Chauncy.

Open, Bitches, (15 pounds and under 23.)—Won by Thomas Kelly's (Boston) Boylston Reina; second, J. O. McMullen's (Boston) McMullen's Bessie; third, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's (Binghamton, N. Y.,) ch. Remlik Bonnie.

Open, Bitches, (23 pounds and not exceeding 30 pounds.)—Won by Dr. J. V. Mott's (Boston) Snowflake; second, Strafford Kennels' (Strafford, Penn.,) Betsy Ross; third, Joseph M. Dale's (Brooklyn, N. Y.,) Nancy B.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Dr. J. V. Mott's (Boston) Snowflake; reserve, J. O. McMullen's (Boston) McMullen's Bessie.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (under 15 pounds.)—Won by Mrs. H. W. Simpson's (Dorchester, Mass.,) Whisper; second, J. M. Kiggen, Jr.'s, (Hyde Park, Mass.,) Razzle; third, Har-Leigh Kennels' (Providence, R. I.,) Whirl of the Town.

Beagles, Bitches, (not exceeding 13 inches.—Won by Windholme Kennels' (Islip, L. I.,) Windholme's Brighteyes; second, same owners' Windholme's Stately; third, Rock Ridge Kennels' (City) Bonny Lass.

Open, Bitches, (not exceeding 13 inches.)—Won by Windholme Kennels' (Islip, L. I.,) Windholme's Stately; second, Alonsita Kennels' (East Liverpool, Ohio,) Alonsita Bessie; third, Samuel Frothingham's (Lenox, Mass.,) Beauty S.

Open, Bitches, (over 13 and not exceeding 15 inches.)—Won by Windholme Kennels' (Islip, L. I.,) ch. Windholme's Bangle; second, Rock Ridge Kennels' (City) Rock Ridge Vixen; third, same owners' Rock Ridge Caution.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Windholme Kennels' (Islip, L. I.,) champion Windholme's Bangle; reserve, Rock Ridge Kennels' (city) Rock Ridge Vixen.

Field Trial Class, Dogs and Bitches that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada.—Won by Round Plain Beagles (Pride's Crossing, Mass.,) Reed's Dan D.; second, Rock Ridge Kennels' (city) Rock Ridge Songster; third, same owners' Lucy L.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Class 304.—Irish Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by the Rev. O'Gorman's (Gananague, Ontario) Celtic Badger; second, M. Bruckheimer's (city) champion Masterpiece; third, Mrs. Richard Harding Davis's (Marion, Mass.,) Iroquois Muddle.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by the Rev. Father O'Gorman's Celtic Badger; reserve, M. Bruckheimer's Ch. Masterpiece.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Meadows Kennel's, (Hempstead, L. I.,) Erminie; second, G. Gordon Hammill's (Stamford, Conn.,) Hilltop Vixen; third, Random Kennel's (Queens, L. I.,) Kinswoman.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Meadows Kennel's (Hempstead, L. I.,) Erminie; reserve, G. Gordon Hammell's (Stamford, Conn.,) Hilltop Vixen.

WELSH TERRIERS.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Selwonk Kennel's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Selwonk Vagrant; second, G. M. Carnochan's (Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.,) Ningwood Nailer; third, Mrs. B. F. Lewis's (Lansdowne, Penn.,) Gorchfygwr.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Selwonk Kennel's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Selwonk Gyladis; second, B. S. Smith's (Closter, N. J.,) Lassie of Cedarvale; third, G. M. Carnochan's (Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.,) Brynhir Beauty.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Selwonk Kennel's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Selwonk Princess; reserve, same owners, Selwonk Vagrant.

POODLES.

Corded, Open, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Prof. H. W. Titus' (City) Carlo T.; second, Sherburn M. Becker's (Milwaukee, Wis.,) Caro S.; third, George E. Morlidge's (Newport, Ky.,) Nero.

Curly, Open, Dogs (Black.)—Won by Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) Champion Rupert of Thrandeston; second, same owners' Ace of Spades; third, Mrs. H. G. Trevor's (Southampton, L. I.) Emperor of Meadowmere.

Curly, Open, Dogs (any other color.)—Won by Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) Sowdon Red Fox; second, same owners' Jack Frost; third, F. de R. Wissman's (Westchester, N. Y.) Brownie.

Curly, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) Champion Rupert of Thrandeston; reserve, same owners' Ace of Spades.

Curly, Winners, Bitches.—Won by Red Brook Kennels' (Great Neck, L. I.) Ebony Maid; reserve, same owners' Red Brook Mahma.

BULL TERRIERS.

Limit, Dogs, (over 30 pounds.)—Won by F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Aldus; second, Frank H. Croker's Fire Light; third, F. F. Dole's Edgewood Dick.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, (not exceeding 17 pounds.)—Won by T. A. Delany's Imp; second, Grasmere Kennels' (Rosebank, S. I.,) Tuck; third, same owner's Nip.

Open, Dogs, (over 30 pounds.)—Won by F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Crystal; second, Frank H. Croker's Fire Light; third, J. W. Britton, II.'s, (city,) Wentworth Bryant.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Crystal; reserve, same owner's Edgewood Aldus.

Open, Bitches, (over 30 pounds.)—Won by Frank H. Croker's Bloomsbury Marchioness; second, F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Lady Fleetwood; third, H. Fred Church's (Taunton, Mass.,) Flyer Queen.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Frank H. Croker's Bloomsbury Marchioness; reserve, F. F. Dole's Edgewood Abbie.

DACHSHUNDS.

Open, Dogs, (Red.)—Won by Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Iago M.; second, same owner's Flott M.; third, Anna Stuber's Hansel West End.

Open, Dogs, (any other color.)—Won by Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Ch. Romeo II.; second, Dr. Carl O. Folkens's (Cleveland, Ohio,) Oberlepp Forst; third, Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Hardy M.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Dr. C. Motschenbacher's (city) Ch. Romeo II.; reserve, same owner's Iago M.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Dr. C. Motschenbacher's (city) Ch. Topsy M.; reserve, Dr. Carl O. Folkens's (Cleveland, Ohio,) Ruby, from Cleveland.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. G. S. Thomas's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Endcliffe Garnet; second, Craigdarroch Kennels' (Bay Shore, N. Y.,) Heworth Merlin; third, Mrs. George Hunter's (Salisbury, Conn.,) Litchfield Pitcher.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Craigdarroch Kennels' (Bay Shore, N. Y.,) Ch. The Laird; second, Mrs. George Hunter's (Salisbury, Conn.,) Litchfield Pitcher; third, Robert Toland's (Philadelphia) Rob Roy.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Craigdarroch Kennels' (Bay Shore, N. Y.,) Ch. The Laird; reserve, Mrs. G. S. Thomas's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Endcliffe Garnet.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Craigdarroch Kennels' (Bay Shore, N. Y.,) Silverdale Queen; reserve, same owner's Ch. Heather Charm.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by George G. Mitchell's (Toronto, Canada,) Parliament Dime; second, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Foote's (New Rochelle, N. Y.,) Rochelle Winker; third, same owners, Rochelle Clinker.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Selwonk Kennel's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Selwonk Imperial; second, Dr. and Mrs. Foote's (New Rochelle, N. Y.,) Rochelle Clinker; third, same owners, Ringcraft.

Open, Bitches.—Won by George G. Mitchell's (Toronto, Canada,) Parliament Dime; second, Dr. and Mrs. Foote's (New Rochelle, N. Y.,) Rochelle Winker; third, Selwonk Kennel's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Selwonk Pearl.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by George G. Mitchell's (Toronto, Canada,) Parliament Dime; reserve, Selwonk Kennel's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Selwonk Imperial.

Bedlington Terriers, Open, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Theodore Coleman's (Ontario, Canada,) Punch; second, same owner, The Littlest Girl; third, same owner, Tyneside Lass.

Schipperkes.—Won by Albert Francke's Tag; second, Mrs. Frank Dole's (New Haven, Conn.,) Edgewood Rogue; third, Dr. David L. Haight's (city,) D'Artagnan.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Champion Endcliffe Merit; second, Mrs. F. Senn's Little Gem II.; third, Mrs. T. Murphy's Teddy.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Champion Endcliffe Midge; second, Mrs. F. Senn's Sensation; third, Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas's Endcliffe Midgy.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas's (Hamilton, Mass.,) Champion Endcliffe Merit.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by G. Gerkhardt's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Mikado; second, William J. Burkart's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Ping-Pong; third, Mrs. G. Holme's (Stamford, Conn.) Baby Fudge.

Open, Dogs.—Won by G. Gerkhardt's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Mikado; second, William J. Burkart's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Ping-Pong; third, Mrs. F. Senn's (city) Senn-Sation.

Open, Bitches.—Won by W. Ruloff Kip's (city) Rhinebeck Chindi; second, Miss Susan Gerkhardt's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Yolo; third, Mrs. G. Holme's (Stamford, Conn.) Baby Fudge.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by G. Gerkhardt's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Mikado; reserve, William J. Burkart's (Brooklyn) Ping-Pong.

BASKET BALL AT CORNELL.

Yale Defeats the Home Team in a Spirited Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The best contested game of basket ball of the season was played to-night in the Cornell Armory when Yale beat Cornell by the score of 13 to 5. The first half was probably the best exhibition of the game ever seen at Cornell. At the end of the half the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of Yale. At the beginning of the game Cornell seemed to do better, and outplayed the Yale men. For ten minutes after the game started the ball was swung back and forth between the two baskets, but the defensive play of both teams prevented a successful throw for Yale.

The playing of the Yale team was at first somewhat ragged. After ten minutes and at times wildly exciting play, W. Hyatt of Yale disentangled himself from a scrimmage, and without any interference deliberately tossed the first goal. In the second half the New Haven men rallied and gave a demonstration of some pretty team work. Cornell failed again and again at tries for goal. The proverbial Yale luck here became a factor. A random toss from the most difficult angle would net the blue point after point. The brothers Hyatt played the best game for Yale and Lyford for Cornell. The line-up:

Cornell, 5.	Position.	Yale, 13.
Hermes	Left forward	W. Hyatt
Brinckerhoff	Left guard	Barber, Donahue
Wadsworth	Centre	R. B. Hyatt
Towsend	Right guard	Church
Lyford	Right forward	Colton

Goals—Lyford, Brinckerhoff, Barber, Church, W. Hyatt, (2;) R. B. Hyatt, (2.) Goals from field—Hermes, Colton. Referee—S. S. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Finch. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HARVARD FENCERS WIN.

Columbia Team Beaten at Cambridge by 7 Bouts to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—Harvard's fencing team won the first dual intercollegiate fencing match with Columbia to-night by the one-sided score of 7 to 2. Although the New Yorkers had won previously from Annapolis by a comfortable margin, they proved far inferior to the Crimson team. Their aim was wild and their lunging erratic, and they proved easy victims to Harvard's superior form.

The Crimson fencers showed marvelously the results of their splendid instruction by M. Pianelli of the B. A. A. St. Gaudens won all three of his bouts and Capt. Holmes and Roberts each won two of theirs. Each lost to Capt. Pitou of Columbia, who was easily the star for the visitors, and was only defeated in an exciting match with St. Gaudens. Pitou's two victories scored the only points for Columbia, although Arnold put up very plucky fights and necessitated extra time in each of his bouts with St. Gaudens and Holmes. In each of these the plucky fencer lost by a close margin. The score was: St. Gaudens, 3; Holmes, 2; Roberts, 2; Pitou, 2.

NEW CRICKET CLUB FORMED.

Members of the Old Knickerbocker A. C. Will Play in Hoboken—Difficulty Over the Wanderers' Name.

A number of the cricketers of the former Knickerbocker Athletic Club have decided to reorganize under the name of the New Jersey Cricket Club. At a largely attended meeting held during the week the following officers were elected: President—James D. Boyd; Vice President—Alexander Forbes; Secretary and Treasurer—F. F. Kelly; Executive Committee—J. D. Boyd, F. F. Kelly, A. J. G. Cooke, F. W. T. Stiles, and C. H. Hill. It is announced that a lease of the St. George cricket ground in Hoboken has been obtained, and that the new club will retain most of the members who played for the Knickerbocker team last year.

Several members of the old Knickerbocker Club at a meeting held some time ago organized a club to be known as the New York Wanderers, of which the following were appointed officers: President—A. E. Rendle; Vice President—Archie Gunn; Secretary—F. F. Kelly; Committee—James D. Boyd, C. Dalton, A. J. G. Cooke, F. D. Mockler, C. H. E. Griffith, C. H. Clarke, and H. A. Gibbs. Application was made to the league to change the name of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to the New York Wanderers at a meeting of the Executive Committee on Jan. 17, which request was granted. Mr. Rendle of the Wanderers now claims that his club is the legitimate successor of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the tangle will have to be straightened out at the next meeting of the Metropolitan League.

Amherst Picks Its Relay Team.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 13.—The final trials at Amherst for the relay team which is to represent the college in its race against Georgetown in the Boston Athletic Association indoor games in Mechanics Hall, Boston, to-morrow night, resulted in the selection of Capt. Thompson, '04, of the track team, Taylor, '04, Eaton, '05, and Hubbard, '06. This will make up the fastest quartet that has ever represented the college, and barring accidents, should come very near the record. The new board track out of doors, built on the same lines as the Mechanics Hall track, has been of great help to the runners this year.

Of the men who comprise the team, Thompson, Eaton, and Taylor are veterans, the two former with several seasons' experience in indoor running, and Hubbard, the newcomer, although a freshman, made some very creditable performances in Mechanics Hall as a representative of the Concord, Mass., High School. In addition to the relay race, Thompson and Eaton will compete in the 40-yard scratch invitation, and Taylor in the 1,000-yard handicap. Amherst has men entered also in nearly every other event.

Ice Yachtsmen Win Target Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—In the clay bird shoot this afternoon between the Shrewsbury Ice Boat and Yacht Club and the Long Branch Gun Club the ice yachtsmen won by a score of 83 to 65. There were ten marksmen on each side, and each shot at ten targets at known angles.

N. Y. A. C. WINS AT HOCKEY

Brooklyn Defeated in Clermont Rink by 8 Goals to 3.

Second Half Very Rough, and Several Players Were Ordered Off the Ice.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team won an uphill game last night at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, against the Brooklyn Skating Club team amid the demonstrations of a large gallery. The final score was 8 goals to 3, but the game was a much better contested one than the score would seem to indicate. In stick work, lifting, passing, and general team work the superiority of the New York Athletic Club team was evident, but the Brooklyn boys played with greater vim and dash, and the element of luck, so large a factor in all hockey games, was all with them. The second half was rough, and Clarke, Howard, and Carruthers of the New York Athletic Club, and Jelmison of the Brooklyns were given opportunities to rest themselves and recover their tempers.

If the game had ended with the first half, well-played, hard-fought, clean hockey would have described it. The only exception to the general excellence was the first goal, which was scored by New York ten minutes after the game began. Carruthers, at point, got the puck and lifted from his position for the Brooklyn goal. Brooklyn's coverpoint tried to catch it, but fumbled, and the puck rolled slowly past the point and goal right into the net.

Brooklyn, however, mindful of the way she beat New York in the previous league game, redoubled their efforts, and by dashing work kept the rubber well within the New York's territory. Five minutes after the first score Johnson of the Brooklyns took the puck along the side and shot a pretty goal. Just before the end of the period Harmon poked the rubber into the net from a scrimmage in front of the goal, leaving the score at the end of the first half, Brooklyn S. C., 2; New York A. C., 1.

Brooklyn's hopes for a repetition of her previous success ended with the first half. The rubber had not been in play two minutes in the second half when Clark scored on a pass from Hornfeck. Then Hornfeck, who was hovering in front of the net, scored another on a pass from Howard. Clark then took the puck from Willis and shot another. Then the game grew rough, and Clark was put off the ice for throwing Huntington, and shortly afterward Howard was retired a few moments for fouling Johnson. The New Yorks were kept pretty much on the defensive with two men off.

Brooklyn made her last score when Harmon made a run down the centre and struck the top of the net with the puck, the goal being allowed. As soon as Clark got on the ice he made his presence known by running up the side with the puck and shooting a hard goal. There was more rough play, and Carruthers was ordered off for fouling Harmon and Jennison of the Brooklyns for interfering with Donaldson. Howard, with a side shot, and Donaldson, on a pass from Howard, made two more goals for New York. The line-up:

New York A. C., 8.	Position.	Brooklyn L. C., 3.
Smith	Goal	Allcock
Carruthers	Point	Smith
Fenwick	Cover point	Jennison
H. G. Donaldson	Forward	Wells
Howard	Forward	Harmon
M. Hornfeck	Forward	Johnson
Clark	Forward	Huntington

Goals for New York A. C.—Clark, (3,) Howard, (2,) Hornfeck, Carruthers, Donaldson. Goals for Brooklyn L. C.—Harmon, (2,) Johnson. Referee—W. Dobby, Crescent A. C.

SCHOOL LADS IN HOCKEY.

Cutler Team Defeats Columbia Grammar for Interscholastic Championship.

Schoolboy hockey enthusiasts had their innings at the St. Nicholas skating rink last night during a one-sided game in which the lads from Cutler School defeated the Columbia Grammar School players by the score of 9 goals to nothing. It was the first of the series of three games which will decide this year's interscholastic championship of New York. Only four schools are entered, namely, Columbia Grammar, Cutler, Dwight, and Berkeley. The last two will play next Tuesday night, and on March 4 the winning team in that game will meet the Cutler School seven for the title which Cutler won last season.

The galleries were filled with the partisans of the rival teams. Columbia Grammar School's adherents were lined along the south side, while the followers of the interscholastic champions had the north gallery. The cheering and yelling that emanated from both sides of the house during the game were as vociferous and hearty as any that have been heard during the big college contests, but it was a brave effort all the way for the Columbia youths, as their representatives never had a chance from beginning to end.

There are many promising young players on both teams, but the Cutler boys easily outclassed their opponents. Three of them—Dalley, Cornell, and Edgell—were very prominent all through the game, and scored eight of the nine goals between them. Dalley's left foot was injured early in the first half, the boot being cut through and the flesh lacerated by an opponent's skate. Dalley insisted on playing, however, although painfully hurt, and he was cheered repeatedly for his pluck in doing so.

In the first half Cutler School made five goals, four of which were on individual plays by Dalley and Cornell, and a pass by Dalley enabled Edgell to get the other. There was little or no team work on either side and the best showing made by the losers was that of Listrand and Spellman.

During the second half Havemeyer and Miller replaced Jackson and Frost respectively on the Cutler team. Edgell shot a goal from a scrimmage in three minutes and Cornell distinguished himself by scoring twice on well-directed long shots. Miller, the newcomer, made the final goal of the game within a few minutes of the call of time. The line-up:

Cutler School, 9.	Position.	Columbia Gram., 0.
Feltner	Goal	Mahney
Jackson-Havemeyer	Point	Link
Herrick	Cover point	Pearsall
Frost-Miller	Forward	Listrand
Cornell	Forward	Spellman
Dalley	Forward	Bosch
Edgell	Forward	Singer

Goals—Cornell, 4; Dalley, 2; Edgell, 2; Miller, 1. Referee—J. Roome, Berkeley School. Goal Umpires—B. Rovira, Columbia Grammar, and H. Gunther, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Yale Wins Practice Hockey Game.

Yale's intercollegiate hockey team won a hard and well-played practice game from the St. Nicholas seven at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink yesterday, by a score of 3 goals to 2. The teams played one long period of about forty minutes, and the work was of the fastest order nearly all of the time. The line-up:

Yale, 3.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 2.
H. Stern	Goal	Von Bernuth
Ward	Point	Morrison
C. Hitchcock	Cover point	J. Hitchcock
Oliver	Forward	Hecker
Marcus	Forward	S. Campbell
Potter	Forward	K. Gordon
Mohleman	Forward	G. Campbell

Goals—C. Hitchcock, 2; Oliver, 1; Gordon, 2. Referee—W. Stern, Yale.

Football Men Will Run for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—Football captains are assuming a new rôle at Harvard. In the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association to-morrow night two of them will make their débuts as runners, and as runners of an exceedingly high order, too. They are Bob Kernan, captain of last year's football eleven, and Carl Marshall, whose brilliant dodging and returning of punts has made him Captain-elect at the present time. Both Kernan and Marshall will run to-morrow night on their class relay teams, Kernan with the senior quartet and Marshall with the juniors.

With the right kind of training each of these two famous athletes could easily win a name for himself upon the track. Kernan's long legs send him around the board track like an old timer, and with the same dash and vim that characterized his famous end runs as captain of the Crimson football team.

It is the same way with Marshall. Harvard men looked at him as a wonder on the gridiron, but were surprised to hear that he was one of the best runners on the junior relay team. Marshall is not built like a runner in the least, being very stocky and heavy, yet he is very fleet.

SMITH & MABLEY
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CLEVER GYMNASTIC FEATS.

Miss Helen Gould Watches the Four-Team Contest at New York University.

One thousand spectators, including Miss Helen M. Gould, were present at the New York University gymnasium last night at Washington Heights, when the annual gymnastic exhibition was held. Heretofore it has been a triple meet, but last night it was a quadruple contest, owing to the addition of the Pennsylvania team to the original three—Yale, Princeton, and New York University.

Many of the best college gymnasts performed, and although there were no judges and no points given in the various events, the spirit of rivalry was manifest and prompted the performers to do their best. De Sola, Yale's Captain, executed movements on the parallel bars, flying rings, and horizontal bars in perfect form, eliciting general applause. De Sola is the most favorable contestant for the all-round intercollegiate cup this year. E. L. Eliason, former Captain of the Yale team, and now Pennsylvania's leading gymnast, outdid his former records on the horizontal bars, but received a bad fall, landing on his neck. This greatly hindered his work in the other events.

P. M. Kempf, Penny's Captain, did some clever work for his team on the rings. W. C. Belcher, Captain of the New York team, and E. A. Peck won honors in their clean-cut movements on the side-horse. G. P. A. Brayden, the New York champion intercollegiate club swinger, made the best performance in that event, presenting a number of difficult combinations.

The Princeton men, while not so skilled in the regular movements, gave, in their specialties, the most interesting features of the evening. These consisted of balancing and double trapeze. On the balancing, E. Karow performed some most difficult feats. W. L. Anderson of Yale did brilliant work on the horizontal bar and side horse. Of the New York team the best work was done by Capt. Belcher on the parallel bars and side horse. E. S. Peck showed good form on the side horse, and is a likely factor for the coming intercollegiate contest in that event.

A. E. Stevenson of the home university swung clubs electrically illuminated, making handsome effects with their various colors and tints. Another special event was the masterly twirling of the baton by A. H. Tomlinson of the Pennsylvania team. A dance was held in the gymnasium after the exhibition.

The contestants were:

Horizontal Bar—W. L. Anderson and L. De Sola, Yale; C. W. Holzhauer and F. B. Vanderhoff, Princeton; E. L. Eliason and A. B. Roe, Pennsylvania; S. L. Miller and D. Lane, New York.

Parallel Bars.—L. De Sola and C. Kogel, Yale; C. W. Holzhauer and F. S. Granger, Princeton; G. A. Dietell and E. L. Eliason, Pennsylvania; W. C. Belcher and C. De Zafra, New York.

Side Horse.—H. R. Wakeman and W. L. Anderson, Yale; E. L. Eliason, Pennsylvania; E. S. Peck and W. C. Belcher, New York.

Flying Rings.—L. De Sola and I. H. Warner, Yale; A. Childress and F. C. Wallower, Princeton; P. M. Kempf and E. L. Eliason, Pennsylvania; E. S. Peck and G. S. Proglaska, New York.

Club Swinging.—G. E. Mix, Yale; C. W. Somerset and W. J. Hermann, Princeton; G. P. A. Brayden and A. E. Stevenson, New York.

Tumbling.—I. H. Warner, C. Kogel, and W. L. Anderson, Yale; L. M. Demming and A. Childress, Princeton; F. Schliner and Y. Dieterb, Pennsylvania; D. Lane, C. R. Hardy, W. Williamson, and S. L. Miller, New York.

"Three High," Special.—By P. S. Jones, E. S. Somet, and A. Speer, Princeton.

Double Trapeze, Special.—F. C. Wallower and F. T. Blakeman, Princeton.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Cory Beaten by McElwee for the Joseph Jefferson Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—Match play for the Joseph Jefferson Cup began on the golf links here to-day. The surprise of the day's play was the defeat of C. B. Cory of Boston, who has been playing very strong golf this season, by R. H. McElwee of Chicago. The results were:

First Round.—R. H. McElwee beat G. Barnard 1 up in 20 holes; C. B. Cory beat J. Mott, 4 up and 3 to play; P. Waterman beat F. Stoltz, 2 up; C. L. Becker beat St. John Wood, 2 up and 1 to play; C. Tappin beat D. Martin, 3 up and 1 to play; H. P. Dixon beat S. P. Shaw, 5 up and 4 to play; J. Moller, Jr., beat A. J. McClure, 3 up and 1 to play; C. L. Weaver beat F. Keating, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Round.—R. H. McElwee beat C. B. Cory, 2 up and 1 to play; P. Waterman beat C. L. Becker, 4 up and 3 to play; C. Tappin beat H. P. Dixon, 2 up; J. Moller, Jr., beat C. L. Weaver, 3 up and 2 to play.

Rea Cup—First Round.—S. Maddock beat H. Hostetter, 4 up and 3 to play; H. Townsend beat E. Clutt, 2 up; W. P. Newman beat F. Sanger by default; T. M. Cook beat C. Dixon, 2 up and 1 to play; A. S. Carpenter beat D. O. Wickham, 4 up and 3 to play; D. Lloyd beat M. W. Burton, 4 up and 3 to play; H. Suydam beat T. McKee, 3 up and 2 to play; F. Kimball beat A. W. Black, 1 up.

Second Round.—S. Maddock beat H. Townsend, 3 up and 2 to play; T. M. Cook beat W. P. Newman, 1 up; A. S. Carpenter beat D. Lloyd, 1 up; H. Suydam beat F. Kimball, 3 up and 2 to play.

Collegians Now Playing Whist.

Columbia and Yale will inaugurate intercollegiate whist to-day when their teams will meet in the first dual college competition. Columbia's players and substitutes will consist of twelve men: C. L. Thomas, 1903, Law, the recently elected Captain; C. A. Schneider, 1904, Science; F. L. Wells, 1903, College; James W. Taylor, 1903, College; John W. Thurlow, 1906, College; R. M. Putzel, 1904, College; Albert S. Gutman, 1903, College; William A. Tice, 1904, College; G. W. Tucker, 1905, College; E. Wolff, 1903, College; A. C. Gillette, 1903, Law, and M. J. Munker, 1904, Science. R. B. Tillinghast, a student in the Columbia Law School and a former member of the Yale Whist Club, will referee the match, which will be held at the rooms of the Knickerbocker Whist Club.

Basket Ball Championship Suit.

President J. E. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. was served with papers yesterday by the Seventeenth Separate Company in the matter of the basket ball championships which have not been decided by the committee. The motion will be made at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, on Feb. 21. The motion will be to direct the Metropolitan Association to award the prizes to the Seventeenth Separate Company. The case has been under discussion for some time, owing to the fact that G. Clarke of the Seventeenth Separate Company team was protested on charges of professionalism.

Greenwich Athletic Club Opened.

Greenwich village turned out en masse last evening at the formal opening of the Greenwich Athletic Club, at the gymnasium in West Thirteenth Street. Senator Fuure made the opening address and welcomed the Trinity track team, against whom the club's men were matched. The event of the evening was the defeat of Marquette, the former armory star, by Mohr of Trinity. The club won the senior relay from the visitors by about three inches. The summaries:

¼-Mile Relay, Senior.—Won by Greenwich A. C. (Marquette, Lewis, Gregory, and Klosset;) Trinity second. (Judge, Budd, Ullman, and Mohr.)

¼-Mile Relay, Junior.—Won by Trinity, (Ward, Gulick, Judge, and Smith;) Greenwich A. C. Juniors second, (Cusack, Fee, Herres, and Evans.)

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Maward, (Trinity;) Asche, (G. A. C.,) second; Coerr, (Trinity,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Gregory, (G. A. C.;) Gorham, (Trinity,) second; Lewis, (G. A. C.,) third. Time—0:23.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by Marquette, (G. A. C.;) Smith, (Trinity,) second; Asche, (G. A. C.,) third. Time—0:08.

Pursuit Race, Senior.—Won by Mohr, (Trinity;) Marquette, (G. A. C.,) second.

Pursuit Race, Junior.—Won by Smith, (Trinity;) Klosset, (G. A. C.,) second.

Basket Ball.—Won by Greenwich A. C. Seniors, 18; Greenwich A. C. Juniors, 12.

Basket Ball.—Trinity, 0; Greenwich A. C. Juniors, 9.

Ice Trotting at Saratoga a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Saratoga Ice Racing Association, which was handicapped by unpropitious weather for two days, was this afternoon driven to the necessity of declaring off the remaining events of its Midwinter trotting meeting, much to the grief of the numerous horsemen assembled here. The kite-shaped track on Saratoga Lake had become too sloppy and the ice dangerously weak.

Ice-Trotting Record Lowered.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 13.—Guesner, owned by Demarest, lowered the ice record here to-day from 2:18¾ to 2:17¾. Guesner covered the mile track of the Ottawa Ice Racing Association in that time. The 2:18¾ record was made by Jewell, over a half-mile track last Winter.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mutual Life Bowlers Win Two Games in Life Insurance League.

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League last night the Mutual Life Insurance Company bowlers won two of the three games with the Prudential Life Insurance Company Team No. 1. The scores follow:

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn.

Mutual Life. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Prudential, No. 1. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Babcock	184	188	172	Pierson	174	181	194
Carbonell	202	165	137	Austin	120	159	142
Deming	188	168	198	Green	178	159	181
Whitney	219	163	206	Hay	189	168	195
Garrison	203	183	150	Olmsted	200	218	140
Total	947	867	862	Total	861	885	857

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

Sylvan B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Grand Central B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Granger	161	185	201	Totten	163	203	162
Buckingham	202	199	247	Bane	189	201	150
Kirk	171	172	200	Young	232	177	165
Carroon	222	173	199	Alberts	179	209	188
Dawson	198	182	162	Wolf	189	217	183
Total	954	911	1009	Total	951	998	848

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Moore & Schley—Mulligan, 172; Richardson, 154; Mott, 154; Klein, 162; Walworth, 150. Total, 792.

Dominick & Dominick—Rixon, 142; Smyth, 139; Moore, 147; Killeen, 147; Rickert, 178. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.—Dominick & Dominick—Rixon, 133; Smyth, 121; Moore, 118; Killeen, 177; Rickert, 178. Total, 727.

McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 176; Williamson, 148; S. Miller, 191; Barnes, 121; W. Miller, 123. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 162; Williamson, 144; S. Miller, 169; Barnes, 128; Miller, 179. Total, 782.

Moore & Schley—Mulligan, 161; Richardson, 126; Mott, 155; Klein, 134; Walworth, 221. Total, 797.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Western National Bank—McDonald, 169; Keller, 108; Labagh, 180; Durkin, 182; Stoddard, 167. Total, 806.

Trust Company of America—Kuper, 198; Cronhardt, 158; Donegan, 144; W. Roetger, 112; Douglass, 174. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 185; Cronhardt, 157; Donegan, 123; W. Roetger, 184; Douglass, 180. Total, 769.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 120; Huber, 186; N. Morrissey, 146; Ods, 179; G. Morrissey, 169. Total, 794.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 139; Huber, 124; N. Morrissey, 123; Ods, 147; G. Morrissey, 180. Total, 692.

Western National Bank—McDonald, 139; Keller, 153; Labagh, 124; Durkin, 147; Stoddard, 189. Total, 762.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hudson Boat Club—Tilley, 232; Weisman, 175; Miller, 135; Coles, 158; Smith, 200. Total, 900.

Waverley Boat Club—Hickman, 204; Hill, 199; Fiske, 135; Fluett, 158; Schumacher, 164. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Waverley Boat Club—Hickman, 172; Hill, 146; Fiske, 168; Fluett, 158; Schumacher, 130. Total, 775.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Biddle, 160; Instone, 121; McKivitt, 165; Anderson, 145; Rogers, 165. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—Dauntless Rowing Club—Biddle, 213; Instone, 150; McKivitt, 160; Anderson, 140; Rogers, 145. Total, 808.

Hudson Boat Club—Tilley, 182; Weisman, 182; Miller, 203; Coles, 160; Smith, 167. Total, 894.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 181; Dewes, 159; Burdette, 163; Nutzhorn, 260; Twiddy, 161. Total, 926.

New York Times—Kennedy, 219; Pierce, 150; Blaisdell, 126; Burr, 167; Rosenbaum, 114. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.—New York Times—Kennedy, 140; Pierce, 172; Blaisdell, 175; Burr, 169; Rosenbaum, 150. Total, 746.

New York World—MacLauchlan, 160; Carswell, 172; Siddall, 205; Strawinski, 208; Farlow, 180. Total, 925.

THIRD GAME.—New York World—MacLauchlan, 137; Carswell, 178; Siddall, 209; Strawinski, 184; Farlow, 165. Total, 873.

New York Herald—Allen, 157; Dewes, 141; Burdette, 157; Nutzhorn, 172; Twiddy, 150. Total, 777.

Handball Games in Brooklyn.

In order that they may be in the best possible condition for the inter-city handball match which will be played at Egan's Jersey City court to-morrow afternoon, Dr. Shea and James Dunne, Jr., have practiced two hours each day this week as well as taking part in several match games at the Brooklyn Handball Club's court. They will rest to-day, and they expect that they will have more than a fighting chance of winning the greater number of games in the first series.

"Mike" Egan, the world's champion handball expert, and his partner, James Flaherty, have been working hard also at the Mercer Street court, Jersey City, and while they look for a pretty strong game they believe that they will surely win. Some of the Brooklyn followers of Dunne and Shea think that their men will surprise the champion and there will be a large delegation on hand when the game begins.

The scores of the games played at the Brooklyn Handball Court yesterday follow:

Dr. Shea and T. Dunne	19	21	20
"Pall" Casey and J. Dunne, Jr.	21	17	21
Dr. Shea	21	21	12	15
W. L. Jones (19 aces)	15	17	21	21
Oliver Drew	21	17	12
H. Regan and M. Ryan	14	21	21
"Tommy" Dunne	21	21	21
Charles Raleigh	16	17	6
Paul Smith	21	21	17
"Dick" Leddy	18	18	21
J. Dillon	21	17	21
W. Tierney	19	21	14

Athletes Suspended by A. A. U.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday suspended W. Quinn of the New West Side A. C. John Joyce of the Pastime A. C. was suspended for thirty days dating from Jan. 31 for refusing to leave the inner field at Madison Square Garden during a set of games when ordered to do so by the officials. He has been suspended for thirty days additional for competing in the Mohawk A. C. games Feb. 7, 1903, while under suspension, and has also been ordered to return the prize he won at that meeting.

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Patient sleeps normally in three to five days. His system is restored to its normal condition after a few days' treatment, and all craving for whiskey or alcoholic stimulant is absolutely removed. His general health is positively improved. No hypodermics are employed. The patient's occupation is not interfered with. Residence at the Institute is optional in cases of alcoholism.

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The business is now, and has been for several years, managed by a Board of Directors composed of capable business men. If you are a careful, conservative investor—one who will be satisfied with a safe and permanent 7% investment—you should buy this stock to-day while it can be secured at par—one hundred dollars per share. This 7% preferred stock will bring a premium of $5 per share within two years' time.

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There is no better investment in the country now available to the public. Large blocks of this stock have been sold to careful business men. I have also sold many single shares to working people and persons who have small amounts of money in savings banks. This is a good investment for the large investor, and it is equally as good for the workingman and small investor.

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A Waverley Runabout, slightly used; perfect order; a bargain. Kirkpatrick & Haradon, 27 East 30th St.

BILLIARD PLAYERS TIE

Foss and Gardner Will Meet To-night for Championship.

Former Defeats the Latter at the Hanover Club in a Splendid Game—Big Crowd Sees the Match.

A victory for Wilson P. Foss over Edward W. Gardner in what was to have been the deciding game in the 14.2 billiard tournament for the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players last night at the Hanover Club necessitates the playing of another game by these experts, and they will meet again to-night.

The game last night furnished the best contest of the tournament, and all the spectators at its conclusion agreed that they had seen a great billiard match. Generalship of high order was displayed by both players, and Gardner's splendid exhibition of up-hill work won for him well-merited applause. Foss, the thrice champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, it was thought would outclass the champion of the National Association, and few looked for such a stirring contest. Time and again the score was tied, and until the last point was scored it was either man's game. The element of luck did not favor either of the players, although the red ball twice rolled badly for Gardner.

Well appointed as the room was for just such a contest, it had its limits, and long before the game was well under way breathing space was at a premium. The doorways were crowded with spectators who were mounted on anything capable of elevating them from one to three feet. The rule enforcing no smoking made the room fairly comfortable considering the number of people crowded into it, but it was very hot, and the players soon found it necessary to discard some of their clothing. Foss removed his collar, tie, coat, and vest, and Gardner played in his shirt-sleeves. As the excitement of the game began to tell several of the spectators consoled themselves by chewing unlighted cigars, and Gardner broke the rule and smoked in his resting periods.

The afternoon game was between C. F. Conklin of Chicago and Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club, and it was won by Poggenburg.

The seven players in the tournament contested for seven prizes, two of which, however, were for high run and high average. Conklin, with three games won and three lost, is the winner of the third prize, while the fourth and fifth prizes have four claimants, the men being tied with two victories and four defeats. Foss apparently has the high run and high average prizes, as it seems impossible that either his run of 82 or his record average of 18 12-18 can be beaten to-night by either himself or Gardner.

The game last night was won in the thirtieth inning, and Foss's average, therefore, was an even 10. Considering the issue at stake and the large amount of safety playing in consequence, the averages made by both men were extremely creditable. When either man missed he generally succeeded in leaving the balls badly for his opponent, and Foss, with 2 to go in his twenty-ninth inning, deliberately played safety, and did it so well that Gardner found it impossible to count. He did his best however, but left the balls together and the game was over.

Gardner played an exceedingly steady game, but Foss did most of his counting in four innings. Up to the ninth inning Gardner held the lead. In that inning Foss coaxed the balls, and held them under his mastery until he had counted 67. His next inning netted him 10, leaving the score at the end of the tenth inning 116 to 95 in his favor.

Foss increased this lead by running 58 in the eleventh inning. Splendid generalship by Gardner put the Amateur Athletic Union champion at a disadvantage in the next six innings, and the National champion, by several fair runs and a splendid cluster of 31, succeeded in taking the lead from Foss in the seventeenth.

A blank in the eighteenth followed by 22 in the nineteenth brought Gardner's score to 214. Foss responded with 41, securing a lead of 2 points. By running 10 Gardner again had an advantage, as Foss failed to count. Gardner's playing was superb at this stage of the game. While he did not count very often he succeeded in leaving practically impossible shots for his opponent, who failed to count in three innings. In the twenty-third, however, Foss got the balls under control, and before he stopped counting he had a run of 56 to his credit. His first few shots were rather difficult. His score at the end of this inning was 272, while Gardner had 238.

The National champion kept on playing, however, as if nothing had happened. In the twenty-fifth inning he ran 19. When he missed he succeeded in leaving the ivories safe for Foss. He counted only once in the following inning, but Foss again found it impossible to count. Gardner raised the hopes of his admirers with a splendid run of 21 in the twenty-seventh inning. He had to drive the balls out of balk on his nineteenth shot and was unable to get them together again.

Foss counted three and left the balls badly for Gardner. The National champion, however, scored, but was unable to count again, and left the balls bunched for Foss, who counted rapidly until he had made 12. The balls were lined on the rail then and he played safety. Gardner failed to count, and Foss made the two necessary to win. The score:

Foss—0 3 2 1 1 1 4 18 67 10 58 1 2 2 9 0 1 6 41 0 0 0 56 4 7 0 0 3 12 2. Total, 300; average, 10; high run, 67.

Gardner—5 16 21 1 1 2 5 21 14 9 16 14 8 16 10 4 10 31 0 22 10 9 13 1 0 19 1 21 1 0. Total, 280; average, 9 10-29; high run, 31.

Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club and C. F. Conklin of Chicago were the players in the afternoon game. Poggenburg played strong billiards, and he won rather handily in thirty-six innings by a score of 300 to 239. The score:

Poggenburg—2 0 10 0 14 0 21 1 10 44 22 0 2 0 0 0 0 38 2 0 2 16 9 2 16 3 24 2 0 2 0 4 8 21 1 4. Total, 300. Average, 8 12-36. High run, 44.

Conklin—0 0 3 26 0 14 16 32 26 2 0 8 0 2 2 9 1 9 2 0 3 8 1 20 0 0 3 0 21 5 22 0 1 7 0 7. Total, 239. Average, 6 23-36. High run, 32.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Gardner	5	1	Townsend	2	4
Foss	5	1	Mial	2	4
Conklin	3	3	Poggenburg	2	4
Stark	2	4			

Knickerbocker Academy Billiards.

H. White, playing 125 to H. Moran's 130, defeated the latter by a score of 125 to 128 in the amateur handicap 14-2 billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

White—0 0 5 2 8 9 0 3 0 6 5 5 1 0 0 1 2 1 4 0 1 0 5 2 1 6 7 3 1 0 0 6 1 2 1 2 2 0 0 3 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 8 0 0 2 0 2 4. Total, 125; average, 1 59-66.

Moran—3 2 4 3 3 5 15 0 0 0 0 1 7 0 4 1 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 7 0 0 3 0 1 1 1 4 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 8 0 0 0 5 2 0 1 1 1 0 2 4. Total, 128; average, 1 62-65.

Stofft Beats Wenrick at Pool.

When Henry P. Stofft of Cleveland won the first prize in the professional pool tournament last week at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, he was challenged by William Wenrick of Manhattan for a match of 400 points for $200 a side, to which Clarence E. Green added a purse of $100. Stofft immediately accepted, and the first half of the contest was decided at the Montauk Academy last night, Stofft scoring 207 to Wenrick's 180. The second part of the match will take place to-night, play beginning at 8 o'clock. The scores:

Stofft—8 3 11 15 6 14 12 15 9 3 0 15 9 15 1 10 3 0 0 7 15 0 7 5 9 12 10. High run, 24. Scratches, 8.

Wenrick—12 16 2 9 3 2 0 0 11 12 14 0 0 0 14 4 11 15 14 6 0 2 3 6 8 6 3 4. Total, 180. High run, 23. Scratches, 12.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—L'Etrenne and Chickadee were the beaten favorites to-day. McWilliams was claimed out of the fifth race for $1,325 by T. E. Mannix. Weather cloudy; track fair. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs.—Birchbroom, 105 pounds, (Lindsey,) 13 to 5, won; War Cry, 103, (Scully,) 7 to 1, second; Nowata, 100, (Robbins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:23 1-5. Lexington Bess, Versifier, Breaker, Roll Call, Ornature, Boo Wood, Esapo, Orpheum, and Flamboyant ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs.—Happy Hooligan, 108 pounds, (Hoar,) 3 to 5, won; Miss Nanny, 100, (Robbins,) 9 to 2, second; McGonigle, 100, (Lindsey,) 14 to 5, third. Time—0:43. Billy Jackson, St. Roche, and J. Reiff ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs.—Stratton II., 117 pounds, (J. Winkfield,) 9 to 10, won; Boomerack, 100, (Fuller,) 10 to 1, second; Vesuvia, 111, (Robertson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Optimo, Monos, Dr. Fannie, Quicksilver Sue, Pearlfinder, Madeira, and Kiss Quick ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs.—Scorpio, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 2, won; Bummer, 98, (Treanor,) 5 to 1, second; L'Etrenne, 116, (J. Winkfield,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:15. Hettie Regent, Albula, and Ben Hianton ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth.—Bessie Caldwell, 112 pounds, (Lindsey,) 3 to 1, won; Chickadee, 105, (Fuller,) 8 to 5, second; Willard J., 103, (Mulholland,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:58. McWilliams, Leenja, Trocadero, Saragamp, Charles D., and Campus ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth.—Jim Clark, 112 pounds, (Odom,) even, won; Albert F. Dewey, 110, (Lindsey,) 3 to 1, second; Melbourne Eclipse, 95, (Fuller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Fair Lass, Great American, Major Mansir, Right and True, Adelante, and Corkran ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs.—Dede S., 93 pounds; Queen Friese, 96; O'Hagen, 99; Miss Hume and El Rey, 100 each; Lady Alberta, 102; Barilla and Lofter, 103; Moabina, 106; Jerry Hunt, 105; Swordsman and Kaloma, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; fillies, three years old; five furlongs.—Musical Slipper, Atheirose, Wilton, Lady Mistake, Sweet Alice, Galax Leaf, Lizzie Brooks, Josette, Agnes Mack, Epidemic, and Birchbroom, 110 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a sixteenth.—Mauser and The Messenger, 90 pounds each; Cogswell, 98; Carat, 100; Ben Chance, 101; Barbara Frietchie, 105; The Conqueror II., 107; Potheen, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Desoto Handicap, $1,000 added; six furlongs.—Royal Deceiver, 92 pounds; Josette, 93; Athiana, 97; Andes, 99; Emshee and Arachne, 100 each; Hargis, 106; Carl Kahler, 110; *St. Cuthbert and *If You Dare, 110 each; Wealth, 111; Scorpio, 120.

*Burnell & Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a half.—John Bull, John Potter, and Accolade, 93 pounds each; Tammany Chief and Thurles, 97 each; Erne, 99; The Way, 100; Locochee, 102; Ceylon, 104; Satin Coat, 105; Adelante, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; mile.—Hedge, 90 pounds; Tioga, 87; Prince Eugene, 89; Potheen and Honolulu, 102 each; Old Hutch and Hargis, 105 each.

COLUMBIA BEATS HARVARD.

Home Team Scores a Close Basket Ball Victory by 19 Goals to 11.

Columbia practically won at least second place in the intercollegiate basket ball league by defeating Harvard in a championship game in the Columbia gymnasium last night. The score was 19—11. The game was one of the most interesting played on the local court this season. It was very fast and rough enough to be exciting. Harvard had the advantage of Columbia in weight, but the Morningside players were the better in speed and passing. Columbia had more shots for the basket than Harvard, but did not aim with as great accuracy. The Crimson, indeed, scored more points for the number of shot they had than did Columbia. Columbia's play was especially able in the second half. Earle's work was noticeable as he scored all of Columbia's goals in the first period. It was the second time these teams had met, Columbia having won the former contest by 14—12.

After the teams lined up play was fast and furious for several minutes before Henderson, unassisted, scored the first goal for Harvard. Earle on a beautiful goal soon made the tally a tie, after Fisher had helped him by excellent passing. Earle, on a pass from Townsend, put Columbia in the lead. The Morningside team had five shots, all of which bounced on the rim of the basket. Henderson tallied a goal from foul; soon after Earle made his third goal after Fisher's well aimed shot had missed. The score here stood 6—3 for Columbia. It was Earle again who skilfully eluded the Crimson forwards and netted another basket. Hanavan on a clean shot almost from mid-field added two points to the Crimsons' tally. Fisher scored on a foul, making the tally 9—5 for the local five, when the half ended.

In the second half Fisher was the first to score for Columbia. Henderson tallied for Harvard, and each team made a point on a double foul. The score was 12 to 8 for Columbia. O'Connell threw a goal, which was not allowed, and directly after Henderson scored a goal from foul. Fisher did likewise for Columbia. Allen and Von Sholly replaced Elias and Townsend. O'Connell made a field goal for Columbia, and the score stood 15 to 10 just after Henderson threw a goal from foul. O'Connell made the best goal of the evening on a pass the length of the field from Fisher. Harvard got another point on foul, and Columbia got two for the same reason. The line-up:

Columbia, 19.	Position.	Harvard, 11.
Fisher	Forward	Linsham
Allen, Townsend	Forward	Henderson
O'Connell	Centre	Randall
Elias, Rogers	Guard	Fosdick
Von Sholly, Earle	Guard	Hanavan

Goals from field, for Columbia—Fisher, O'Connell, (2;) Earle, (4.) Goals from field for Harvard—Henderson, (2;) Hanavan. Goals from foul for Columbia—Fisher, (5.) Goals from foul for Harvard—Henderson, (5.) Referee—Frank J. Quigg, New York A. C. Umpire—G. B. Veite, Trinity College. Time of game—20-minute halves.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Keystone Warehouse Company, Buffalo; capital, $600,000. Directors—Bayard Henry and W. J. Latta, Philadelphia, and J. H. Poole, Buffalo.

Waldorf Art Galleries, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. A. Del Holland, G. S. Haley, Jr., and A. A. Holland, New York.

General Pneumatic Tool Company, Montour Falls; capital, $75,000. Directors—R. T. Turner, C. F. Carrier, and Seymour Dexter, Elmira.

Electrical Equipment and Inspecting Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—B. B. Dolan, L. G. Goldsmith, and P. S. Russell, New York.

H. C. Ballie Marble Company, Astoria; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. O. Maas and R. E. Bergman, New York, and Ernest Chilton, Brooklyn.

Mason-Wright Company, New York, to act as promoters of mining, manufacturing, and industrial businesses; capital, $15,000. Directors—H. W. Wright, W. P. Mason, and C. C. Marshall, New York.

Mackay Engineering Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. J. Keiting, Brooklyn; A. O. Jackson, Rutherford, N. J., and H. A. Bingham, Oradell, N. J.

Seagle, Ward & Gaus, New York, to act as engineers and general contractors; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. C. H. Seagle, W. W. Ward, and F. H. Gaus, New York.

Ordnance Improvement Company, New York, to manufacture ordnance and firearms; capital, $10,000. Directors—Augustine L. Hames, James T. Crane, and William H. Zebert, New York.

Van Horne & Sawtell, New York, surgical supplies; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. P. Van Horne, E. T. Sawtell, and F. Ferrer, New York.

Elmer P. Morris Company, New York, merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Elmer P. Morris, Emma D. Morris, and Emma Van Deman, New York.

Heustis Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, jewelry; capital, $3,000. Directors—W. H. Wheeler, Brooklyn, and H. H. Butts and W. N. Walker, New York.

John Medole & Son, incorporated, New York, printing; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. J. Medole, R. D. Douglass, and F. L. Degener, New York.

L. Herzig & Co., New York, to manufacture articles for wear; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. H. Herzig and A. Oppenheimer, New York, and G. F. Lewis, New Rochelle.

Lease Payments Security Syndicate, Incorporated, New York, to lease real estate and act as agent; capital, $50,000. Directors—Lewis A. Reiser, B. H. Stern, and William H. Ruby, New York.

People's Power and Light Company, Watertown; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. M. Carpenter, C. W. Simons, and G. H. Smith, Watertown, N. Y.

Ravena Iron Company, Coeymans; capital, $25,000. Directors—Timothy E. Kerwin, Orra G. Hawn, and Edward M. Cameron, Albany.

United District Messenger Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—M. W. Rayens, J. T. Mulhall, and W. O. B. Clifford, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Dockstader Amusement Company; to give amusements and entertainments for the public; capital, $100,000.

Citizens' Trust Company of Wilmington; to deal in bonds, stocks, and other securities; capital $100,000.

Hub Button Manufacturing Company of Washington; to manufacture buttons; capital, $25,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Hackensack Inn; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Lindley M. Kessbey, Louise E. Kessbey, Edith R. Darrach, and Edward Q. Kessbey.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; L. Van Prooyen, suits, waists, and skirts; 396 Broadway.

Sonneborn, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; S. H. Macon, millinery; M. Katz, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. D'Brien, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, dress goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; M. F. Wright, underwear, cloaks, and suits; 395 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Hieber, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Hieber, domestics; St. George Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Murphy, laces; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Bannon & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Treblock, millinery, cloaks, and suits; Astor House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Graham, china and glassware; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Risch & McCoy, Akron, Ohio; O. P. F. Risch, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lesser, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lesser, furnishing goods.

Lehman & Scherer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scherer, department store; Imperial Hotel.

Gem Garment Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. J. Knoll, manufacturing; Hotel Vendome.

Hubbard, C. W., St. Paul, Minn.; commission.

Simpson, Robert, Company, Toronto, Canada; M. McEwan, millinery; A. Carroll, millinery; Hotel Albert.

McNorton, W. A., Company, Muncie, Ind.; M. Adair, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Zacakarius, S., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Fantle Brothers, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Charles Fantle, department store; Criterion Hotel.

Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robertson, dry goods; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Charles M. Gates, clothing and dress goods; Hoffman House.

Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; W. C. Stripling, dry goods; Ada B. McCreery, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; G. Kingsley, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. B. Kill, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Moore, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hendrick, Frank, Rantoul, Ill.; dry goods; Raleigh.

Lock, C. J., Montgomery, Mo.; C. J. Lock, clothing and dry goods; Raleigh.

Heavenrich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; E. S. Heavenrich, wholesale clothing; Seventy-first Street and Central Park West.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Croft, ladies' and infants' wear; 452 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crippen-Read Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Strauss, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. I. Strauss, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and housefurnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

"Emporium, The," San Francisco, Cal.; W. S. Leckie, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, art goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Latter, cloths and colored dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. H. Foley, millinery; 453 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; D. C. Hurley, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; M. Pfaff, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street.

Kerr's Department Store, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss K. A. Coyne, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Armstrong, J. M., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Brazleton, A. L., Palestine, Texas; Mrs. D. P. Brazleton, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

De Jong, Max, Evansville, Ind.; cloaks and suits; O. A. Savage, millinery; E. B. Wilson, millinery; Hoffman House.

Ganderman & Alinroth, Flint, Mich.; M. P. Alinroth, general store; 16 East Twelfth Street.

Homer, W. E., Canton, Ohio; clothing; 30 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Buck, George N., Mattoon, Ill.; C. A. Deubner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Neuworth, M., Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. H. Neuworth, ladies' outfitter; 971 Fleetwood Avenue.

Einstein, Guggenheim & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. D. Guggenheim, ladies' waists; Hotel Navarre.

Deardoff & Poore, Demopolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardoff, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Waller, Miss Carrie, Dallas, Texas; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Frank's, Harry, Sons, Demopolis, Ohio; J. H. Frank, clothiers; Hotel Marlborough.

Star, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; William Pohlmann, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Legler, Barlow & Co., Dayton, Ohio; G. B. Legler, dry good; Manhattan Hotel.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; George F. Bailey, linens; C. B. Kummler, dress goods and silks; Manhattan Hotel.

Lahe, Bacon & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. E. W. Becker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Josie Carey, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Schlesinger & May Company, Chicago, Ill.; William Schwartz, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Winsonia.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; Mr. Abersohn, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Margaret-Louise.

Grant, Gale E., Painesville, Ohio; Gale G. Grant, foot outfitter; Hotel Navarre.

Furnas Tailoring Company, Lima, Ohio; Mrs. Nelson, tailoring.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. F. Dickson, corsets; 487 Broadway.

Little, Cahn & Co., Noblesville, Ind.; A. H. Cahn, dry goods; J. H. Little, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Echlos, D., Fort Smith, Ark.; O. Echlos, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McNaughton, W. A., Company, Muncie, Ind.; Otto Fegarden, dress goods and silks; Hotel Navarre.

Forlow, Louis, Millersburg, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mississippi Store, Bowie, Texas; T. C. Phillips, dry goods.

Watson, W. H., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods.

May, T. W., Grand Rapids; department store.

Coppins Dry Goods Store Company, Covington, Ky.; J. H. Coppin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Kalil & Johnson, Omaha, Neb.; K. G. Johnson, millinery.

Allman & Postman Company, Massillon, Ohio; George Mellon, dry goods; G. C. King, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Vechtel & Taggard, Massillon, Ohio; W. L. Vechtel, groceries; Hotel Navarre.

Allman & Postman, Massillon, Ohio; A. C. F. Postman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Van Wagenen & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Ryerson Retebie; Holland House.

Peoria Mercantile Company, Peoria, Ill.; Joseph J. Franklin, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. Glendin, millinery; Miss Ida Gulick, millinery; 458 Broadway.

Kuhn, B., Vincennes, Ind.; J. B. Kuhn, dry goods.

McLaughlin, William J., Wheeling, West Va.; W. J. McLaughlin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fletcher, R. D., Titusville, Penn.; Louis C. Adler, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Kahn, L. C., Racine, Wis.; L. C. Kahn, millinery; 219 East Thirty-first Street.

Ayers, L. S., Indianapolis, Ind.; Elizabeth E. Massey, millinery; Mrs. D. B. Everetts, children's department; 56 Worth Street.

Saul, M., Fort Wayne, Ind.; I. Seilberg, clothing.

Butterfield, H. D., Mitchell, S. D.; H. D. Butterfield, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Robinson, L. W., Battle Creek, Mich.; A. S. Reese, dry goods and cloaks; H. J. Muline, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Shannon, W. K., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. K. Shannon, hats.

Dogt Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Ill.; S. C. Deever, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas Campbell, sewing machines; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stifel's, J., Son, Angola, Ind.; L. C. Stifel, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Dunkirk, Leahy & Son, Dunkirk, N. Y.; A. W. Cummings, laundry; Herald Square Hotel.

Jorgensen, Blesch & Co., Green Bay, Wis.; Hattie Vandegol, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Kasertur, G. E., & Co., Helena, Ark.; G. E. Esertur, furniture and crockery.

Marshall, E. G., Greenville, Miss.; E. G. Marshall, dry goods; 44 West Tenth Street.

Rohrs & Bath, Muncie, Ind.; George H. Rohrs, dry goods and carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Herman, L., Muncie, Ind.; millinery.

Cook, Frank L., Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank L. Cook, rugs; 601 Washington Street.

Jacobs, B., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. F. Gage, jeweler.

Margolis, S., Dayton, Ohio; merchant; Raleigh House.

Ford & Co., Paris, Ky.; D. C. Parrish, merchant; 231 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Krager Brothers, Orange, Texas; H. Krager, dry goods.

Rogers-Harris Company, Dallas, Texas; A. J. Rogers, department store; Hotel Clarendon.

Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. H. Schron, dry goods; Hotel Arlington.

Scripps-Greer Dry Goods Company, Canton, Ill.; J. L. Greer, dry goods.

Little, George, & Co., Rushville, Ill.; A. G. Noble, dry goods.

Stern, A., Louisville; A. J. Stein, dry goods.

Archer, Theodore, & Co., Urbana, Ill.; Miss L. McWilliams, millinery; Catherine Gleen, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Ware & Solomon, Helena, Ark.; Henrietta Barbaum, ladies' wear; 22 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Berger, Marcus, Jonesborough, Ark.; Joe Berger, merchant; Hotel Marlborough.

Schoedlinger, Fearn & Co., Columbus, Ohio; F. O. Schoedlinger, hardware; Imperial Hotel.

Fuller, E. P., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. P. Fuller, hardware; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Ilfeld, Charles, Las Vegas, N. M.; H. C. Ilfeld, general merchandise.

Siefert, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. M. Siefert, department store; Westminster Hotel.

American Advanced Music Company, Chicago and New York; George L. Spalding, music publications; 158 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Beech, L. F., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; L. F. Beech, dry goods.

Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; A. Harris, dry goods; 127 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Fraser, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.

Frank, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Frank, fancy goods.

Wolf Brothers' Furnishing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Wolf; Hoffman House.

Detroit Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; I. Jonchimsthal, millinery; Mrs. J. Edwards, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Haas, Henry A., & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Henry A. Haas, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Putnam, C. S., Janesville, Wis.; C. L. S. Putnam, crockery.

Wertheimer, M., & Brother, Deadwood, South Dakota; Louis Wertheimer, dry goods.

New York Racket, Eldorado Springs, Mo.; George Huntley, dry goods; E. S. Huntley, dry goods.

Schlesinger & Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Read, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Imperial Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; G. Dolman, dry goods; Wellington Hotel.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; E. M. McRee, china and toys; Cadillac Hotel.

People's Store Company, Tacoma, Washington; F. C. Boardman, china and toys; Cadillac Hotel.

Stern, M., Little Rock, Ark.; dry goods; Raleigh House.

Golden Rule, The, Greeley, Col.; J. H. Ramsey, dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central.

Elliott, A. J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Butler, furs; A. J. Elliott, furs; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenheim Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary A. Steere, millinery; Winsonia Hotel.

McLean Brothers, Cassopolis, Mich.; Thomas B. McLean, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Perling & Miliner, Bowling Green, Ky.; F. Perling, general store; 47 Walker Street.

Lewis, John C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Newmark, department store; 395 Broadway.

Kline, E. B., St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Kline, cloaks; L. Julius, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer, V., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Lederer, millinery.

Weller Brothers, Portland, Ind.; Morris Weller, general merchant; Winsonia Hotel.

Weller Brothers & Lumpkin, Farmland, Ind.; A. and J. Lumpkin, general store; Winsonia Hotel.

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Kleeman, dry goods.

Thorman & Schloss, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. T. Schloss, clothing.

Bayless Brothers & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Bayless, queensware; Hotel Plaza.

Cartin, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; Mabel A. Wards, cloaks and suits; George Endrie, gentlemen's furnishings; 415 Broadway.

Purvis, J., Farmersville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Parmenter, I. H., Toronto, Canada; dressmaking.

Ross, C. E., Rossville, Ill.; dry goods and general merchandise.

Popham, J. S., Mount Carroll, Ill.; general merchandise.

Skinner, W. A., Elgin, Ill.; china.

Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Rosenthal, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Windhorst, William, Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; William L. Trumb, dry goods; A. X. Gibb, suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Munker, J., The, Company, Steubenville, Ohio; J. Munker, clothing.

Cripple Creek Dry Goods Company, Cripple Creek, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, dry goods; Hotel Imperial; H. L. Huber, carpets; Hotel Winsonia.

Rosenfield, Joe, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; William Rosenfield, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Winsonia.

Rosenfield, Joe, & Co., Falls City, Nev.; V. G. Lyford, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Starrett Brothers, Sheldon, Ia.; E. B. Starrett, department store; G. A. Starrett, department store; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Johnston Dry Goods Company, The, Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Johnson, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rosenbaum, L., Ackolina, Miss.; L. Rosenbaum, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Manhew Brothers, Waxahachie, Texas; S. G. Manhew, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Bray Brothers Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; F. J. Bray, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stifel, J., & Son, Angola, Ind.; Mrs. J. G. Johnson, millinery; Winsonia Hotel.

Gardner, A. W., Sturgis, Mich.; A. W. Gardner, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hays, R. P., & Son, North Manchester, Ind.; H. I. Hays, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weill, Julius, Bellaire, Ohio; Mrs. J. Weill, dry goods.

Small, H. T., California, Mo.; A. T. Sullivan, department store; Hotel Raleigh.

Sullivan, A. T., Fulton, Mo.; A. T. Sullivan, department store; Hotel Raleigh.

Hess Brothers, Marshall, Mo.; W. B. Hess, department store; Hotel Raleigh.

Platt, J. W., Matthews, Ind.; A. W. Platt, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Emporium, The, St. Paul, Minn.; L. Barringer, department store; Alice Freeman, department store.

Vorie, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Vorie, dry goods; Catalpa Hotel.

McGregor, H. B., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; W. C. McGregor, wholesale china; Homer McGregor, wholesale china; Belvidere Hotel.

Campbell & Erwin, Hartford City, Ind.; W. A. Campbell, dry goods and clothing; Grand Hotel.

Barnes, Julius, & Co., Laporte, Ind.; Julius Barnes, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Minor, S. R., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; Roslin Ketchum, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Gray, Talent & Co., Duluth, Minn.; G. N. Talent, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

The Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; F. H. Rike, department store; Hotel Manhattan.

Emory Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; E. L. Cahen, department store.

The Mills Company, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. T. Mills, garment store; Hotel Earlington.

The D. C. Beggs Company, Richmond, Ind.; V. D. Game.

Hawell & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; D. C. Hawell, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Favorite Dry Goods Company, Cameron, Texas; J. S. Hudson, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Ilfeld, Charles, Las Vegas, N. Mex.; H. C. Ilfeld, department store.

Ilfeld, B., & Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.; B. Spitz, dry goods; Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Friend, H., Chicago, Ill.; Louis Ecker, cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Davis, W. B., & Son, Harrodsburg, Ky.; E. H. Davis, dry goods, &c.; Kensington Hotel.

Deering, A. C., Rockford, Ill.; A. C. Deering, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dow Wire Works Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Logan, wire and iron manufactures; Hotel Manhattan.

Thalmeyer & Frank, Louisville, Ky.; Han Frank, jewellers; Hotel Navarre.

Lowenberg, I., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery and fancy goods.

Seese, C. J. and Peter, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. J. Seese, millinery; L. E. Ahlers, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Lehman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Hyman, leather goods; 1,356 Madison Avenue.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Sachs, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Heyman Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Hyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Walton, William, Nephews, Freeport, Ill.; Edwin Hall, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Jenney M. Bell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Marcus, Inger & Co., Jonesburg, Ark.; Marcus Bargar, dry goods and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Norwood, L. H., Minneapolis, Minn.; drugs; Hotel Cadillac.

Honnett & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. O. Sivers, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Damon, G. F., Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. F. Damon, notions; Putnam House.

Wing Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Sedgwick, toys; P. G. Wing, toys; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hughes, B. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; B. J. Hughes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Palanaco Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. A. Gurtle, clothing.

Rink's Cloak House, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Rink, cloaks and furs; Hoffman House.

Sylvestern & Senior, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Senior, ladies' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Palansky, Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Palansky, ladies' furnishings.

Rosenbaum & Brother, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Michael Rosenbaum, dry goods; Audubon Hotel; M. Cohen, dry goods.

Woorback & Brach, Hastings, Neb.; W. Brach, dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

Blumasen Brothers, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; B. Blumasen, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pressveall, W., Demopolis, Ohio; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Anderson & Dudley, Lexington, Ky.; W. E. McLean, crockery and glassware; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; Lena M. Clark, millinery.

Hashemeur & Sikeman, Richmond, Ind.; J. E. Hashemeur, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hickey, Edward J., Detroit, Mich.; W. N. Bayless, clothing; Cadillac Hotel.

Oppenhym, N., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Gurley, silks.

Kerr's Department Store, Minneapolis, Ind.; J. W. Kerr, dry goods; Mrs. J. W. Kerr, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Jacobson, L., Memphis, Tenn.; L. Jacobson, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Louis, M., Memphis, Tenn.; M. Louis, general store.

Krupp, Haymon, El Paso, Texas; Haymon Krupp, clothing, dry goods, and hats; 309-311 Canal Street.

Pierce, R. H., & Co., Alamogordo, N. M.; J. D. Cauldwell, general merchandise; Oriental Hotel.

Nielsen, J. D., Oxford, Miss.; J. E. Nelson, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Trigg, Miss Helen, Oxford, Miss.; millinery; Gilsey House.

Jobe Brothers & Co., Xenia, Ohio; C. L. Jobe, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Apple's, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry Apple, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Ferguson, W. F., & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; W. F. Ferguson, dry goods; C. W. Hall, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barrie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; B. M. Hartigan, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Richmond; Joseph Devlin, Ireland; H. M. McCrackin, Montana; Col. John A. Mills, Raleigh.

ALBEMARLE—Nicholas R. Wall, St. Louis.

PLAZA—George L. Burrows, Saginaw, Mich.; J. L. Bayless, Louisville.

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AT THE HOTELS.

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APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

M. Groh's Sons, appellants, vs. Julia A. Groh, executrix, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Joseph Krulish, relator, vs. Charles V. Fornes et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George H. McGuire, individually, &c., respondent, vs. John T. McGuire et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to all parties payable out of the estate. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Ignatz Guttentag, respondent, vs. Clark J. Whitney and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George R. Sutherland, respondent, vs. Charles H. Mead and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order entered as directed in opinion. Opinion by Hatch, J.

George R. Sutherland, respondent, vs. Charles H. Mead and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

In re James E. Jones, appellant, vs. William R. Willcox, President, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and alternative writ issued as directed in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

The United Press, respondent, vs. The A. S. Abell Company, et al., appellants.—Upon plaintiff stipulating to reduce the judgment as entered to the sum of $24,881.55, the judgment as so reduced and the order denying motion for new trial, affirmed, without costs of appeal; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles H. Diamond, respondent, vs. Everett P. Wheeler, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Helena Rogers, deceased.—Decree reversed and report of referee confirmed, with costs to all parties, payable out of the estate. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Loughlin, J., dissenting.)

George W. Moore, respondent, vs. Hanover National Bank of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer within twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Columbia Bank and another, respondents, vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of John S. Law, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

People, ex rel. Lawrence Murphy, appellant, vs. Leroy B. Crane and another, respondents.—Order affirmed. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Julius Willsen as administrator, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Armitage Mathews, as Trustee, respondent, vs. Engelbert Hardt et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

In the matter of the Board of Education in re Pitt Street.—Motion granted.

In re Robert Clifford vs. Bernard J. York et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Charles L. Spier vs. Charles L. Hyde.—Motion denied.

George Morgan vs. City of New York.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Frances E. Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Jacob Shipsey et al. vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Caroline Bowne et al. vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

In the matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street in re Moses.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10, leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Whipple A. Sayles.—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

In the matter of Alexander E. Orr et al.—Compensation fixed.

Silas E. Moorhead vs. David Webster.—See memorandum.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, Feb. 16: 388, 104, 10, 107, 111, 119, 121, 22.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Feb. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Bell—James M. Tully. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Heyman—Maurice Goodman. Rinaldo vs. Magorinsky—J. Alexander Stitt. Dunlap vs. Dunlap—Arthur C. Butts. Saige vs. Saige—Abram Stern. East River Savings Bank vs. McDermott—Alfred J. Tally.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Sheridan vs. O'Neill—Moses C. Goldman. Congregation Sons of Israel, &c., vs. Meryash—Warren S. Burt. Norton vs. Wray—George A. Halsey. Scudder vs. Lawrence—George H. Hart. Brooks vs. Lisk—Edward Browne. Koch vs. Krug—Edwin A. Watson. Weber vs. Lyman—William G. Davies.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Ray Lewensohn vs. Helen W. Brown et al.—Maurice S. Cohen.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Monday, Feb. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

78—Van Sicien vs. City of New York.
339—Rose vs. Vill et al.
370—Walsh vs. Bauer et al.
246½—Hopkins vs. Meyer & Lang.
383—Rose vs. Vill et al.
384—Strauss vs. Steinert.
385—Miller vs. Norton, Sheriff of Queens Co.
386—Teubner vs. Hoffman et al.
387—Cammann vs. City of New York.
388—Cooper vs. Central Vermont R. R. Co.
389—Graeff vs. Halsey.
390—Sargent vs. Sargent.
391—Buckman vs. Buckman.
392—Doblis vs. Kent.
393—Plant vs. Oechslen et al.
394—Goff vs. Luff et al.
395—Magner vs. Noe et al.
396—Finley vs. Toussaint.
397—Higgins vs. Powell et al.
398—Klenk vs. Seaman.
399—Kannegeter vs. Seckler.
400—Klenk vs. Seaman.
401—Rougamer, Jr., vs. Hillborn et al.
402—Garbitello vs. Garbitello.
403—Neidzwelcki vs. Lindner.
404—Weinstock vs. Weinstock.
405—Wensel vs. Geiser.
406—Griffin vs. Ille.
407—Luff vs. Goff et al.
408—Miller vs. N. Y. & North Shore Traction Co.
409—City of New York vs. U. S. Land and Improvement Co.
410—Same vs. same.
411—Wood vs. Whelen.
412—Kessel vs. Polack et al.
413—Same vs. same.
414—Queens Co. Water Co. vs. Monroe, as Commissioner.
415—Kantarski vs. Musiatowiecz.
416—Donald et al. vs. Powers et al.
417—Cullingford vs. McDonald and another.
418—Ricker vs. same.
419—Same vs. same.
420—Hays vs. Murphy.
421—Magner vs. Noe et al.
422—Breed et al. vs. Buoff, Sr., and another.
423—Barnes et al. vs. Long Island R. R. Co.

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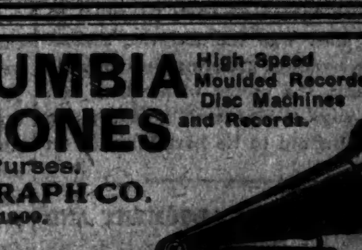

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THE BLUNDERS OF BALFOUR.

The British Prime Minister evidently has an unlimited capacity for blundering. It is pretty bad to do the wrong thing, but it is doubtless a surer sign of incapacity to say not merely the wrong, but the worst thing in attempting justifying explanations. That Premier BALFOUR should be capable of beginning a speech with the declaration that the British Government had to take action against Venezuela, should then proceed to affirm the general British recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, then glide gracefully into a justification of the alliance with Germany as "the most reasonable step possible," and conclude with a eulogy of the European concert and an appeal for "the increasing use of co-operation between the European Powers," is a pretty complete demonstration that he is quite unprepared to discuss with understanding the relations between the European Governments and our own. In England men who call themselves supporters of the Ministry openly denounce the German alliance as the greatest blunder in foreign policy of which they have any memory. That blunder, if words may be compared with acts, is equaled, if not surpassed, by the incredible indiscretion of bringing the European concert into a discussion of American relations.

The European concert is distinctively a transatlantic system, just as our Monroe Doctrine is exclusively an American system. Any attempt to make use of the European concert in affairs over here would at once produce a situation so serious that we cannot believe Mr. BALFOUR could appreciate it or at all understand it even if it existed. The alliance of three European Powers against a South American republic is quite as far in that direction as it is safe to go.

The appeal of Mr. BALFOUR to those who have "any command over the sources of public opinion to refrain from indulging in the easy task of embittering the relations between nations, and creating jealousies so easily formed and so difficult to allay," would provoke mirth on both sides of the Atlantic were the matter not so serious. A very great part of the people of his own country, and all the people of this country, hold the Government of which Mr. BALFOUR is the head responsible for everything that has been done in this affair so far to embitter the relations between nations. Englishmen are much more outspoken about his blunders than we are, and English resentment of the tying up with the Germans is deep and intense. There is no concealment of it.

Americans can have but one source of regret for the immediate closing of the Venezuela war. Sincere as is their desire to see the blockade raised and the alliance ended, they might view with patience its prolongation for some days yet in order that the British Parliament might meet and the Ministerial policy come under examination and discussion in the House of Commons while the hated alliance still held good. Of course, nothing could be more satisfactory to American public opinion than the fall of the Balfour Ministry on this very question—but that is a matter of British politics with which we have no proper concern.

Meanwhile Washington dispatches bring the news that Italy, surprised and displeased by the German demand for the immediate payment of $340,000, withholds her signature to the protocol and asks for an increased cash payment to herself. That was the natural, almost inevitable, result of granting the demands of Germany, the power with which Mr. BALFOUR says it was wholly reasonable for Great Britain to tie herself up in an alliance.

PRESIDENT BAER'S ARGUMENT AND OFFER.

The argument of President BAER of Reading before the Strike Arbitration Commission is a document of unusual interest and value. It is perhaps much too long to be in the highest degree effective, but as a narrative of the strike, its causes and consequences as seen from the point of view of the operators, it is full of interest and merits careful and studious reading. Some surprise will no doubt be felt at the light in which it puts the Civic Federation, but many of those who followed the development of the controversy before the strike was decided upon had already reached conclusions very similar to those which Mr. BAER expresses.

It would perhaps be unprofitable to follow Mr. BAER's story of the causes or incidents of the great strike. He has aimed throughout to be fair and judicial, and the views he expresses are based on sound and logical reasoning from the premises he finds in the facts as he understands them. Some of his sentences are epigrammatic in their force and clearness. For example:

> We concede to organized labor the same rights that we claim for organized capital. Each must keep within the law. There cannot be one law for citizens and corporations and another law for labor organizations.

Labor has arrogated to itself the right to ignore or traverse the law in the attainment of its ends, has demanded that the power of the courts to enjoin lawlessness be restricted, and, at the same time, has clamored to have the power of law invoked when the position of organized capital is even technically at variance with the statutes. If employers should have recourse to the expedients in strike breaking which the unions employ in their efforts to make strikes successful, the demand for the enforcement against them of the penalties of the laws they have violated would be instant and irresistible. It shows an unwholesome condition of public opinion that there is, in fact, one law for corporations and another for labor organizations—or, what is the same thing, that laws which individual or associated employers must observe and respect organized labor feels itself authorized to violate and disregard with a certain measure of popular toleration, if not of approval.

The plan of settlement of existing differences proposed by President BAER has much to commend it, but in some respects it seems to us incomplete and unsatisfactory. It would have had incomparably greater value if it had been offered nine months ago; but even then it would have overlooked the essential fact that the coal regions are congested with superfluous labor, that more men are employed in mining and handling coal than are needed to maintain the maximum output which the market can absorb, and that while this condition exists the employment of labor cannot be on a satisfactory basis. Mr. BAER's plan provides that the rate of wages now paid shall be the minimum basis for the next three years; that from the 1st of November, 1902, to the 1st of April, 1903, all employés other than contract miners shall have an increase of 5 per cent.; that from April 1 wages shall be advanced 1 per cent. for each 5 cents per ton which the selling price of coal at tide water shows over the basis of $4.50 per ton; that they shall rise or fall 1 per cent. with each 5 cents fluctuation from the basis price of $4.50 for everything above pea coal; but that at no time during the next three years shall they fall below those now paid. As it has been generally believed that the arbitration board would agree upon a 10 per cent. advance in wages, there is very little reason to expect that the representatives of the miners will accept Mr. BAER's proposition—unless, indeed, it is decreed by the commission. What they would do in that event is a matter of speculation. It would certainly disappoint them and would undoubtedly warrant the conclusion that they had sacrificed a great deal to gain very little.

THE ALASKAN TREATY.

"Bogus Arbitration Court" is what The London Saturday Review calls the arrangement made in the new treaty for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. The Review is the special organ of a small group of Tories whose chief article of faith is that the United States must be opposed at every point and who dread nothing so much as any show of friendship for our country. It attributes the negotiation of the new treaty to the "consistent deference, not to say obsequiousness," of Great Britain to America. It looks forward with bitter gloom to the probable firmness of the Americans and the pliancy of the British. "Have we any reason to suppose," it cries, "that the American Commissioners, stiffened by Government and popular prejudice, will be as free from the obstinacy of prejudice as our Commissioners, prompted by a complaisant Government and representative of a careless people?" And the Review adds, in an article frankly entitled "The Alaskan Surrender," "Our present régime is doing its best to demonstrate to the most important section of our fellow-subjects beyond these islands that their particular interests cannot be allowed to conflict with those of the foreign Power which for the moment the man in the English street delights to favor."

There is something delightful in the fine old crusty flavor of this hearty abuse of the Americans, and we can enjoy it the more because we can be sure that it does not express the feeling of any considerable part of the British people. It does, however, throw light on the outcome of the treaty as expected by its opponents. On the other hand, the comments of The Spectator, which is conspicuously friendly to the United States, point to a like expectation. The Spectator points out that everything turns on the meaning of the word "coast," and it adds:

> It does seem to us, however, difficult to imagine that when the treaty asserts that the coast is the place from which the measurement is to be taken, it means anything but actual mainland—i. e., conterminous land, and excluding all islands. Again, it seems to us that the prime object of the treaty was to give the Russians a strip—lisière, or fringe, is the word in the treaty—of not less than thirty miles broad, the whole way along the shore of the mainland. If this was not intended, why should Article VI. have so carefully protected British subjects in the right of free navigation of all the rivers and streams, which but for that stipulation would have been barred by the strip of Russian territory? As we understand the treaty, the idea of the coast in the minds of the diplomatists who drew it up was not political but geographical. They did not go into questions like those of territorial waters or of the distances between headlands, but simply thought of the Russian territory as a strip thirty miles broad, following the coastline as nearly as it could. The fact that the phrase "the windings of the coast" was used seems to us to indicate that the diplomatists who made the treaty did in the case of the big inlets mean to follow them round with a thirty-mile radius.

The sixth article to which reference is here made reads as follows:

> 6. It is understood that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean or from the interior of the continent, shall, forever, enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course toward the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line (traverseront la ligne) of demarkation upon the strip of coast described in Article III. of the present convention.

This should have much weight. If the line now contended for by the Canadians had been the one intended in the treaty there would have been no need to protect the right of British subjects to navigate rivers and streams crossing the line of demarkation, because practically all navigable streams would be within British territory.

MR. BLACK ON LINCOLN.

It is agreed by many who heard it that the speech of ex-Gov. BLACK on Thursday evening, in honor of the memory of LINCOLN, was one of the most impressive that have been delivered in this city in a long time. The audience responded to it with spontaneous fervor at one after another of its brilliant passages, and the applause that followed the close was long-continued and renewed. Unquestionably the orator touched and roused the hearts of his hearers to an extraordinary degree.

And this he did, as the reading of his speech will show, mainly by the sincerity and earnestness of his own sentiment on the one hand and on the other by the happy attribution of LINCOLN's greatness to the narrow and hard conditions of his birth and youth. The speech did not give any elaborate analysis of LINCOLN's character—which, indeed, may well be regarded as much less simple than was implied—nor did it present any striking picture of the time and the stage of LINCOLN's brief and wonderful public career—a picture which also to be accurate must be the reverse of simple. Mr. BLACK poured out phrase on phrase of impassioned eulogy, and made the splendid presentment turn on that love which all men can understand and on the union of love with poverty, of which most Americans have a familiar notion. It was a great "success," of a sort of which any orator may rightly be proud, and for which almost any American audience affords opportunity to him who has the skill and the earnestness to sieze it.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

We do not think that the people of the State of New York can look with much satisfaction on the recent "conference" in Washington of the President and their senior Senator, followed by a like conference between the President and the Governor of New York.

It is announced by the Senator, and it is claimed by the friends of the Governor, that the subject of these conferences was the distribution of political places in the Federal and State services in such manner as to cause as little friction as possible between the statesmen concerned. The places reported by these high authorities to have been under discussion are not in themselves important. They are, however, such places as in any civilized government should be filled with reference to the fitness of the candidates. As a matter of fact they are reported to have been disposed of chiefly with reference to securing the proper amount of patronage for Mr. PLATT in the Federal service, and to prevent his further interference with the Governor in State patronage.

It is believed on all hands that the President of the United States was in this dispute the peacemaker, that his influence with the jealous and antagonistic leaders induced them to agree to his distribution of the spoils, and that his own chances for nomination and election next year were thereby advanced. The whole business is not one to be proud of.

JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY.

Comparatively few citizens of the North appreciate the breadth and depth of the sense of loss pervading the Southern States because of the death, in his seventy-eighth year, of the Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, which occurred at Asheville, N. C., Thursday. It was a most useful, unique, and interesting personality which disappears from contemporary public life. The statement, recently made, that he was one of only two survivors of the provisional Confederate Congress was presumably correct; but this was only one of many activities that marked a long career of intense and intelligent earnestness.

Physically, mentally, and spiritually fitted for leadership, he found public duties awaiting him at the threshold of manhood. A member of the Legislature of Alabama in the year of his majority, he served three successive terms, and was a member of Congress from Alabama from 1857 to 1861, retiring with his State's delegation when Alabama passed the ordinance of secession. He was a member of both the provisional and the regular Confederate Congress from 1861 to 1865, although during the last year he was a staff officer of the Confederate Army, serving with Gens. JOSEPH WHEELER and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

At the close of the war, which he always referred to as "the war between the States," he devoted himself earnestly to the repair of the desolation caused by the civil conflict and to the rebuilding of the shattered social and political fabric of the Nation. One of his first efforts was directed toward the creation of a local system of education for the negroes in the vicinity of his Alabama home. Subsequently he served as professor in two Southern colleges, and to these duties added the cares of numerous trusteeships and missionary boards. It was, however, as the General Agent of both the Peabody and Slater Funds and through his active relation with the Southern Education and the General Education Board that he became universally known in the South and widely known in the North. A stanch Southerner, firm in the maintenance of what he deemed essential truth concerning States, sections, and races, he was ever and above all a great American. His sympathy was broad as humanity, and his service in education extended to all the needy and ignorant of both races. In literary work he was exceedingly industrious, as his books upon many topics bear witness, and his works upon the relation of the Southern States to the Union and the civil history of the Confederacy are important contributions to the knowledge of a most interesting period.

Vigorous in the maintenance of right as he understood it during the war of secession, he was equally earnest in the gentle task of "knitting the severed friendship up" when the sword had made the final decision upon the issues involved. In denunciation of wrong of every sort—political, legislative, social—he had the courage of earnest conviction, and probably no man of this generation has been more incisive in bringing home unwelcome truth to unwilling ears than Dr. CURRY. Needless now to specify the subjects of rebuke in which this grand man appeared as a modern counterpart of the Hebrew prophets.

But, like all men truly great, a tender and honest heart inspired all his relations—domestic, social, public. He had many warm friends in the North, and those interested in Southern education who met with him in this city a month since will always remember his tenderness and his final words of wisdom. Departing full of courage and hope, he expected an extension of his hold upon life that he might continue useful activity; he alone was not aware that the end was near. It is a splendid life closed, and Dr. CURRY's patriotic service, no longer a personal possession, is a legacy to the Nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New York State is disposed to be rather proud of herself in the matter of child labor, and to ask not a few of its neighbors why they don't reform and be as good as she is, but, while it is true that New York is by no means as bad as she might be in the treatment of her little ones, she might easily be better than she is, and criticism of other States is not yet the most profitable use to which she can put her spare time. The annual report of Commissioner MCMACKIN emphasizes this fact in several passages that certainly ought to mitigate our self-righteousness. He admits that so far as regular factories go, we have done something more than fairly well, though even there mendacity in regard to age sets many a child to work when it ought to be in school, but really grave abuses exist elsewhere. "The evils of child labor," says the Commissioner, "are much greater outside than inside our factories—namely, children working at home, in stores, at household service, and in offices, messenger service, &c. In greater need of regulation [than factories] is the employment of children in tenement work, and also as delivery and messenger boys in business outside the scope of the factory and mercantile laws." Nobody who notes the size and appearance of the children in uniform who form such an essential part of this city's business machinery can doubt the truth of these statements, and, as between factory work and messenger work, the choice of evils is not easy, since the somewhat dubious physical advantages of the latter are probably counterbalanced by its moral dangers.

—For consideration as illustrating, probably, the ultimate refinement of legislation—not for any other reason—we heartily commend the bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. CONKLING, (Rep., N. Y.,) the object of which, as summarised, is "to exempt from jury duty in New York County the reporter of a weekly newspaper that has existed for at least twenty-five years." That, as the world's people—no reference to a neighbor of ours—would say, is certainly the limit. It is not for us to be very severe in criticising this bill, since another has been made into law which exempts from jury duty most of the employes of daily newspapers, and none of them, so far as we know, has ever refrained from utilizing the privilege thus bestowed, however dubious the propriety of it may have seemed. But the exemption of a large class is one thing, and that of an individual is another. Now, apparently, it is an individual whom Mr. CONKLING wants to favor. Otherwise he would hardly have worded his bill just as he did. Why didn't he put the man's name in and be done with it? Possibly because then the bill, which even as it is has extremely few chances of passage, would have had none at all, and—well, his friend wants to get out of serving on juries. Alas and alas! many if not all of us have the same desire, and the results are not pleasant.

—Now it is The Providence Journal that wakes our rage by hinting at the existence of a "mystery of the Maine." It has heard that the United States Government has finally decided not to have anything to do with clearing away the wreck of the ship, and, not having heard that the work will probably soon be done by the Government of Cuba, The Journal says: "The pile of wave-washed ruins is a monument to the victims of the awful catastrophe. Indeed, it serves as a mark for the fatal spot, which otherwise in a generation might be with difficulty pointed out to visitors. That it will always be an object of interest is certain, and it is equally obvious that, with Spain not in power on this side of the Atlantic the main reason for any demand for the removal of the wreck from Havana is wanting." Now, why, in the name of common patriotism, which ought at least to include common decency, should an American newspaper insinuate that Spain has any more or any other reason for wanting to have the Maine removed than have the other nations whose ships find the wreck a slight obstruction to commerce? As a matter of fact, so long as Spain cares to think that the Maine was not blown up by an outside explosion, she will be more than content to have "the pile of wave-washed ruins" let severely alone. Even the pretense of suspecting the existence of a "mystery" could not be preserved a moment after the hulk was raised.

British and the Suez Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day there is a letter headed "British Action in Egypt in 1882," in which the writer states that the British fleet, after the bombardment of Alexandria, entered the Suez Canal. I think your correspondent may have been wrongly informed upon this matter.

The British fleet never entered the canal, but simply a few transports carrying troops, landing them at Ismalia. Considering that the British Government is the largest shareholder in the Suez Canal, and at that time—1882—the Arabi rebellion was seriously affecting the safety of the canal, I think no one can reasonably find fault with the action of the British Government. Again, when the English transports laden with British troops entered the canal, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was not standing on the banks of the canal, as your correspondent states, "protesting"; he happened to be in Paris. POWNAL-APLIN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1903.

Questions German Friendship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter on Germany's attitude in to-day's issue of your valuable paper is another of those extraordinary efforts on the part of a German to glorify the fatherland and at the same time besmirch England. It is needless to contradict his labored effort in detail. The last sentence of his letter is sufficient to condemn the whole. He says: "Previous to our war with Spain, Germany repudiated all powerful tempters who wished to draw her into a coalition against the United States, while English diplomacy was active in the opposite direction." Really, now, Mr. Thiem, don't you think this a somewhat clumsy effort to pull the wool over our eyes?

Mr. Thiem's idea that this country and not William II. should raise a statue to Frederick the Great, is rather amusing. I haven't heard that Germany has raised a statue to Nelson, who, by breaking the power of Bonaparte, saved Germany and the rest of Europe from his heel.

WILLIAM MILNE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903.

Work of College Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this date entitled "Getting to Work Earlier," you seem to infer that the college student to-day works on the average three hours a day, and suggest that one more hour might be added without harm. You say also, "no youngster can safely form the habit of working three hours a day and thinking that it will answer the needs of active life."

I do not think the writer of the editorial has given the right impression to his readers, because the three hours a day work which he speaks of is the time actually spent by the student in recitation. This means certainly eight hours a day total work, because the time spent in preparation for recitation is greater than the time of actual recitation, and is the hardest part of the work. I think investigation would show that the average college student spends from eight to nine hours a day if he does anything like the work he should do. SAMUEL B. COFFIN.

Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

The Littlefield Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is really true that Standard Oil is fighting the ridiculous Littlefield bill and not quietly promoting it as a harmless stop-gap to real legislation; that Roosevelt is sincerely opposing the trusts and not working in secret alliance with them; that Rockefeller, with a genuine desire to defeat the bill, took the surest means of making its passage unavoidable; then the small holders of Standard Oil stock had better unload, for the genius which controlled it has suffered most sad decadence.

But if the plan is to secure for Roosevelt the advantage of the popularity that would come from his posing as the great trust buster, to secure the passage of a sham anti-trust bill by having the trusts pose as its earnest opponents, to make this alleged opposition spectacular by spreading abroad a doubt as to whether or not the trust-busting President had not gone so far in his warfare as to start a rumor of bogus telegrams; that would be a scheme indeed worthy of Standard Oil genius.

ANTI-TRUST.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903.

A Hint to Legislators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While our Legislature is preparing a bill in regard to the tax on mortgages, why not broaden it to include railroad bonds and similar securities? I think this would be welcomed by the great majority of the owners of such securities.

The present tax of nearly 2 per cent. takes nearly half their income, and so ownership is concealed or denied of most of them, and little revenue from them is secured. But I for one would welcome a tax of 4 mills on the dollar, and little motive for secrecy or duplicity would remain.

If this form of personal taxation should be incorporated in the proposed bill, it would undoubtedly be popular with all those who honestly desire to pay fair taxes, and the revenues of the State would be greatly increased thereby.

TAXPAYER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1903.

New Postage Stamp and Postal Card.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wholly agree with what you have said editorially, as well as with the remarks of several of your correspondents, concerning the new two-cent stamp, in every way inferior to the old—in beauty, dignity, strength, and clearness of design. I should beg you kindly to explain who really decides, controls, and, as it were, dictates in these matters, and why these changes are not only sprung, but, one might say, forced upon a public having no voice in it all, or in most cases certainly not desirous of those changes.

I should like also to enter my emphatic protest against the wretchedly poor, flimsy material of which the McKinley postal cards are made—translated into paper what in army cloth used to be called shoddy.

G. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1903.

NUGGETS.

His Valentine.

"You're all the world to me,"
Said he.
"Well, all the world loves a lover,"
Said she.
—Yonkers Statesman.

Gossip.

"Isn't that merely idle gossip?"

"Gossip, my dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "is never idle. It is the most industrious thing on earth."—Washington Star.

Artistic Achievement.

Pallette—De Auber is an odd genius.
Brushly—What's he up to now?
Pallette—He is painting a three-hundred-dollar portrait of a thirty-cent man.—Chicago News.

Homer's One Good Point at Least.

"I see that Andrew Carnegie thinks Homer didn't amount to much, after all."

"That's queer. Surely Homer must have had one good point in Andy's estimation. He didn't die rich."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE CONSTANT POET.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Once more, my muse, 'tis time to be invoking
The offices of good St. Valentine.
This year 'tis Phyllis's name that I am yoking
In verse with mine.

Last year it was a ballad to Miranda,
The year before a triolet to Dot.
No doubt I seem a fickle goose—or gander,
But I am not.

I hesitate to contemplate the number
Of female names I've fashioned to my rhyme
Whene'er I rouse my weary muse from slumber
About this time.

I've breathed my love for Dolly, Grace, and Cora,
In other years I've run to Nell and Belle,
How many times I've yearned for Bess and Dora
I cannot tell.

Now in the charms of Phyllis I am basking,
And all the love I bear her must be told.
For if it's not my Mary will be asking
If I've grown cold.

The secret's out! The name's imaginary.
I never knew a Phyllis in my life.
All names are merely pseudonyms for "Mary,"
And she's my wife.

ANTI-REBATE BILL PASSED

House First Adopts a Rule Permitting No Amendments.

Mr. Dalzell Declines to Permit Mr. Littlefield to Talk—Mr. Grosvenor's Slur—Final Vote, 24 Yeas 6 Nays.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The last bill on the Administration's anti-trust programme, the Elkins Anti-Rebate bill, passed the House to-day after an hour's debate. This is all the discussion there has been of the measure, for the Senate did not debate it. It will have to be acted upon again by the Senate, for the few amendments tacked on by the House will necessitate concurrence by that body or a reference to a conference committee.

Although the Republican leaders allowed the House to debate the bill for the hour, they tied the hands of the opposition by a rule permitting no amendments. The Democrats argued against this rule, headed by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, and finally Gen. Grosvenor asked the latter what amendments he would propose if he had the chance to propose any.

"I would substitute the Littlefield bill," replied Mr. Richardson.

"Oh, yes," said Gen. Grosvenor. "You'd shove in the Littlefield bill and the bill of Tom, Dick, and Harry—anything to raise the devil."

The fallen state of Mr. Littlefield was illustrated not only in this slur of Gen. Grosvenor's, but in the attitude of other Republican leaders. He was not permitted to talk. He tried to ask a question, but Mr. Dalzell, who, as a member of the Committee on Rules, had control of the time, refused to let him. He was obliged to get it from Mr. Richardson, who yielded him a minute of the Democratic time.

Mr. Littlefield did not vote when the rule was adopted. The vote was a party one, 140 to 110. When the bill was debated, the discussion was on the lines of party recrimination. The Democrats denounced it as a sham, and a mere pretense of anti-trust legislation, and the Republicans claimed that the Democrats were merely trying to make party capital. Little was said about the provisions of the bill. The vote on its passage was 241 to 6, the negative votes being all Democratic. Mr. Littlefield did not vote.

Mr. Dalzell, (Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, presented the special order for the consideration of the Elkins bill immediately after the approval of the journal. Mr. Dalzell contented himself with a very brief explanation. He said the provisions of the measure were familiar to all; that it was one phase of anti-trust legislation which should receive consideration.

Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that less than three weeks of the session remained and to the backward state of appropriation bills and other imperative measures. Public sentiment demanded trust regulation. The pending bill, he declared, would do more to solve some of the troublous questions than any other. It would prevent favored rates to favored shippers and place all on an equal footing. He urged the House to take what it could now and try for more later on.

In the minute Mr. Littlefield succeeded in getting from Mr. Richardson he called attention to the word "willful" before "failure" in the provision imposing penalties for the "willful" failure of carriers to publish and observe rates. He said the word ought to come out and that Senator Elkins, the author of the bill, agreed with him.

Mr. Cannon replied that if that were the case Senator Elkins could air his views in the Senate. "He is a very considerable Senator," said he, "but I never heard that he was a great lawyer."

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) denied emphatically that the country was demanding the enactment of the Elkins bill. "It will do no good," said he, "and the people foremost in urging it know it. That is the reason they urge it." [Democratic applause.] There was nothing in the bill, he said, that was not on the statute books except the clauses repealing existing penalty provisions of law. To repeal those penalties, he said, was the real purpose. The bill, he declared, was an attempt to "bunko" the people and to prevent the offering of amendments. The majority "dare not vote against it." It was a mere "demagogic play" to stifle legislation. "The gentleman from Illinois," (Mr. Cannon,) he said, "says the author of the bill is not a great lawyer. He may not be, but he is great in many other things—a master in the art of this sort of legislation."

When the rule was adopted the debate upon the bill proper proceeded. Mr. Cochran (Missouri) characterized the bill as a "brazen and shameless" imposition upon the credulity of the people. His argument was chiefly directed against the repealing of all the provisions of existing law-making officers and agents of railroads guilty of discrimination punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Sulzer, (New York,) in closing the debate for the minority claimed the authorship of a provision in the bill.

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) said he could not concede Mr. Sulzer's claim to authorship as the language referred to was in the present law. "Yet," he said, "the gentleman from New York is strutting about pluming himself that the majority has borrowed from him something with which to tie the octopus."

During the course of Mr. Hepburn's remarks Mr. Cochran (Mo.) said one of his statements was a "deliberate lie."

While explaining the provisions of the pending bill Mr. Hepburn denied a statement previously made by Mr. Cochran that the bill relieved individual officers of railroads.

"I say there is no repeal from first to last in all this legislation—" he was saying, when Mr. Cochran sought to interrupt him.

"I prefer not to yield," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Cochran—The gentleman ought not to refer to the "gentleman from Missouri" if he does not want to yield.

Mr. Hepburn—I ought to refer to the gentleman at any time when he deliberately misstates a proposition.

Mr. Cochran—I brand that as a deliberate lie. I did not deliberately misstate the question.

Mr. Hepburn—Then ignorantly. The gentleman can take either proposition. I say there is no repeal of the present statute making culpable and responsible criminally the individual, under the inter-State commerce law.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill. The six negative votes were cast by Messrs. Cochran and De Armond, (Dems., Mo.,) Glass, (Dem., Va.,) Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) Klutz, (Dem., N. C.,) and Neville, (Dem., Neb.)

Senator Elkins to-day consulted members of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce and secured an agreement to concur in the amendments to the anti-rebate bill passed by the House to-day when it is received by the Senate. This action will send the bill to the President.

PROVISIONS OF THE ELKINS BILL.

Section 1 of the Elkins bill provides that anything done or omitted to be done by a common carrier or any Director, officer, receiver, Trustee, lessee, agent, or representative of a common carrier in violation of the act or the inter-State commerce law shall be a misdemeanor. Willful failure of a carrier to file and publish rates or observe them is a misdemeanor. The punishment is a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $20,000 for each offense. It is made unlawful to offer, grant, give, solicit, or accept any rebate, the penalty being the same. Imprisonment for such offenses is abolished. Every violation of this section shall be prosecuted in any Federal court having jurisdiction in the district in which such violation was committed or through which the transportation was conducted. The carriers are responsible for the act of any person employed by them and acting within the scope of his employment. Any rate filed or published shall be conclusively deemed the legal rate.

Under Section 2 all persons interested in or affected by the rate may be included in any proceeding under the act, in addition to the carrier.

Section 3 provides that whenever the Inter-State Commerce Commission has ground for belief that any carrier is giving lower rates than the published ones, it may petition the Circuit Court having jurisdiction, whereupon it shall be the court's duty to summarily inquire into the circumstances, and upon being satisfied of the truth of the allegations the court shall enforce observance of the legal rates or compel a discontinuance of the illegal ones, the process issuing against the parties interested as well as against the carrier. It is the duty of District Attorneys to institute proceedings, and they shall not preclude suits for damages by injured parties.

The court shall compel the production of all books and papers, both of carrier and shipper, which relate to the transaction, and the claim that testimony will incriminate a witness shall not excuse the witness from testifying. But such evidence shall not be used against the witness in any criminal proceeding.

DEAD-LOCK IN THE SENATE.

All Efforts to Compromise on Statehood Have Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is apparent that all efforts to reach a compromise on Statehood have failed, and that no expectation is entertained on the part of those engaged in them to reach an early settlement. The advocates of the Omnibus bill are as aggressive as ever. Their power was exhibited in the Post Office Committee to-day by voting to add the Omnibus bill as a rider to the Post Office Appropriation bill. This was accomplished by a vote of 8 to 5, those supporting it being Elkins, Mitchell, Penrose, Republicans, and Clay, Culberson, Dubois, Simmons, Taliaferro, Democrats. Senator Mason, Chairman of the committee, was present, but did not vote. This is the second of the money bills to which the Statehood bill has been offered as an amendment. When the matter comes before the Senate on either the Post Office or the Agricultural bill the point of order will be made that the amendment is obnoxious to the rule which forbids the placing of general legislation on appropriation bills, but the Statehood men declare they have no fear on that account, as being in the majority they can overrule the point of order and keep the amendment on the bill. In that event it will be for the opponents to the Omnibus bill to determine whether they will abandon their opposition or endanger the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Quay has given notice that in future he will insist upon having the consideration of the Statehood bill proceeded with each day, and that he will not yield for the consideration of treaties in executive session. The ordinary executive business will be excepted, as this is usually limited to passing upon nominations from the President. The bill was called up to-day after the completion of the District of Columbia appropriation, which Mr. Quay permitted the Senate to conclude. Mr. Depew resumed his remarks. He attacked the Mormon Church because, he said, he believed its members still cling to the practice of polygamy. Mr. Rawlins replied, saying that if the Mormons were not interfered with they would work out their own destiny.

Senator Cullom and others interested in having action on the Panama Canal and Cuban treaties are growing uneasy over the continuance of the deadlock, and fear that an extra session of the Senate will be necessary to secure affirmative action. With the Statehood people insisting upon maintaining that measure before the Senate, and with the determined opposition of Senator Morgan to ratification, Mr. Cullom has good reason for alarm. Mr. Morgan has more than a score of amendments which he proposes to offer to the Panama treaty, and is determined to talk indefinitely against time. If the Statehood bill was disposed of there would be hope for the treaties, as the Senate could be held in continuous session by a majority and Mr. Morgan be required to proceed to a finish with his opposition.

The President does not hesitate to express great concern for action on the two treaties, and after a long conference with him to-day Senator Cullom expressed the belief that if ratification fails at this session an extra session of the Senate will be convened within a few days after the 4th of March.

NEW PHILIPPINE RAILWAY.

Insular Commission Grants Important Concession to Construction Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The most important franchise yet granted in the Philippines is conveyed in an act by the Philippine Commission, a copy of which has just reached here, granting to the Manila Railway Company the right to construct a branch road forty miles long from a station named Guiguinto to an important Philippine town, now without railroad connection, known as Cabanatuan, lying northwest of Manila.

Up to this time the backbone railroad from Manila, straight northward to Dagupan, has constituted the entire railway system of the Philippines, and this concession marks the beginning of an epoch of railway development which is expected to open up the agricultural resources of the interior.

The act is guarded carefully in the interest of the natives. The last section expressly provides that it shall not prejudice the Insular Government or the Government of the United States in the issues pending between the railway company and those Governments as to claims for damages presented by the company.

SANTO DOMINGO CLAIMS.

Minister Powell Succeeding in Adjusting the Issues with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The issues between Santo Domingo and the United States, arising from claims of citizens of the latter country, are in a fair way to be adjusted through the efforts of Minister Powell.

One of the principal claims, that of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, involving the transfer to the Dominican Government of railroad property valued at several million dollars, already has been referred to arbitration, and the other two questions of large importance—the claim of the Clyde Line Steamship Company for the refund of port duties and the Ros claim for wharfage property constructed under concessions not fulfilled by the Dominican Government—will be adjusted in a few days.

GEN. BOOTH PRAYS FOR SENATE

Head of Salvation Army Delivers the Invocation at the Opening of Yesterday's Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Chamber was crowded to-day as it has not been since the opening day of the session. Nearly all the Senators were on the floor, many members of the House were present, while the sides of the chamber were lined with employes. The galleries were filled, many visitors standing in the aisles and corridors.

The attraction was Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army, who delivered the prayer at the opening of the session. He made an earnest prayer and quite extended for the Senate, occupying six minutes.

In the gallery was his chief assistant and son-in-law, Booth Tucker. Many other members of the Salvation Army were present.

REMEMBERING THE MAINE.

Americans in Havana Will Hold Exercises at the Wreck To-morrow.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of Americans here this afternoon it was arranged to hold memorial exercises at the wreck of the Maine next Sunday, the fifth anniversary of the disaster. A subscription was raised to decorate the wreck.

A cablegram was sent to President Roosevelt suggesting the propriety of sending a United States naval vessel to be present at the ceremony if one is available at Key West. President Palma and other Cuban officials were invited to attend the exercises. Memorial addresses will be delivered by American and other clergymen.

THE SILK WORM AS A DYER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To displace the dyer and cause the silkworm to color silk naturally in any desired shade is the object of a set of most interesting experiments which form the subject of a special report to the State Department from United States Consul Atwell at Roubaix, France.

He says that two French scientists actually have succeeded in producing bright red cocoons by feeding the silkworms with leaves washed over with red. Orange and blue shades also have been produced. The experiments are continuing.

THE USES OF ALCOHOL

French Savants Make Tests of Its Alimentary Value.

An Aliment or a Poison According to the Quantity and Manner in Which It is Consumed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that Saturday's Revue contains interviews with several eminent Paris medical specialists and chemists respecting the alimentary value of alcohol. The consensus of opinion expressed by these experts is that it is an aliment or a poison, according to the quantity and manner in which it is consumed.

The steady increase of drunkenness in France, with its accompanying diseases, has aroused anxiety in Public Health circles. General interest in the subject was aroused when the Academy of Medicine was recently intrusted by the Ministry of the Interior with the preparation of a list of poisonous essences used in the manufacture of liqueurs. Simultaneously M. Duclaux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, published a striking article favoring the alimentary properties of alcohol. M. Duclaux's opinion was based on the experiments of the American physiologists Atwater and Benedict.

The practical question is the quantity of wine or spirits useful or innocuous for the average constitution. M. Duclaux considers that a liter of wine and twelve to fifteen liqueur glasses of spirits drunk daily is harmless. Most authorities favor less than this amount.

ALCOHOL CAUSES DEAD-LOCK.

Conflict in Belgian Chamber Over Bill Raising Duty on the Product.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that the present conflict in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies over the Government bill raising the duty on alcohol resolves itself into a trial of physical strength wherefrom the rules of procedure do not offer relief.

The Government claims urgency on the ground that a prolonged debate would encourage speculation to the prejudice of trade.

The Liberal Socialists, however, demand the full right of discussion, attempting to wear down their opponents by obstruction tactics.

A WARNING TO BULGARIA.

Indirectly Cautioned by Austria Against Attempting a Macedonian Adventure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that The Neue Freie Presse publishes a warning to Bulgaria against attempting a Macedonian adventure. The warning is pitched in a high and threatening key, reflecting Austro-Hungarian official opinion.

In diplomatic circles where Balkan events are followed with the most anxious attention, the prevailing opinion is that recently expressed by a conspicuous authority on the Eastern question: "The turmoil may possibly come to nothing, but if it comes to anything it will come to something big."

ANXIETY OVER MACEDONIA.

Germany's Policy to Prevent at All Cost Anything Like a Crisis in That Quarter.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that the Macedonian question is viewed by the Berlin Foreign Office with anxiety born of the desire to prevent at all costs anything like a crisis in the relations of Turkey with the other powers.

Everything is denied that would seem to indicate unusual military activity in European Turkey or in the neighboring States. Reproaches are even addressed to European diplomacy for creating general nervousness by employing needlessly alarming language.

WARRANT FOR COUNT BOSDARI.

London Police After Alleged Forger of J. P. Morgan's Signature.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Count Maurice de Bosdari in connection with the forgeries of J. Pierpont Mornan's signature on a number of bills, purporting to have been given in payment for purchase of pictures and bric-a-brac.

A London despatch, Feb. 11, said that two bills for $57,500 each, purporting to have been drawn by M. de Bosdari with J. Pierpont Morgan's acceptance, were presented for payment in London by a London bank.

The suspicions of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., were aroused, and he cabled to his father, who repudiated the signatures. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., said the dispatch bought one picture from M. de Bosdari, who dealt in a small way in objects of art.

BOER GENERALS REFUSE.

Botha, De la Rey, and Smuts Will Not Take Proffered Seats in Legislative Council.

PRETORIA, Feb. 13.—It is announced that the Government offered seats in the Legislative Council to Gens. Botha, De la Rey, and Smuts.

The Boer Generals unanimously refused to accept, giving as their reason the manner in which the Council was formed, which, in their opinion, was not in the best interests of the country.

GERMANY REJECTS WARSHIPS.

Her Reasons for Not Wishing to Purchase Vessels from Chile and Argentina.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The German Navy Department, after considering the proposal that Germany purchase the four battleships being constructed for Argentina and Chile in England and Italy, has decided not to do so, for two reasons—first, because the Government is not willing, in view of the present state of the imperial finances, to ask the Reichstag for the $17,500,000 required; second, because the General Staff of the Navy does not wish to incorporate into the German Navy guns of different calibres and turret machinery and other essential features of warships which are not similar to those in use on board German-built vessels.

It is pointed out that the present homogeneity of the navy would be impaired were the four warships to be acquired by Germany, as the gunners can now be changed from ship to ship without loss of their efficiency.

But if the four foreign-built vessels were taken over with their armaments and separate stocks of ammunition differently drilled crews would be necessary. It is also asserted that the construction of all four of the ships is so far advanced that the German constructors would be unable to change the plans.

The Ansaldo Company of Genoa has informed the naval authorities here that the second of the Argentine battleships building there will be launched next week.

HURRICANE VISITS BUDAPEST.

Sixty Persons Injured and Great Property Damage Done in Hungarian City.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 13.—A terrible hurricane visited this town to-day, and did enormous damage.

The roof was blown off St. Elizabeth's Church, five statues of saints around the church were thrown to the ground, and other works of art were shattered.

All the bridges are impassable, and sixty persons were injured.

UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

A Deputy Accuses Cabinet in Connection with Humbert Case.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—An exciting incident occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-day when Maurice Binder, Nationalist, sought to interpellate Minister of Justice Valle on the Humbert affair. The Deputy declared that suspicion had long been directed against the Cabinet, over which presided that "weathercock Combes."

A scene of great disorder followed this statement, the members of the Left protesting and demanding the removal of M. Binder. Premier Combes sought to gain recognition, but as M. Binder continued to shout at the top of his voice, MM. Combes and Valle and the other Ministers retired from the House, the Left party applauding and the Right party hissing.

The President, M. Bourgeois, then consulted with the Chamber, which censured M. Binder. When he attempted to resume his speech the President suspended the sitting. The Deputy continued his defiant speech after the session was resumed, but he was finally silenced by the President's threat to cause his removal from the Chamber.

M. Valle made a brief rejoinder to the effect that his accusers were defenders of the Humberts, and an interpellation on the subject was then postponed until after the budget had been passed.

Ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has written an open letter to the lawyer of M. Cattaui, who is the prosecutor of the Humberts in the case which is now awaiting judgment, in reply to the lawyer's statement in his speech before the court yesterday that M. Valle, the present Minister of Justice, vainly tried to secure the prosecution of the Humbert family.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau says that when M. Valle made such an application he was told to go ahead, and that an hour after M. Cattaui had filed his complaint a prosecution would be opened and the famous safe also.

This occurred at the end of March, 1902, when M. Valle was not a Minister. No complaint was filed. The order of the court which caused the flight of the Humbert family was made on May 6. Three days later, continues M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Cattaui's complaint was filed.

The Opposition papers are quoting this letter as a proof of Minister Valle's complicity in the flight of the Humberts.

PRUSSIAN STEEL PRICES.

Practice of Selling Cheaper Abroad Than at Home Defended.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Public Works Minister Budde, before the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet to-day, defended the practice of the Steel Rail Syndicate in selling cheaper abroad than at home. He said the practice was in the interests of the employes, as it gave them steadier employment and prevented shut-downs. The giving of steadier work was also in the interest of the manufacturers, since it diminished the cost of production. Prussia in 1902 paid 119 marks per ton, Würtemburg 120 marks, Baden 123 marks, Bavaria 127 marks, and Saxony 134 marks per ton for steel rails.

The Minister during the course of his statement mentioned the fact that the Prussian State railroads employed 360,000 men.

PEACE IN THE ACRE DISPUTE.

Bolivia Accepts Under Protest All the Demands Made by Brazil.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 13.—The Bolivian Government yesterday afternoon delivered its reply to the ultimatum presented by the Brazilian Minister, Señor Santos Lisboa. Bolivia accepts unconditionally, but under protest, all the Brazilian demands.

The Bolivian expedition commanded by Gen. Pando, the President, will not cross latitude 10 degrees 20 minutes, the southern boundary of the contested territory. Therefore, it is most improbable that any collision between the Brazilian and Bolivian forces will occur.

It is generally supposed here that the Acre revolutionists will surrender their arms to the Brazilian troops immediately.

GEN. URIBE-URIBE ALIVE.

Reported Dead Last Week, Colombian Revolutionist This Week Kills His Man.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The Porvenir, a newspaper published in Cartagena, says that after a heated political discussion Gen. Uribe-Uribe shot and killed Gen. Juan N. Valderrama, the commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces.

The foregoing dispatch is in conflict with the report brought to Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 8, by the steamer Para from Colon, according to which Gen. Uribe-Uribe committed suicide on Jan. 30.

Chess at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 13.—The results of the third round in the international chess tournament were as follows: Marocay beat Mieses, Sicilian opening, in 86 moves; Taubenhaus beat Moreau, Ruy Lopez opening, in 25 moves; Teichman beat Reggio, Petroff's opening, in 37 moves, and the game between Marco and Schlechter, Ruy Lopez opening, was drawn in 37 moves. Pillsbury beat Albin, Queen's gambit, in 52 moves; the games between Tarrasch and Wolf, Marshall and Lason were adjourned.

Big Fire in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Feb. 13.—Part of the Navy Department building was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at about $800,000.

Cardinal Martinelli Exalted.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Pope has appointed Cardinal Martinelli to be a member of the Congregation of Rites.

King Edward Receives Marconi.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—King Edward received Signor Marconi to-day at Buckingham Palace.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN'S STAG.

The Bowery is Entertained in His Association's Clubhouse.

The General Committee of the Sixth Assembly District last night gave a stag entertainment at the Timothy D. Sullivan Association's clubhouse, 207 Bowery. The invitations read, "Bring your friends," and in consequence the attendance was astonishingly large.

So great was the throng, in fact, that the majority of those intent on accepting Representative Sullivan's hospitality had to stay outside. The "handsome waiters" forgot no one, however, and thirsts were quenched as effectively on the sidewalk as in the reception room.

The main advantage that came to those inside was the enjoyment of a vaudeville performance. Ventriloquists, singers, and monologue artists were on the bill, which was noteworthy because of the frequent and ever-welcome intermissions for refreshments.

The Bowery decided, when all was over, that it had been a great night.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

Bach, Mozart, and Goldmark Well Played.

Mr. Heermann in Brahms's Concerto at the Sixth Public Recital of the Season.

The Philharmonic Society played in excellent form yesterday afternoon at its sixth public rehearsal—fully as well as it has at any time this season, and it certainly, for whatever reason, achieved much better results than at its last concert a fortnight ago. There were life and energy in its playing, and the programme offered a delightful succession of familiar musical works. It began with Bach's third Brandenburg concerto in G major, with the insertion between the two allegro movements of Bachrich's arrangement of the andante from Bach's third violin sonata—a proceeding for which Mr. Damrosch has ample precedent in recent times, and ample justification in the freedom with which the older composers, Bach included, readjusted their works to suit the exigencies that happened to confront them from time to time. Such an exigency is the need felt by modern audiences for a contrast in mood and sentiment between the two movements of the concerto as Bach left it. The music is robust and vigorous, and was vigorously played, though perhaps with not quite the muscular power that the strings of the Philharmonic usually display.

The symphony was the second of Mozart's immortal three great ones, that in G minor, of which age cannot stale the freshness nor dull the vitality. Mr. Damrosch gave it a reading that embodied very much of its charm—clear, straightforward, and in the spirit that is truly Mozart's, and without any seeking for new effects or old ones that may have lain concealed for a hundred and fifteen years. It was beautifully articulated and balanced, and the pellucid instrumentation was pellucidly reproduced. To the wood wind players a compliment should be paid for their good work in the minuet and trio. The concert was closed with a superb performance of Goldmark's buoyant "Spring" overture. Here were brilliancy and energy and an insistent propulsive force animating the whole; and a fine sense of contrast and of shading. The piece is one that lends itself to the most advantageous exploitation of the Philharmonic's powers; but it is not always that the orchestra is stirred to such vigor and animation as it bestowed upon this piece.

Mr. Hugo Heermann, the Frankfort violinist, who made a favorable impression last week in Beethoven's concerto with Mr. Wetzler's orchestra, was the solo performer, and played the Brahms concerto. He again showed his excellent equipment as an artist, both technically and in his understanding of the spirit and significance of this the most difficult and musically profound of all the modern works of its class. He is not a man of the first rank; but he is an admirable violinist and a thoroughly sincere and musical player. He overcame the enormous technical difficulties of the concerto, not, perhaps, with the triumphant sweep of a great master, but in a competent and successful manner. His performance made a deep impression upon the audience, and he was again and again recalled.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ARCHITECTS.

Speakers at the Dinner of the Architectural League Tell of Things That Ought to be Done.

At the dinner of the Architectural League of New York last evening in the American Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, the speakers were H. J. Hardenberg, President of the league; Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia, the Rev. Percy J. Grant, John La Farge, and George B. Post.

President Hardenbergh spoke of the prosperity of the league, with its membership of 400 in round numbers, and of the present exhibition, which, if it was not the best ever held, had not, he thought, fallen behind. At the same time he regretted that such was the pressure of work at this juncture that many of the larger firms had failed to exhibit. With regard to the competition for prizes, he said the society ought either to cease to offer prizes or offer something more than a paltry medal—something really worth the while of an ambitious young architect or designer. The expression was applauded.

The subject of Prof. Sloane's address was "Politics in Architecture." He repeated the remark of a famous French architect, who said: "If you really want to know what is doing in architecture, take the first steamer back to New York and study what your architects are doing there."

The professor urged upon architects the cultivation of the artistic tastes of the east side, especially of the 600,000 Jews who make up the most of the people there. "The faults we attribute to the Jews," he said, "are not the faults of the Jews, but of their conditions. They are new-comers into our liberties. There is no finer people and no responsibility which rests heavier upon us than that of helping them to be what they can be." The means suggested are schools, libraries, baths, and, above all, parks, eyes of light, in the dark desert of tenement houses.

The Rev. Percy Grant spoke of the architects' duty in the matter of tenement house reform. "Your schools and parks will mean little," he said, "as long as there is one poor consumptive in a darkened room in one of those damnable tenements. The homes your poor live in are not such as your rich would put their dogs in."

John La Farge showed how the painters' work, unlike the architects', could be, and was even now, the means of conveying into the darkest of these dark rooms "a little bit of beauty and consolation."

George B. Post, who was introduced as the dean of the architectural profession, declared that the "main object of the league is the encouragement of young men," and that "substantial prizes" should be offered to inspire them. He said that for strength, virility, and stamina American art was worth all that of Europe put together, although it might lack as yet the refinement of the foreigners' work. That was to be sought, and got, in time.

Charles Lamb, representing the Reform Club, invited the members of the league to a conference on municipal ownership, and President Hardenberg announced the prize winners as follows: Gold medal, Frank E. Cleveland; silver medal, W. Leslie Welton; President's Prize, J. Mortimer Lichtemann; Avery Prize, Mrs. Bryson Boroughe.

"LA BOHEME" AT THE OPERA.

Puccini's charming opera, "La Bohème," was again given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and was heard by a large audience, who enjoyed an admirable performance of the work. It is a performance full of spirit and gusto, for the singers enter into it with a keen enjoyment thta spreads its contagion beyond the footlights. It is the only modern opera in which Mme. Sembrich has found a part at the Opera House, and for this, if for no other reason, it is of special interest to her admirers. Her performance of the rôle of Mimi has gained greatly in fluency and characteristic expression since she first made it known here early in the season. There are passages in which the orchestration is too heavy for her voice, but she sings the music exquisitely, with passion, and a genuine ardor, with archness and humor, and her impersonation is in every way a winning one. She was in admirable voice last evening.

Mr. Dani appeared in the part of Rudolfo, which has hitherto been given to Mr. De Marchi, and did creditably. His voice is so small that it frequently failed to take its rightful place in the ensemble; so far as it goes it is a clearer, better voice than Mr. De Marchi's, and Mr. Dani cuts fully as striking a figure in the vivacious company of Bohemians. Mme. Fritzi Scheff was the Musetta, and a charming and coquettish embodiment of that young person. Messrs. Campanari, Journet, and Gilibert were capital as Marcello, Schaunard, and Collina, as they always are. Mr. Mancinelli conducted and did his part in filling the performance with animation and spirit.

When Croup comes suddenly, a life may be lost before you can go for the doctor. Give DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week closes with dinners and a dance and several charitable entertainments, one of which is to be the St. Valentine's kettledrum at Sherry's and another the Valentine party for the benefit of a hospital fund. Several week-end parties are in the country.

Mrs. Robert McCurdy had a large bridge party yesterday at the Metropolitan Club. Another was given by Mrs. James Gerard in her residence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Goddard and Mr. and Mrs. Seward Cary of Buffalo are among those who are booked to sail this morning on the Trave for Genoa.

Mrs. A. Holland Forbes gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Cabell of Richmond, Va. The table decorations were red tulips. Among the guests were Mrs. Winslow T. Pierce, Mrs. Francis Murdock, Mrs. J. De Courcy Ireland, Miss Adele Barker, Mrs. John Henry Holden, and Miss Josephine Drexel.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, who have been visiting in Washington, returned to this city in the early part of the week.

The most important entertainment this evening is to be the dinner given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, to be followed by dancing and vaudeville. About sixty guests are to be asked to the dinner, and others will attend afterward for the cotillion, and later, as mentioned in this column on Thursday, there are to be songs and dances by members of the company appearing in "A Chinese Honeymoon."

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will entertain at dinner this evening for Miss Carola de Peyster, daughter of Johnston de Peyster, whose engagement to Garret Kip was announced recently. Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt will also give a Valentine dinner for her daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt.

Miss Middie J. Haight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haight, and Dr. William H. Rockwell, Jr., are to be married in the Church of the Holy Communion to-day, and a reception in the residence of the bride's parents, at 43 East Eightieth Street, will follow.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was the hostess at a small luncheon yesterday in her residence, at 840 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Luther Kountze gave a dinner for her young daughter, Miss Anna Kountze, and after it Miss Kountze's sister, Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, chaperoned the young guests to the play, "If I Were King."

Miss Nina Floyd Crosby is at Aiken, with Mrs. George Eustis. She will go from there to her home, at Colorado Springs. Her younger sister, Miss Gladys Crosby, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, at 165 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Theron Strong will give this evening a Valentine dinner of eighteen covers in honor of Miss Helen Talbot Olyphant, whose engagement to Prentice Strong was announced recently.

The second and last, for this season, of the Farmington dances, originated by graduated pupils of the Porter School, at Farmington, was held last evening at Sherry's. Several of the patronesses, who include Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbard, Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Mrs. John Dow, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Theodore Gilman of Yonkers, Mrs. G. C. Rand of Lawrence, and Mrs. John Reid of Yonkers, received the subscribers. There was informal dancing until after the buffet supper, which was followed by a cotillion, led by Alexander Hadden. The favors were valentines and other trifles appropriate to a Valentine dance. Among the subscribers to these dances are the Misses Edith Lounsbery, Louise Thacher, Louise Gulliver, Jean Reid of Yonkers, Elizabeth Tuckerman, Ruth Bacon, Katharine Prentice, Mildred Stokes, Grace Gillette, Bessie Potter, Blanche Underwood, Natalie Coffin, and Cortlandt Barnes, Bernon Prentice, Percy Jennings, Ethelbert Lowe, Joseph Willis, Thomas Thacher, Grosvenor Atterbury, and Cuttenius Gillette.

A new clubhouse is to be built at Bedford for a country club. Tennis courts, golf links, and other advantages of suburban clubs are to be provided. Among those interested are Col. William Jay and Richard P. Lounsbery. The new clubhouse is to cost $50,000.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Beardsley Smith, daughter of Mrs. Laura Hyde Smith of 78 West Eighty-second Street, to Edward Kirkland, a graduate of Yale, '94. The wedding is to be in April.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillie E. Voorhees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Voorhees of Morristown, N. J., to Dr. P. C. Field, United States Army, who is stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Wedding Announcement.

Miss Ida Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franklin Mason, is to be married to Joseph Morris Ayer in St. Matthew's Church to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer will be at home after March 15 in the Ansonia, Seventy-third Street and Broadway.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a private dinner party and musicale this evening. Their guests at dinner were Baron and Baroness von Sternburg, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator John P. Jones, Senator Kittridge, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. George Lee, Mme. Deperes, Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. Austin Wadsworth, Mr. Sargent, and Miss Calderon.

The musical programme which followed was by Mr. Boges Oumiroff, baritone, and Miss Mary L. Leech, soprano, with Mr. Prusha at the piano.

Among the guests, in addition to the Cabinet families and close personal friends of Mrs. Roosevelt, were the Austrian Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmuller, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Lady Herbert, Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Misses Harriman, the Messrs. Robert L. and Peter Gerry, the Misses Mills, all of New York; the Russian Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Cadwalader, Miss Cadwalader, and Miss Elizabeth Cochran of Philadelphia.

The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert have issued invitations to a ball on Tuesday, Feb. 24. This being Shrove Tuesday, the season is assured a very brilliant close.

The Counselor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie entertained a party at luncheon to-day, when their guests were Countess Cassini, Miss Deyper of Boston, Miss Ethel Horstmann, Mr. Hansen of the Russian Embassy, Count Gherardesca of the Italian Embassy, and Mr. Olivears of the Brazilian Legation.

Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. James M. Beck entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Attorney General and Mrs. Knox. The other guests were the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Untermyer of New York, Miss Unrtermyer, Senators Dillingham and Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. William A. King, and Howard E. Mitchell of Philadelphia.

Address by J. Albert Locke.

Jesse Albert Locke, President of the Catholic Converts' League in America, delivered an address at Columbia University last evening on "The Catholic Layman of the Present Day." Mr. Locke was the guest of the Newman Club, composed of Catholic men representing the various schools of the university. Mr. Locke spoke of the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and urged the Catholic men to promote the aims of the local societies for the defense of Catholic truth in public questions of the day.

GRACELAND INQUEST ENDED.

Coroner's Jury to Render Verdict on the Railroad Disaster To-day—Grand Jury Will Act Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Feb. 13.—When County Prosecutor English announced this afternoon to the Coroner's jury investigating the railroad disaster at Graceland that all the testimony had been completed, Foreman Charles J. Fisk said that the jury would meet to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of announcing its decision as to the cause of the wreck.

Joseph B. James, road foreman in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, this afternoon gave evidence corroborating Engineer Davis's dying statement that the emergency brake was applied just before the crash occurred. James was a passenger on the Philadelphia express. At a previous hearing Master Mechanic Chambers of the New Jersey Central Railroad testified that an examination of Davis's engine, No. 27, made by him immediately after the wreck, showed that the emergency brakes had not been touched. James swore that immediately after the collision he hurried forward and found Davis lying on the embankment. At the engineer's request, the road foreman remained with him until he was placed in Muhlenberg Hospital, and during all this time Davis had not said a word to any one concerning the cause of the disaster. That testimony contradicts the evidence given by Policemen Knapp and Young, both of Westfield.

Other members of the crew of train No. 621 corroborated James's testimony regarding the sudden jolt, which the road foreman said was surely caused by the application of the emergency brakes.

Engine No. 27, according to Robert Wilkinson, an engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was in first-class condition on the morning of the disaster. He said that he had run it then, as well as the entire day previous. "It was fit to haul any train," he said. Wilkinson declared that no steam was leaking when he controlled the locomotive.

The Grand Jury will reconvene Monday morning to consider the findings of the Coroner's jury.

KEPT MARRIAGE A SECRET.

Granddaughter of Gen. Roger A. Pryor Wedded a Month Ago to University of Virginia Student.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—The secret marriage more than a month ago of Miss Frances Bland Walker, a granddaughter of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, to Mr. Herbert Dorsey Waters, Captain of the University of Virginia football team, and a member of the senior law class at the university, was just made public this evening. The couple were married in Baltimore on Jan. 5, but only one intimate friend of the young lawyer athlete was present, and the secret was kept until to-day, when Capt. Waters admitted to members of his fraternity that the pretty Miss Walker was his wife.

The rumor that there had been a wedding had gotten afloat, but Capt. Waters denied it until to-day. Mr. Waters was returning from the Christmas holidays at his Maryland home when he stopped in Washington and called on Miss Walker, who was at the Pryors.

They went over to Baltimore, were married, returned to the Pryors to supper, and that night attended the theatre and saw "A Chinese Honeymoon" played.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is the last word on valentines, although they are to be in season for two or three days yet. This valentine is a bonbon box, with the figure of a little man standing on the small red cover. He is corpulent and dressed in black coat, trousers, and top hat, the coat being wide apart over the plump figure, which is a globe, with a little red heart at one side in about the location a real heart is supposed to be. There are the familiar old words on the box: "You are all the world to me."

Pink and white sugary hearts, with tinfoil covered chocolate hearts of different sizes, and bright red candies of many kinds, are used in filling or giving character to the St. Valentine's Day boxes of candy.

For bowling favors there are small bonbon boxes. At the corners of a three-cornered card are three ninepins, with small wooden feet under each, one raising the card. Between the three pins is a ninepin ball, which is the receptacle for the bonbons, with a bit of bright-colored silk which can be drawn up at the top. The boxes cost 50 cents each, but that is practically all of the expense, for they hold very little candy.

Policemen's night sticks of a dark wood and in different sizes are bonbon boxes also. The smallest costs 25 cents, and the larger ones a trifle more.

St. Patrick's Day paper is out—heavy letter paper in a bright green. It is shown with the bright red letter paper, both being fads for persons who like odd things, and both kinds cost 75 cents a quire, with envelopes.

This is the time to pick up odds and ends of china for Summer outing housekeeping, pretty things in inexpensive ware that are reduced and attractive. Hot milk jugs, with flowers, are 15 cents each. They may be called chocolate pots, as they will hold two large cups of chocolate. They are the shape and style of chocolate pots, only smaller. There are cups and saucers, reasonably thin, with pink flowers, blue flowers, or, prettiest of all, orange flowers on the outside, for 10 cents each. Small creamers are 10 cents each, blue and white bowls are 5 and 10 cents, and very pretty holders for toothpicks or matches, cost 5 cents each. There are small blue cups and saucers for 5 cents, plates for 5 and 10 cents, and white cuspidors, with pretty designs of flowers, for 25 cents each.

One of the most attractive of Indian cushions was made by the Cheyennes. It is covered with buckskin, and it has in the centre a green turtle, worked in beads. There is a narrow band of straight bead embroidery around the edge, worked in white and colored beads, with a fringe of buckskin.

Men's colored shirts are made yet with striped bosoms and cuffs. The body of the garment is in a solid color, pink or blue usually, agreeing with some color in the stripe, but also in contrasting colors.

One of the prettiest of thin white goods is a grenadine, with small white dots.

Many of the colored grenadines are striking in effect. One in black, with dots of the black, has a pattern of big crimson chrysanthemums upon it.

Some of the handsome new silks have satin stripes in graduated widths, while the foundation shows designs of flowers in soft tones. One of these is in gray, with indistinct pink tones in the flowers, and pink satin stripes, while another has bright colors in the flowers and the stripes are of the color of the foundation.

Plaids are to be seen in many of the new silks. There are the regular all-over plaids and silks, having designs of one kind or another in the foundation plaided off by narrow stripes or cords. Bits of small plaids are introduced into the centres of other designs.

There are bright, contrasting colors in silks, and irregular stripes or scrolls of bright deep colors are to be seen upon plain light or very dark foundations.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Franklin A. Gardner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Dr. Franklin A. Gardner, the best known homœopathic physician in Washington, died here to-night of typhoid fever, aged forty-five years. He was a native of Massachusetts, but had practiced medicine in this city since 1882, his patrons including many persons prominent in official and social life.

Dr. Gardner was physician at the White House during the Harrison Administration. His widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. RHODES, formerly a prominent lumberman of Northern New York, died in Saratoga yesterday. He was seventy years of age.

DR. JOHN J. CONWAY died yesterday in his home, at 482 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He was forty-three years of age, and a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital. He served in the Brooklyn City Hospital, and was also a surgeon for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.

Ex-Coroner DANIEL C. ELDREDGE, aged seventy-four, died yesterday in his home, in Cape May, N. J. He served four terms as Coroner, and he was for several years a member of the County Board of Freeholders and of the West Cape May Borough Council. He was prominent in Republican politics.

MRS. SARAH POTTER, widow of Charles Potter, died yesterday in her home in Plainfield, N. J. She was seventy-seven years of age. Her husband founded the Potter Press Company. Surviving her are three daughters, Mrs. David B. Titsworth, Mrs. William C. Hubbell of Plainfield, and Mrs. Albert R. Sheppard of Chicago.

THOMAS SMITH, President of the Newark Dime Savings Bank, died of appendicitis yesterday morning in his home, at 25 Park Street, Newark, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old, and was born in London, England. His father, who was a manufacturing jeweler, is said to have made the first rolled-gold plating in the United States in his place at 12 Dutch Street, New York.

JOEL SUMNER SMITH of the class of 1853, Yale, died at his home in New Haven last night after an illness of over a year. Mr. Smith was one of the best known of Yale graduates. He was assistant librarian at the university and was a prominent lecturer on bibliographical subjects. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Smith is survived by one son, Dr. Smith of Chester, Conn.

ISAAC B. CRANE of 49 Shepard Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the Brooklyn Hospital. He was a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Records of Kings County, and he had been stricken at his desk by heart disease. He was nearly seventy years of age. At one time he was Secretary to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. Twenty-five years ago he was Secretary of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

JAMES A. DEMAREST, a member of the staff of The Brooklyn Times, died yesterday afternoon in his home, at 420 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city fifty-one years ago, and was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He was at one time city editor of The Constitutionalist of Plainfield, N. J., and was at various times connected with several of the New York newspapers. During the second term of President Cleveland he was United States Consul at Brockville, Canada.

Capt. WILEY M. EGAN, member of the Chicago Board of Trade and for many years a business man in that city, died of heart disease at his residence there on Thursday night. Mr. Egan was seventy-two years old. As early as 1852 he was prominent in lake shipping and chartered vessels to carry grain to Buffalo and other lake ports. He was elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1867, and was the oldest living ex-President of that body. In addition to his other interests, he was prominently identified with Chicago insurance companies.

MARRIED.

KORFF—OLCOTT.—New York City, the 13th of February, 1903, by the Rev. Henry N. Cobb, Josephine Harcourt, daughter of the late Joseph H. Olcott of East Millstone, N. J., to Moritz Otto Korff of Brooklyn.

TAFT—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Thursday, the 12th of February, 1903, at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., by the Rev. Lea Luquer, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Eleanor Jay, daughter of the late William Henry Schieffelin, to Theodore Munger Taft.

WASHBURNE—JENKINS.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James E. Holmes, Evelyn Taylor Jenkins, daughter of Mrs. Conway Madison Jenkins, to James Hull Washburne, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, William Lovett Boyd, in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 409 West 21st St., Monday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

CAMACHO.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, of pneumonia, Frances Eaton, wife of Simon B. Camacho. Funeral at her residence, Park Av. and 87th St., Monday, Feb. 16, at 11:30. Cincinnati papers please copy.

CARY.—Suddenly, on Feb. 12, Maud Stone Cary, beloved wife of Albert A. Cary. Funeral at residence, 7 Fuller Terrace, Orange, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 15, on arrival of train leaving Christopher St. Ferry at 1 P. M. Carriages at Orange station. Cincinnati papers please copy.

DASSEL.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., Louis Howard Dassel. Funeral services at St. Stephen's R. C. Church, East 28th St., at 10 A. M., Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903.

DIECKERHOFF.—Emil, at Bonn, Germany, on February 12, in the 75th year of his age.

EASTMAN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 13, 1903, at 786 Carroll St., Brooklyn, of pneumonia, Amy, daughter of Leila Stafford and the late Frederic M. Eastman of Roslyn, N. Y., in her 22d year. Funeral services at the Episcopal Church, Roslyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, on the arrival of 11:17 A. M. train from Flatbush Av.

FALLON.—On Friday, 13th inst., at her late residence, 1,900 Lexington Av., Florence S., wife of Joseph P. Fallon. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 A. M., St. Paul's Church, 117th St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

FERRIS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 11th, Mary Adelaide, second daughter of Henry J. and Adelaide L. Ferris. Funeral services at 128 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 14th inst. at 2 P. M.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, at his residence, 179 West 87th St., Frank E. Gilbert. Funeral private. Providence papers please copy.

GROWS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, at his residence, No. 203 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., John W. Grows, member of G. A. R., Farragut, 75. Interment in Maine. Boston and Maine papers please copy.

HOFFMANN.—Entered into rest on Feb. 12, in his seventieth year, William Hoffmann, former German Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, beloved husband of Minna Hoffmann. Funeral services at his late residence, 408 3d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 14, at (one) 1 P. M. Havana and London papers please copy.

HOLLINGSWORTH.—On Feb. 12, Clara, wife of Charles Hollingsworth, at her residence, Lawrence Av., near Gravesend Av., Parkville, L. I.

LESTER.—Entered into rest on Friday, Feb. 13, Mrs. Sarah Edson Lester, widow of the late John W. Lester. Service Monday at 2 o'clock at her late residence, Chatterton Hill, White Plains, N. Y.

MAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903, at San Antonio, Texas, after a short illness, the Rev. Father Francis May, O. M. Cap., in his 47th year, rector of Monastery of the Sacred Heart Church, Shonnard Place, Yonkers, N. Y. Will lie in state at the monastery church of the Sacred Heart Friday, Feb. 13, from 3 P. M. until 10 A. M. Saturday, when the office for the dead will be chanted and a solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul will be said. Interment in cemetery of the Monastery of the Sacred Heart of Yonkers, N. Y.

PARDEE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903, Dr. Walter Pardee, in the 31st year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Dr. Ensign B. Pardee, 74 West 48th St., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood at convenience of family.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, at her late residence, 161 West 136th St., Sarah Frances, beloved wife of James S. Roberts. Funeral private.

SANFORD.—At his residence, Corona, L. I., on Feb. 12, Howard E. Sanford, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, Gertrude Parker, daughter of the late Dr. Charles McKnight and Gertrude Parker Smith. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, at her late residence, 306 Madison Av., Adeline D., widow of Henry P. Townsend. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

TRIMBLE.—Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, at his residence, No. 89 East 25th St., Merritt Trimble, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WHITE.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, Hugh R. White, beloved husband of Maria L. Wetmore. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 140 East 111th St., Saturday, at 8 P. M.

WODELL.—At Augusta, Ga., Feb. 12, Joseph Wodell of this city, son of the late Silas and Anna Hall Wodell of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the family home, 60 Nassau St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at 3 o'clock Monday, 16th inst.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 13.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AHEARN, Ellen, 183 E. 104th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGNEW, Jane, Sound Beach, Conn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BECKEL, Christian, 160 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIGGAN, Thomas A., 332 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRUEGGEMAN, John, 55 E. 20th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUSBY, Frederick, 338 E. 46th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWNELL, W. O., Astor House	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOOTH, Chrystie, 146 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERHERICH, William, 315 E. 63d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIERMAN, Lena, 125 Monroe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CABE, Maxwell, 41 W. 114th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARROLL, Peter, 108 Charlton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORNELIUS, Edwin, 181 W. 134th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARUSO, Annie, 8 Hancock St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CABLIN, Richard, 447 W. 16th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIETZ, Laura, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DERBY, Jennie, 1,986 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAILY, Emma, 44 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNN, Terrence, 318 W. 33d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DORFMAN, Aaron, 187 E. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DELFER, Ida, 1,348 Washington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOWLING, Frank J., 239 W. 160th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI MARTINE, Antonio, 42 Oliver St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETERS, Tracy A., 304 W. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EICHHORN, Jacob, 304 E. 26th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESCHELMEIER, Herman, 1,422 5th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENSELMAN, Israel, 317 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESPOSITO, Francesco, 172 Thompson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAGAN, John F., 350 E. 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILLIGAN, Joseph, 243 Avenue B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARBERS, Anna F., 229 E. 83d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDMAN, Abraham, 30 W. 83d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GROSS, Daniel, 279 Grand St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRUNO, Giuseppe, 15 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUARDINO, Antonino, 117 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREEN, George, 216 E. 78th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUILBERT, Nicholas, 11 E. 121st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAMMOND, Simon, 301 W. 125th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORN, Catherine, 177 Avenue A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOWARD, Catherine, 641 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGEN, Margaretta, 213 E. 26th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARRIS, Nellie, 436 W. 38th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ISAACS, Aaron, 305 E. 20th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JONES, Augusta, 280 Pleasant Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JUPTTER, Isaac, 329 W. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KORN, Milly, 223 Av. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENT, Rosanna, 1,441 Av. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEMPE, Sarah, 177 E. 93d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KESSLER, Sophie, 136 2d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KING, Ellen, House of Good Shepherd	[illegible]	[illegible]
KATZ, Milton, 512 E. 82d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOLESAK, William H., 425 E. 21st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, Hannah, 135 W. 108th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LA FORGE, Henry D., 67 W. 48th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEVISOHN, Benjamin, 2 Forsyth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEVIND, Catharine, 115 E. 89th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LLOYD, Catherine, 218 W. 120th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOENY, Barbara, 1,340 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LENZ, Kathaleen, 324 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIEBEL, Nathan, 62 E. 102d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEVINSKY, Rosie, 235 Broome St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEITH, Bessie N., 58 W. 104th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARSTON, Albert, 360 W. 41st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, John, 305 W. 66th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLINS, Rachel, 133 E. 62d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILES, William A., 235 E. 88th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEYER, Henry, 66 East End Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLEN, Mary A., 1,898 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORGAN, Francis, 154 E. 118th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKAY, Lenora, 329 E. 63d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLAUGHLIN, Susan T., 256 E. 40th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCLUSKY, Thomas, 231 E. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McENTEE, Catherine, 306 W. 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NICHOLSON, Edward J., 104 W. 129th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NELSON, Mary, 2,349 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'REILLY, Mary, 201 E. 100th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PETTEFORD, George T., 233 W. 64th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERRONE, Gaetano, 467 E. 13th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARDEE, Walter, 74 W. 48th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUINN, Delia, 251 W. 44th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYDER, Sarah E., 177 W. 64th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTS, Sarah F., 161 W. 136th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REICHENBERG, E., 1,632 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUBEL, Louis, 80 E. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCALERO, Grace, 2,073 1st Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIERAN, John, 543 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIMANDL, Simon, 354 E. 9th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMERS, Ann, 290 Grand St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEA, John, 1,568 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SECHLIO, Leopardo, 338 E. 113th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SANDERSON, Rose, 34 Oak St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMIDT, Hilranda, 407 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEINERT, Frederick, 346 E. 13th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPIEGELSTEIN, Rachel, 99 Monroe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHAFFER, Joseph, Beth Israel Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, Nellie, 11 Dominick St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SILVER, Henry, 340 E. Houston St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRIMBLE, Merritt, 89 E. 25th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOWNSEND, Erastus, 128 E. 100th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAYLOR, Matilda, 444 W. 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIELE, Sarah A., 30 Manhattan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIETRI, John, 2,072 11th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATT, Louis, 4 Mott St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, Clara, 122 E. 36th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, W. S., 1,771 Madison Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, James, 69 Bedford St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, Kate, 156 E. 110th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WAGNER, George P., 403 W. 35th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
YATES, Frederick R., 1,104 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZIMMERMANN, Frederika, 303 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AHERN, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BENNETT, Jane A., 389 Willis Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COOPER, Joseph, Lincoln Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLWELL, Horace, Lincoln Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DINAN, John, Seton Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLYNN, Bridget M., 2,384 Marion Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALVANESE, A., 1,312 Stebbins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HIGGINS, John, Webb Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
HILL, Frederick G., Wakefield	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIERSTED, Elmer, 686 Morris Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYER, Emelia, 1,052 Macy Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCRACKEN, Anna F., Seton Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAYMOND, Herrman, 913 E. 156th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RODERAN, Ernest, 960 Trinity Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, Mary L., Mount St. Vincent	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIRTO, A. D., Fordham Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHULZ, Josephine, Riverside Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANASTASIA, Giuseppe, 76 Van Brunt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BORDEN, Helen, 521 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BORCHADT, Maggie, 99 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOTTYER, Anna D., 12 Norman Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROOMAN, Thomas, 962 Jefferson Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUSCH, John, 600 Greene Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANZER, Adam, B'klyn Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRADLEY, Eunice A., 784 Quincy St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARLIN, Catharine, 109 Clifton Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORBIN, Susan, 1,435 Flatbush Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DWYER, Alice, 389 Van Brunt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DELANEY, Catherine A., 812 Clifton Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOHERTY, John, 1,256 82d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EKBACK, Inga O., 3 Manhasset Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FETTEL, Mary, L. I. State Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRAHER, Catharine, Home for Aged	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREEMAN, James, 121 Clermont Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORREST, Emily, K. Co. Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIFF, Ivar, 33 Hanson Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAY, John A., Home for Aged Men	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLEO, Philomena, 101 Walworth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HALL, Julia, Neck Road	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUGHSON, Harry E., E. D. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUBBARD, Edward N., 451 Fulton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HART, William E., 392 6th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HELFREICH, Gerald F., 485 Glenmore Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAVERTY, Margaret, 207 N. 6th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEUSS, Ferdinand, 1,247 Greene Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOLLINGSWORTH, Clara, Lawrence and Gravesend Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOWELL, Ellen T., 47 Vanderbilt Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Catherine, 9 Canton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUSTERER, Catherine, 664 Flushing Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIERST, Peter F., 331A 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KING, Carlatta, 68A Kent Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KANNOFSKY, Anna M., 104 Provost St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, Mary, 60 S. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEYER, Fannie, L. I. C. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MERLENO, Joseph D., 1,235 5th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEHLING, Andrew, 1,055 Flushing Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUENNICH, Carl G., 1,212 Gates Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEYER, Rudolph J., 83 N. Henry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MACARTIN, Althea L., 361 Clinton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMULLEN, John, 85 Greenpoint Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, John J., 1,346 Fulton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, Edward, St. John's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTTER, Frederick W., St. Catherine's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RATZ, Anna, German Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHRIEBER, Caroline, 53 Lynch St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, Jacob, 114 Taylor St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMPSON, Elizabeth, Bay 23d and 86th Sts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WELLS, Robert H., 152 Prospect Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, John F., 129 Eagle St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALKER, James A., 869 Union St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZILLMANN, Kunigunde, German Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BINKHSON, Francis, 110 Berry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "The Still Small Voice in Elijah's Desert Drama," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Religion in Common Life"; 7:45 P. M., "Our Father's God." Everybody welcome. Baptism.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.
REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic, "The Imperishable Man Within"; evening subject, "The Country Born in City Life." Sunday school and Bible class, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—EDWARD JUDSON, pastor, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Special Musical Service in the evening with violin music by Mr. Severn. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, pastor.—11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. 15-minute organ recital preceding evening service.
8 P. M., FICK JUBILEE SINGERS
at a Fick University Meeting. The President of the university will speak. Dr. Jefferson presiding.
5 P. M., Bible class, conducted by
Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Special evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., the Pastor will speak on Abraham Lincoln. John A. Dix and Alexander Hamilton Posts, G. A. R., will attend. All former and present soldiers specially invited. Special patriotic music.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. R. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.,
Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Choral Evensong.
The Rector will preach.
Organ Recital 7:40 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning service, preacher, the Rector; 8 P. M., evening service, preacher, the Rev. Mr. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M. Musical service 4 P. M., Offertory, Kyrie, Gloria, and Sanctus from St. Cecilia Mass, by Gounod. Address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, "The Church's Spirit."
Evening service 8 P. M. Address by the rector: "Baptism and Confirmation."
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street,
Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.
4 p. m.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.
8 p. m.—Service; Preacher, Rev. James E. Freeman.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Noon.—Holy Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
8:00 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion; 4 P. M., SPECIAL MUSIC, Saint Saens' "Psalm XIX." Soloists, chorus, string quartet, and harp.
Wed., Feb. 18, free organ recital, 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Service and Sermon; 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock
Choral service; Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Rushton.. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27e rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h.½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 and at 8 on "Abraham Lincoln," before Sons of Veterans.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 A. M.; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. & 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning service, 11; evening at 8. The rector will preach morning and evening.
REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. and 76TH St.: Regular Sunday Services at 11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "[illegible]." Seats free. All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "A Religion Based on Reason." All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 4 P. M., "Stabat Mater," by Pergolesi; "Fest Cantata," by Mendelssohn.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 8th Av., Rev. Arthur Jamieson, Pastor.—Morning, 10:45; subject, "The Problem of the Faithful"; evening, 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "AN ANTIDOTE FOR WEAKNESS." Evening subject, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Devotional Service Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Ave.—DR. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, PASTOR.—11 A. M., Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M., Dr. Wilson will preach. Subject: "Comfort for the Discouraged and the Sorrowing."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"ATTENDING TO BUSINESS." Preceded by brief address on "Abraham Lincoln the Christian." 8 P. M.—"Admission Free."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST.
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
10:45, preaching by the Pastor.
4 o'clock meeting led by Mr. Cornell.
MISS DANFORTH
to-morrow evening and every evening next week except Saturday. Seats free.
American Indian Concert To-night.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., Near 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN F. REED, Pastor.
10:30—"The Christ Life an Unworldly Life."
7:45—"The Point of Peter's Preaching."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue: Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, D. D. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE, WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M.; Mr. Keeler preaches at 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street. Sabbath Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible School in Chapel, 9:45; Classes for Adults, 10 A. M.

Religious Notices.

5TH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 55th St.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
On Feb. 15, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning Topic: "Some Proofs of a Living Church." Afternoon Topic: "The Teaching of Grace." The Home Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D.,
at 7:30 P. M., will lecture on
"The Day of Atonement."
Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Makers of Civilization." 8 P. M., "Conversion of Matthew."

MORRISANIA FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Church, Washington Av., near 168th St., Bronx. Rev. SPENCER L. HILLIER, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 2:30 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, 7 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Rev. Allen W. McCurdy will preach
11 A. M., "The Praise that Condemns."
4:30 P. M., "The Light of the World."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, pastor, Rev. R. H. Bates; evening, 7:45, Rev. Mr. Morris, subject, "China," (illustrated.)

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor, preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday School, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. William P. Shriver, Junior Assistant, will preach at 4:30. Vesper service.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Two Fishermen of Bethsaida."
Evening—"I Was Not Raised that Way."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., of Newark, N. J.,
8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject—"The Love of Jacob, Simeon, and Levi."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; morning, "Lincoln and the Call for Christian Patriotism"; evening, closing sermon on "The Life of Elijah."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,)
4th Avenue and 20th Street,
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.
Services and sermon by Professor William W. Fenn of Harvard University School, 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sunday School at Parish House, 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach at 11. Subject—"The Light of Life." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach. Subject, "Lincoln and Washington as Guides for To-day." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Riddle of the Universe." Evening, "Right Adjustments in Life."—V.: "Man's Adjustment to the World of Society."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC.—Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.; evening, 7:45; Rev. James O'Connor preaches; subject, "Washington, Lincoln, and the Roman Church."

CHAS. H. YATMAN will speak on "JUDAS ISCARIOT" at men's meeting Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4:15. Music by ALBERTUS SHELLEY ORCHESTRA. Tickets free.

DR. JAMES H. CANFIELD
will speak at Y. M. C. A., 23d St. East, Sunday, Feb. 15th, 3:45 P. M. Dr. Canfield is Librarian of Columbia University.
Park Sisters' Quartet.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music To-night Free.
Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT and Mr. Radcliffe.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FREE ILLUSTRATED FRENCH LECTURE on "Tuberculosis" by Mr. C. D. Knopf this evening, 8 o'clock.
Y. M. C. A., 49 West 24th St.

GENERAL BALLINGTON BOOTH,
President of the Volunteers of America, will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11.
DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach at 8; prelude, "Mr. Jerome's Sunday Liquor Saloon Remedy for Crime."

GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.
REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.,
at Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 5th Av. and 29th Street, Tuesday, three thirty o'clock. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ." Admission free.

HIGHER CRITICISM AND INSPIRATION:
Do They Conflict?
The fact of Growth in Bible Formation and the Declaration of Christ,
"THEY TESTIFY OF ME."
An important lecture to students and lovers of the Bible, by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth,
CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM,
Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avs., 8 P. M.
Morning service 11 o'clock, with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Miraculous Quietness of a Miracle."

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday 11:15. "Power of Hate as Occult Force." Prologue—Roosevelt's Attack on Childless Women.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
Lyric Hall, 723 6th Av., near 42d St.
Sunday at 11 A. M., "Teachings of Jesus That Are Not True"—"Jesus Not a Model Man."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. de Schweinitz occupies the pulpit, 11 A. M.

REV. GEO. SOLTAU OF LONDON GIVES Bible lessons Friday evenings. Lenox Church, 139th St., near 8th Av.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, February 15th, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University; subject—"Jesus." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday at 8, Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham and Miss Margaret Gaule. At 3, Miss Margaret Gaule.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe leaders.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA, CARNEGIE Lyceum, 3:15; "Renunciation Through Love."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH,
"Common-Sense Theosophy."
Free lecture by Alex. Fullerton, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 8:15 P. M., Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Fear of Death," by Mr. Eduard Herrmann.

WOMEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING Thursdays, 10:30, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Dr. Seneca Howland gives Bible lesson Feb. 19th. Annual (?) day meeting March 19th.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 22, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Christian Love. I. Cor., xiii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now abideth faith, hope, charity; these three; but the greatest of these is charity. I. Cor., xiii., 13.

Love is power. Like the heavens above which "declare the glory of God," (Psalm xix., 1-3,) "there is no speech nor language where its voice is not heard." It subdues the fiercest of men and the most ferocious of beasts. It gives confidence to little children, it encourages youth, it supports the aged, and it soothes the dying. It is a chief attribute of God, for "God is love," (I. John, iv., 16,) and the more it is seen in men, the more are they like Him. Other things may be compared to it, but it cannot be itself compared to anything on earth or in heaven.

When the late Rev. Robert McAll visited Paris in 1872, and stood at the door of a restaurant in Paris frequented by Communists, he was able to say to them in their own language, only two short sentences, "God loves you," and "I love you." But these two sentences sank into their hearts, and out of them grew the wonderful work of "The McAll Mission in France," a work which has done, and is now doing, for that great country more than any man can estimate.

So when our Lord Jesus Christ came to earth for our redemption, He said, in language which all the world could understand, the same two sentences, "God loves you," and "I love you"; He "so loved" you "that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life," (John, iii., 16,) and I so love you that I am "come to seek and to save that which was lost," (Luke, xix., 10,) and "I lay down my life for the sheep," (John, x., 15.) And these two sentences have wrought more blessed changes in the lives and hopes of men than either time or eternity can measure.

This is the subject of our lesson to-day. It is part of St. Paul's answer to one of the questions asked by the Corinthian Church in the letter, which, as we saw last week, has been lost—the question "concerning spiritual gifts," (xii., 1.) His answer to this question begins with the twelfth chapter and continues through the fourteenth. These "spiritual gifts" were of several kinds, which he enumerates as follows:

"To one is given by the Spirit the word of wisdom.

"To another the word of knowledge by the same Spirit.

"To another, faith by the same Spirit.

"To another, the gifts of healing by the same Spirit.

"To another, the working of miracles.

"To another, prophecy.

"To another, discerning of spirits.

"To another, divers kinds of tongues.

"To another, the interpretation of tongues," (xii., 8-10.)

All of these were very necessary that time to confirm in the minds of men the Divine nature of the message delivered to them, and so, for the progress and power of the truth. Very naturally in the eyes of the believers some of these gifts appeared to be much more important than others, and to confer upon their possessors more honor and responsibility. As a consequence some were unduly exalted in their own eyes and in the eyes of others, and some were correspondingly depreciated and considered themselves of no use.

SPIRITUAL GIFTS.

To meet this condition the apostle compared the Church to the human body, and showed that every member of it was as important in his or her place as any other, and the "gifts" of even those who seemed "to be the more feeble" were "necessary" to the welfare of all, (xii., 22.) Then he went on to declare that, important as were all of the "spiritual gifts" with which they were familiar, yet there was something still more important than any of them. According to Conybeare and Howson's translation, he said: "I would have you delight in the best gifts, and moreover, beyond them all, I will show you a path wherein to walk," (xii., 31.) In our A. V. it is called "a more excellent way," and in the R. V., "a still more excellent way." It is to be coveted "earnestly," more earnestly than the "gifts of healing" or "the working of miracles," by which they could recover the sick and raise the dead, and even more earnestly than the gift of "prophecy" or the power of "public exposition" of the Scriptures (Young), of which Paul himself said, "I had rather speak five words with my understanding that by my voice I might teach others than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue," (xiv., 19.) Yet to speak in many languages gave him a wonderful advantage.

The unit by which he measures everything in this "excellent way," every condition, every aspiration, and every attainment, is "charity." It is this which makes this chapter always and everywhere so attractive. Prof. Drummond says: "It is the greatest thing," St. Paul says without it everything else is "nothing and profiteth nothing." It is very important therefore to ascertain at the outset as nearly as possible exactly what the apostle meant by this word "charity."

In our ordinary intercourse with each other, we generally consider that one who possesses this gift is one who has such a kind and benevolent mind and heart that he is prompt to do deeds of helpfulness, and forms very gracious judgments of others. Or, more briefly, the world says that the word is synonymous with "a kind and benevolent disposition." This in fact is the substance of the dictionary definitions. Men of such a disposition are found at times in all classes and in all conditions of society, even among the uncivilized and heathen. It may belong to one who is wholly unrenewed by Divine grace. In fact, it is often accepted as a perfectly satisfactory substitute for such a spiritual renewal, and in its practical exhibition, as all that is required by the commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Does it cover the meaning of the Apostle in this chapter.

Now a very accurate test of the definition of a word is to substitute it for the original word in any sentence where the original word occurs. If the statement then remains as clear and strong as before the substitution, the definition may be considered correct. Applying this test to the world's definition of "charity"—"a kind benevolent disposition"—will therefore determine whether it is sufficient and satisfactory or not. Let us take, for instance, the last verse and make such a substitution. It will then read, "And now abideth faith, hope, and a kind, benevolent disposition—these three—but the greatest of these is a kind, benevolent disposition." At once every one perceives that the sentence is shorn of all its beauty and strength. It would be the same with any other sentence. This definition cannot, therefore, express the Apostle's meaning.

But if we substitute, as in the R. V., the word "love" for "charity," we are not much better off, for it is simply reasoning in a circle to say that "charity" is "love," and "love" is "charity." It is an equivalent, but not an explanation. It is simply saying that x equals y, without giving the value of either x or y. Still it is the best that our language can do.

The Greek language, in which St. Paul wrote this letter, however, was not subject to any such limitation. For in that language, scholars tell us, there are two words, "agapao" and "phileo," both of which, in the New Testament, are translated by the English "to love." The one, "agapao," is used to express the highest kind of love, the love which God has toward man, the love which led Him to give "His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life," (John, iii., 16.) The other, "phileo," expresses simply the love which men have toward each other, literally it means, "to be a friend," (Young.) It is the root of such words as "philanthropy," "philosophy," "Philadelphia."

PETER QUESTIONED.

A remarkable instance of the use of these two words is found in the twenty-first chapter of St. John's Gospel, where our Lord's questioning of penitent Peter is recorded. When Jesus asked him, "Lovest thou Me?" He used the word "agapao." But when Peter replied, he used the word "phileo." Thus Jesus said, in substance, to Peter, Do you love Me as I, your Lord and Saviour, love you? Penitent Peter, however, with the remembrance of his sin before him, could only say, No, I cannot fathom the depth of Your love to me, nor reach its height, but I do love You, as much as a poor, weak, sinful man can love. This is all that any man can do. Jesus accepted that, and He said to Peter, "Feed My sheep." So He accepts it now.

According to "Young's Analytical Concordance" the word "agapao" in some form is used in the New Testament no less than 224 times. In 37 cases it is translated by the word "charity," and in 187 by the word "love." The word "phileo," however, in some form, is used only 18 times, and is always translated "love."

Now, it is an interesting fact to notice that in every passage of this chapter the Apostle invariably uses the greater word, "agapao." He must, therefore, have had in mind the highest kind of love, the love which lifts one up into fellowship with God. He describes it more particularly in Rom., v., 5, where he uses exactly the same word, as "the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost." This, he says, is the ground of a "hope" which "maketh not ashamed."

The "charity" or "love" spoken of in this chapter, therefore, is a "spiritual gift" of the highest type. It is not love for God—that would be human—but it is the love of God, God's wonderful love to us. That is Divine. It is made known to the believer by the Holy Ghost, and it is so willingly received that it becomes "shed abroad in the heart." It pervades the whole being, and casts out the love of sin and self. If thus filled, the Apostle says that the believer will go about among men showing forth the same kind of love that God has shown to him. But this spirit can never be truly manifested in any one until that one has first learned to know how much God has loved him. When in any degree he has comprehended this, then, in just that degree, will he manifest it in his life.

We may therefore accept this definition of charity, "the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost," as fully explaining the Apostle's meaning in this eloquent chapter. And, if submitted to our test, it will give clearness and strength to every passage in which it is substituted. At the very outset, it gives us the standard by which to measure intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual worth. For it says, "Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not the love of God shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost, it profiteth me nothing."

Whatever, therefore, I may say, no matter how eloquently and impressively, or in whatever cause; whatever I may know, however useful and extended it may be; whatever I may believe, although it may be of the utmost importance, and with all sincerity, whatever I may do, even to my impoverishment or death; without the love of God shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost, without this new nature, "I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal," and am "nothing."

THE APOSTLE'S DECLARATIONS.

Having set up this standard, the Apostle goes on in the rest of the chapter to declare what this "love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost" does:

1. It changes the inward spirit of the man himself. It enables him to look upon men and events somewhat as God looks upon them. He recognizes his own weakness and sinfulness, as well as those of others. Therefore, he is able to bear with the infirmities of others, while his own heart is filled with humility and patience. For "the love of God shed abroad in the heart suffereth long and is kind—envieth not—vaunteth not itself—is not puffed up," (V. 4.)

2. It changes his outward conduct. For life to the renewed man is something more than a mere stage on which he may play a part to gain praise or profit from men. In his behavior, therefore, he seeks to avoid even the appearance of evil. His one great desire is that the love of God which is shed abroad in his heart may be shed abroad in every other heart. He may be misunderstood, or even be withstood, but he is not easily provoked either to anger or to abandon the work God has given him. For "the love of God shed abroad in the heart doth not behave itself unseemly—seeketh not her own—is not easily provoked—thinketh no evil—rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth," (Vv. 5 and 6.)

3. It gives peace and rest in the midst of trouble. Before this love of God was shed abroad in his heart, the believer was often filled with fears when events proved different from expectations. He often had gloomy forebodings for the future and was restless and anxious. But when his mind is stayed upon God, with the eye of faith he can see what the eye of reason cannot see, that "all things work together for good to them that love" Him, (Rom., viii., 28.) So he "beareth all things—believeth all things—hopeth all things—endureth all things," (V. 7.)

4. It endures. There will never come a time on earth or in heaven when its work will cease. Prophecies must have an end when they are fulfilled. The gift of tongues must cease when all speak the language of the heavenly Canaan. Knowledge must be done away when it shall be unnecessary to "teach every man his neighbor, saying, Know the Lord," (Hebrews, viii., 11.) But "the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost never faileth," (v. 8.)

5. It grows. It is not only everlasting but it is ever growing. It begins when the soul is "born again," (John, iii., 7.) Then, "it grows in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ," (Second Peter, iii., 18.) Then on the earth it can attain "unto a perfect man—unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," (Ephesians, iv., 13.) But "now we see through a glass, darkly," not comprehending fully either ourselves or the grace which has called us out of darkness. When we stand on the heavenly shore, however, "then" all will be clear, and we shall know even as we are known, (v. 12.) Then "faith" will be lost in sight. "Hope" will be swallowed up in fruition. But "charity"—this Divine love—will ever grow more and more enlarged, and ever more and more intense, throughout eternity. The experience of it "now" prepares for a fuller development of it "then." And so "abideth faith, hope, the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost—these three, but the greatest of these is the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of "love," and how is its power illustrated?

To what question of the Corinthian Church is this lesson part of Paul's answer, and what spiritual gifts does he enumerate?

What occasioned this question, and how did Paul meet it?

What definitions of "charity" are given, and what is said of each?

What two Greek words are translated "love," and what is the difference between them?

How is the use of these two words illustrated, and which is used in this lesson?

What then may we accept as the Apostle's meaning of the word "charity," and what standard does it give us at the outset?

What five characteristics of this "love" are given, and what is said of each?

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Quartermaster, will proceed from Burlington, Vt., to West Point and New York on official business in connection with construction work under his direction.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make one visit per month during the months of February, March, and April to the works of the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of explosives in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. John McManus is transferred from the Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. L. James is transferred from the Eighty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Tenth Company.

Capt. Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Adams, and will proceed to Fort Totten for duty as Adjutant of the School of Submarine Defense.

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, Third Cavalry, will report in person to Col. Louis Rucker, President of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. Herman A. White, Twelfth Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, and will join that regiment after April 15, when it shall be en route to the Division of the Philippines.

Second Lieut. F. H. Swenson, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to the Third Infantry.

Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to New York City for duty as a member of the board of engineers and as a member of the board to consider and report upon the subject of harbor lines of New York Harbor and its adjacent waters. Col. Stickney will relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield of his duties as Division Engineer of the Eastern Division.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. H. Peters is detached from the Iowa, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Hogg is ordered to duty in connection with the crew of the Nevada, and to duty on that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. A. M. Cook is ordered to duty in connection with the crew of the Nevada, and to take charge of the engineering department of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. E. L. Beach is ordered to duty in connection with the crew of the Nevada, and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. S. M. Strite is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island for treatment.

Lieut. C. C. Fewel is ordered to the San Francisco.

Assistant Engineer W. H. P. Creighton (retired) is detached from the Stranger.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany is transferred from the Nina to the Bainbridge.

Chaplain H. W. Jones is transferred from the Minneapolis to the Monongahela.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Arrivals—Vixen and Monongahela at St. Thomas, Hist at Newport, and Fortune and Detroit at Bahia.

Sailings—Machias for Algiers, Puritan for Norfolk, Lancaster for Hampton Roads, and Peoria for Norfolk.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43½
Flour, Minnesota, patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	9.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	13.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09½
Lard, prime	10.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 77½c; No. 3, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 74¼@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 43¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 36@36¾c; No. 2 rye, 48¾@49c; good feeding barley, 43@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.19; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per barrel, $17@$17.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $9.52½@$9.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.10@$9.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), $8.12½@$8.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.50@$9.67½; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.85.

COTTON.—The market was again very active and excited. The opening was firm at an advance of 7@10 points under active covering by shorts as a result of the strong Liverpool cables. Immediately after the call there was a momentary halt in the demand, which caused prices to ease off slightly, but this was almost instantly followed by renewed purchases, notwithstanding the continued heavy movement of cotton into sight, which for the week footed up 257,601 bales, against 201,416 bales for the same week last year, and the less favorable reports from New England. The market finally was steady at a net advance of 8@26 points. Sales of futures were estimated at 600,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 9 5-16c; sales, 5,000 bales. Mobile firm, 3-16c higher, at 9 3-16c; sales, 500 bales. Savannah firm, ⅛c higher, at 9⅛c; sales, 277 bales. Charleston firm, ⅛c higher, at 9¼c; sales, nil. Wilmington firm, ⅛c higher, at 9¼c; sales, nil. Norfolk firm, ⅛c higher, at 9½c; sales, 852 bales. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 9⅜c; sales, nil. Augusta firm, ⅛c higher, at 9 9-16c; sales, 895 bales. St. Louis firm, ⅛c higher, at 9⅜c; sales, 50 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	9.32	9.36	9.22	9.41@9.43
March	9.36	9.43	9.35	9.43@..
April	9.40	9.46	9.40	9.48@9.50
May	9.45	9.53	9.45	9.51@9.52
June	9.31	9.40	9.29	9.38@9.39
July	9.25	9.40	9.25	9.38@9.39
August	9.00	9.07	8.99	9.06@9.07
September	8.41	8.52	8.41	8.48@8.50
October	8.29	8.30	8.24	8.28@8.30

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	Bales. 1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	197,533	160,411
Overland to mills and Canada	31,868	20,629
Southern mill takings (est.)	54,000	45,246
Loss of stock at interior towns	25,798	24,869
Brought into sight for week	257,601	201,416

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	6,273,536	6,135,879
Overland to mills and Canada	800,750	767,805
Southern mill takings (est.)	1,200,000	1,084,880
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	314,273	430,446
Brought into sight thus far for season	8,588,578	8,419,010

The total crop movement is for 166 days this year against 167 days in 1901-2.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Spot in fair demand; prices 8 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.66; good middling, 5.26; middling, 5.08; low middling, 4.96; good ordinary, 4.84; ordinary, 4.72. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 8,300 American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 2,600 American. Futures opened firm and closed feverish; American middling, good ordinary clause, February, 5.02; February and March, 5.01@5.03; March and April, 5.01@5.02; April and May, 5.02@5.03; May and June, 5.03@5.04; June and July, 5.04; July and August, 5.03@5.04; August and September, 4.93@4.94; September and October, 4.60@4.61; October and November, 4.48.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—An impetus was furnished the bear side in wheat by liberal Argentine shipments, weaker foreign markets, large Northwest receipts, and more or less disappointment over the fact that a larger export business was not forthcoming in view of the sharp decline. Last prices of the day showed a decline of ⅝@¾c from the close of Wednesday. Seaboard clearances aggregated less than half a million bushels in two days' time. Northwest receipts were 756 cars, compared with 314 cars a year ago. The export business was for 23 loads, all at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 89⅝c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 89⅝c; No. 2 Northern, New York, 88⅜c, and No. 2 red, New York, 82¼c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¼c; May, 73⅝c; July, 71⅝c; No. 2 hard, 71@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 41½c; July, 41@41¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 36½c; May, 36¼c; No. 2 white, 37¼@38c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77½@78c; No. 2 Northern, 79c; May, 77¼c bid. Rye—No. 1, 51@52c. Barley—No. 2, 64@64½c; sample, 45@54c. Corn—May, 45¼c, sellers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Wheat—May, 75¼@76c; July, 76¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅝@76⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅝@75⅛c.

DULUTH, Feb. 13.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74c; May, 77c; July, 76⅝c. Oats—May, 35c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.90@$2.25, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $21.50, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $21; Spring bran, middling, $21@$24.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21.50@$22; linseed oilcake, $27; corn oilcake, $25.50@$26; hominy chop, $21; oilmeal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
March	....	....	....	83
May	81 7-16	81⅝	81 1-16	81¼
July	78 9-16	78 11-16	78⅜	78¼
September	....	....	....	76⅝
CORN—				
March	57	57	57	57
May	51¼	52 1-16	51⅝	51 11-16
July	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
OATS—				
May	....	....	....	42⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
February	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛
May	78	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝
July	74⅛	74⅛	73 13-16	73⅞
CORN—				
February	....	....	....	43⅝
May	45¼	45⅜	45⅛	45¼
July	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
OATS—				
February	....	....	....	34½
May	37½	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
July	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛
LARD—				
May	$9.47½	$9.50	$9.45	$9.47½
July	9.25	9.27½	9.25	9.25
RIBS—				
May	9.22½	9.22½	9.22½	9.32½
July	9.07½	9.15	9.07½	9.12½
PORK—				
May	16.92½	17.05	16.90	17.00
July	16.35	16.45	16.35	16.37½

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at an advance of 10 points under better cables than expected; first eased off a little under realizing, then turned very firm on the lighter interior receipts, showing at one time an advance of 10@15 points, only to ease off again toward the close under renewed profit taking. The close was steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of 10 points. Sales were 80,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65@4.70
April	....	....	....	4.70@4.75
May	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
June	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
July	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
August	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $17.75@$18.25; family, $18.50@$19; short clear, $18.25@$20. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15@$16; packet, $12@$13; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9c; 180 lb, 9c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9⅜@9½c; pigs, 9¼@10c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 10@10c; 10 lb, 9¾c; 12 lb, 9@9¼c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 8@8½c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$10; city lard, $9.25@$9.50; refined lard, South America, $10.75; Continent, $10.30; Brazil, kegs, $12; compound, 7¼@7⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10½c; city lard stearine, 11c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 66½@67c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.30; oil bbls, $4.25@$4.30; resin, common to good, strained, $2.10@$2.15; D, $2.15; E, $2.10@$2.15; F, $2.20@$2.25; G, $2.30@$2.35; H, $2.50; I, $3@$3.05; K, $3.50; M, $3.90; N, $4; W G, $4.25, and W W, $4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13.—Turpentine—65c; receipts 140 casks; sales, 112 casks; exports, 68 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,895 bbls; sales, 697 bbls; exports, 355 bbls; A, B, C, D, E, F, $1.90; G, $2; H, $2.35; I, $2.80; K, $3.20; M, $3.40; N, $3.60; WG, $3.85; WW, $4.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 65c; receipts, 15 casks. Resin—$1.85; receipts, 348 bbls. Crude turpentine—$2.40@$4; receipts, 14 casks. Tar—$1.65; receipts, 404 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; steady, except common steers, which were easier; steers, $4.50@$5.50; oxen, $3.70@$4.30; bulls, $3.25@$4.40; cows, $1.75@$3.40; dressed beef in fair demand and steady; native sides, 7@9c per lb; extra beef, 9½c; calves steady to strong; veals, $5@$9.75; little calves at $4@$5; fed, do, $4@$4.50; barnyard and Western calves nominal; city dressed veals steady at 11@14c per lb; sheep firm; good lambs strong; common grades slow; sheep, $4.50@$4.62½; no good sheep here; lambs, $5.75@$7; culls, $5; dressed mutton steady at 6¼@8c per lb; dressed lambs at 8½@11c; hogs nominally steady; country dressed steady at 8@10c per lb for heavy to light weights.

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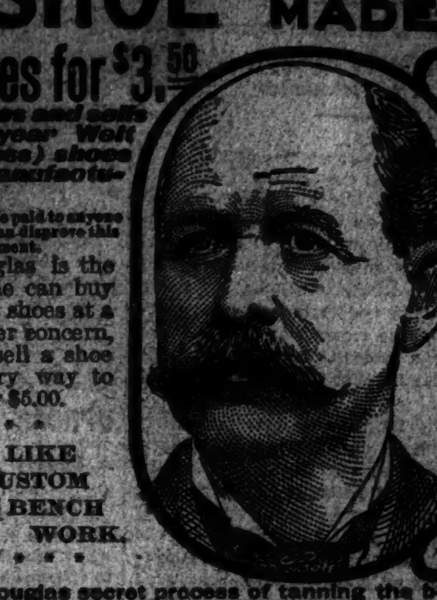

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer, he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than any other concern, which enables him to sell a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

Established 1876.

FIT LIKE CUSTOM BENCH WORK.

The Judge. Made of Imported Enamel & Box Calf, Heavy Soles.

Also 147 other styles and shapes in all kinds of leather.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes a trial and save $1.50 on every pair.

Note the increase in business.
1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21
1902 Sales: $5,024,340.00
A gain of $2,820,456.79 in four years.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION.—The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalogue free.
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New York City Stores:
239 Broadway.
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1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
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345 Eighth Avenue.
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is practically a guarantee that for 2¾ days you will be supremely happy; that you will sleep soundly, fare on the best the land affords, meet pleasant people, see interesting scenery, and be transported from the center of the continent to its southwestern corner in the briefest possible space of time.

Newest of transcontinental trains—and the most comfortable.

Leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber shop; Booklover's Library. Lowest altitudes of any line across the continent. Tickets, berths and full information at this office.

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PLASMON COCOA

55 Per Cent. Plasmon.

Is a flesh-forming, energy-producing beverage of the most delicious flavor and aroma. Good for the strong—doubly so for the weak.

Ask your grocer or druggist for it.
IN CANS 15 CTS. & 25 CTS.

Plasmon is the extracted nutriment of pure, sweet milk. A scientific process fits it for use with other foods. One teaspoonful of Plasmon is equivalent to an ordinary beefsteak.

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New York.
(Literature mailed free for the asking.)

Welch's GRAPE JUICE

There is no other beverage so healthful and delicious as Welch's Grape Juice. Only fresh and choicest Concord grapes are used, the process is clean and quick, so that Welch's is the unchanged juice. Try a small glassful two to three times a day.

At druggists and grocers, ask for Welch's, made by
THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.,
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Basketry
NEW ENGLAND REED COMPANY,
13 Green St., Boston.
Manufacturers and Importers of
Natural and Colored Reeds,
Raffia, Splints,
Willow, Flag, Sea-Grass, Cane,
Braided Rush and Straw.

"My customers, in almost every case, are highly pleased with the results of

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and so buy them again. They think *Fifty* Tablets, so beautifully put up and containing iron, good value for their money, especially as they also serve so nicely as a regulator of stomach and bowels."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

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READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Special Notice—Owing to the continued hoarseness of Mr. Van Rooy, the part of "The Wanderer" in "Siegfried" will be sung by Mr. Muhlmann.
This Aft., at 1:45—SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Seygard; Burgstaller, Muhlmann, Bispham, Reiss, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
To-night, at 8, (at Pop. Prices)—FAUST. Scheff, Bridewell, Salignac, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Evg., Feb. 15, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Homer, Marilly; Anthes, (debut at these concerts,) Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 16, at 7:45—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8—FAUST. Nordica, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special prices. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Schumann-Heink, Marilly, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8—OTELLO. Seygard, Marilly; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
SPECIAL CYCLE at SPECIAL PRICES, of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
Thurs., Feb. 19, 8:30........DAS RHEINGOLD
Sat. Evg., Feb. 21, at 7:30....DIE WALKUERE
Tues. Evg., Feb. 24, at 7:30..........SIEGFRIED
Sat., Feb. 28, at 7:30.GOETTERDAEMMERUNG
Seats for SINGLE PERFORMANCES now on sale. Prices $1 to $3.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
Madison Square, South.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Free 9 to 6. View 9 to 6.
Recent Work of
Alfred Parsons, A. R. A.,
and
Frank D. Millet, N. A.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y, 2:15. Tel. 703-38.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"
GRAND POPULAR Concert To-morrow Night. Mme. Mantelli & others. Feb. 15

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 3,620-38. Mats. Wed. and To-day at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & To-day, 2:30.
AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY
IN CLYDE FITCH'S SMARTEST,
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902..Sixty-first Season..1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.......CONDUCTOR
SATURDAY, February 14th, at 8:15 P. M.
Programme:
CONCERTO FOR STRINGS, G major.....BACH
SYMPHONY, G minor.................MOZART
VIOLIN CONCERTO..................BRAHMS
HERR HUGO HEERMANN,
OVERTURE, "SPRING"..........GOLDMARK
Tickets can be had at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
"Packed to the doors every night. It's funny—that's why."—Eve. Sun.
SULTAN OF SULU
Xtra Matinee Washington's Birthday, Feb. 23d.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke
THURS. Evg., Feb'y 19, BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER
SAT. Aft., Feb'y 21, SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

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at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18TH, 1903.
GRAND CONCERT at 9 P. M.
BY SHANNON'S 23D REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets, (admitting Gentleman and Ladies,) $5.00. Proceeds devoted to the Brooklyn R. C. Orphan Asylums.
Tickets on sale at Tyson's Agencies, Manhattan, and at Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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SKATING RINK
Intercollegiate Hockey Match To-night, BROWN VS. COLUMBIA.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

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LAST 3 WEEKS MRS. FISKE
in MARY OF MAGDALA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
FLORODORA.
THE GREATEST SHOW PIECE IN THE CITY. Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8:15.

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THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque, THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE

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PERFORMING DOGS Afternoon & Evening.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

CIRCLE, 60TH AND B'WAY. DAILY MATINEE. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE.

THE **DEWEY** E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Co.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

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BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANDREW MACK 3 WEEKS ONLY.
in his new play—THE BOLD SOGER BOY

Harlem Op. House Evs. 8:15. Matinee TO-DAY, 2:15. Wm. Faversham in Imprudence; NEXT WEEK MABELLE GILMAN In "The Mocking Bird." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Barbara Frietchie
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. TO-DAY. QUEEN OF THE HIGHWAY. Next Week—In Old Kentucky.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. BONN'S Farewell Performances. To-day Matinee and Evening, Brachvogel's "NARCISS."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. ALABAMA.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND Mat. To-day. —Foxy Grandpa
Next Week—A Desperate Chance.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. MOVING PICTURES. DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

WEST END—THE CLIMBERS Matinee To-day, 2:15. NEXT WEEK—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

3d Av. Mat. To-day. The Convict's Daughter. Next Week—East Lynne.

Mrs. Osborn's PLAYHOUSE. To-night ROMEO & JULIET. Elizabethan Stage.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
"A great success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin,
IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play
THE UNFORESEEN
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
75TH TIME, FEB. 25—SOUVENIRS.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY,
Daily Mats. at 3, except Sat. at 10:30,
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play,
THE LITTLE PRINCESS.
With MILLIE JAMES.
"BETTER THAN FAUNTLEROY."

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Mad'n Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
4th Extra HAMLET Matinee Next Tuesday.
Every Evening, 8. Matinee To-day, 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
IF I WERE KING
By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Washington's Birthday Mat.—IF I WERE KING.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
LAST MATINEE—LAST NIGHT
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a Dramatization of
GEORGE W. CABLE'S SOUTHERN ROMANCE,
THE CAVALIER.
MONDAY NEXT, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
JAMES T. POWERS
in Geo. W. Lederer's Latest Production,
THE JEWEL OF ASIA.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
EVGS., 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY & THURS., 2:15.
"SARAH'S BETTER."
KIRKE LA SHELLE'S PRODUCTION OF
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S COMEDY TRIUMPH,
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET,
—WITH—
Elizabeth Tyree and Lawrance D'Orsay.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD

VICTORIA 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. LAST DAY
Matinee To-day at 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE ETERNAL CITY.
Tuesday, Feb. 17—BLANCHE WALSH IN "RESURRECTION." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2.
Special Matinee Washington's Birthday.
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
Monday, March 2, 100th Performance. Souvenirs.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Merry Musical Play, THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES

NEW YORK. LAST DAY—WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.
Matinee To-day 2:15. To-ngt 8:15. Last 2 Times.
WED'Y, FEB. 18. Williams & Walker "IN DAHOMEY." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BIJOU Mat. To-day, 2:15. Eve. 8:20. LAST 2 PERFORMANCES
CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD IN THE CAGE
Feb. 16—MARIE CAHILL, "NANCY BROWN."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mat. Today
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

JAMES W. NOYES BANKRUPT.

Dealer in Investment Securities Owes $59,374, and Has Assets to the Amount of $12,203.

James W. Noyes, a dealer in investment securities at 96 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $59,374, of which those for $21,032 are secured, and assets to the amount of $12,203. The assets consist of cash in bank, $3; notes of Benson & Crawford, $4,700, secured by mortgage on property on Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; an undivided half interest in the leasehold of house and lot 60 West Forty-eighth Street, $5,000, subject to the life interest of his mother, who is eighty-seven years of age, the property being mortgaged for $10,000, and a half interest in personal estate of his father, $2,500.

Among the creditors are Breese & Smith of 96 Broadway, $3,400, secured by 100 shares of stock of the Denver and Southwestern Railroad Company, valued at $2,000; Allena Bassett Shaw of 207 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, $7,100, secured by 100 shares of stock of the Denver and Southwestern Railroad Company; Jennie P. Stuart of 85 Park Avenue, $10,000, secured by mortgage on 60 West Forty-eighth Street, valued at $20,000; Mary L. Ashley of Montclair, $11,000, money loaned; Job H. Mahnken Company of Brooklyn, $1,500; Albert H. Crawford, $3,500; Henry Wells of Boston, $2,500; First National Bank of Mansfield, Mass., $5,000, and First National Bank of Reading, Mass., $2,500. A foot note says that Frederick Rosendale of 2,583 Eighth Avenue claims to be the owner of last mentioned debt.

Mr. Noyes says in his schedules that the claims of the First National Bank of Reading, the First National Bank of Mansfield, Mass., and of Henry Wells are on four notes which aggregate $10,000, made by Mr. Noyes, and were delivered to Charles H. Gardner to be discounted, but Mr. Gardner kept the proceeds of the notes. F. B. Harmon of Boston is a creditor for $11,000 on notes. Mr. Noyes has carried on the investment securities business since October, 1894, when he succeeded his father, William C. Noyes, who started the business in 1862.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES S. PORTER.—James S. Porter of Middletown, N. Y., an attendant at the State Hospital there, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $2,197 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1887 and 1897, mostly to persons in Delaware County.

EUGEN SCHULZ.—Eugen Schulz, a carpenter, of 218 West Eightieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $10,142, and nominal assets to the amount of $4,680, consisting of a mortgage and notes $980 and a claim for work done at 106 Lexington Avenue $3,700, for which a mechanics' lien has been filed. Mr. Schulz has been in this line for more than twenty years. He did some work for F. A. Wahl, hotel keeper, at 225 and 227 Fifth Avenue, who failed a month ago, owing him $1,468.

FREDERICK HAIMS.—Frederick Haims, restaurant keeper at 9 South William Street, who had several other restaurants down town, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $22,212 and assets to the amount of $760 in notes. He has transferred the restaurant at 46 Beaver Street to a trustee for the creditors. The place cost $15,000 to fit up, and there is a mortgage on it of $2,000.

Among the creditors are the New York Pie Baking Company, $1,496; New York Pie Company, $844; T. O. Smith's Sons, $933, and the West Shore Beef Company, $732.

A. ROSENBLUM & DE WALTOFF.—Abraham Rosenblum and Benson De Waltoff, who compose the firm of A. Rosenblum & De Waltoff, wholesale dealers in herrings at 5 Orchard Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $9,091 and nominal assets to the amount of $6,880, consisting of stock on hand $415, stock in warehouses $1,591, fixtures $200, and book accounts $4,674, some of which are worthless. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $2,100; Ben Seigel, $2,000; Rosenstein Brothers, $1,478, and the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, $580, secured by 106 barrels of herrings valued at $800. They began business in May, 1898. Mr. De Waltoff was in the same line for seven years previously.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 217 failures in the United States during the week, against 208 for the previous week and 265, 226, 190, and 160 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 54, New England 42, Southern 46, Western 41, Northwestern 16, Pacific 16, and Territories 2. Canada had 50, against 27 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgment Against Contracting Company

Transcript of a judgment from Schenectady, N. Y., was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against the National Contracting Company, for $38,817, in favor of the General Electric Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, Morris—L. Bernstein	$1,021
BUTT, Henry C.—David Mayer Brewing Company	191
BROWN, Siegfried—J. Bensur	185
CHAMBERS, W. Paris—F. V. Strauss Company	161
CROSS, Thomas J.—W. Wessel	46
CASEY, Mike—Read Fertilizer Company	214
CHAPMAN, Frances A., and Robert Long—People of the State of New York	1,500
CALLAHAN, John—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	6
CAVANAGH, Kate L.—F. Blumenthal and another	72
CHATTERTON, Lillian R. and Walter S.—J. J. Roeth	1,681
CALEY, Mary C.—C. G. Guenther's Sons	3,253
DAVIS, Bertram—Columbia Shade Cloth Company	86
DU CHARURE, Erminie—J. H. Neale and another	105
DAVIDSON, Joseph—V. Kahn	19
DOE, John J., Overton Paine, and Arthur B. Paine—M. Schwartz, costs	105
GALLAGHER, Patrick—C. H. Murray	163
GALLAGHER, Mary C.—G. M. Johnson	30
HAHN, Frank J., and Charles R. Jarvis—C. B. Morris and another	180
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Haughey, as administrator	2,604
JOHNSON, Elmer E.—Corporation Liquidating Company	171
JACALUCCI, Genoro—P. W. Cullinan, as Commissioner	800
KING, Isaac M.—L. B. Chase and another	161
KOHN, Louis—H. Helman	66
LODI DRY DYING COMPANY—L. L. Stern	498
LUTKINS, Stephen H.—H. Otto	167
MULVANY, Mary C.—W. J. Sloane	80
MECCA, Vitalo—M. Marchese	98
MESTANEZ, Luibomir R.—I. Kahn	927
MARTIN, William H.—E. L. Keys and another	136
MANDA, Albert A.—E. Etienne	5,744
McKERNAN, Thomas—E. J. Curry	148
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Sheridan, costs	243
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. McCarthy	689
NATIONAL CONTRACTING COMPANY—General Electric Company	38,817
OTTO, Gertrude—P. Daly	1,251
PRINCIPE, Antonio—A. G. Huppel	634
PENTZ, John C.—A. R. Page	172
PLENDERLIETH, James M.—A. McIntosh	657
PEATTY, George—A. Mobis, administrator	206
PLACE, George W.—C. C. Moore	1,270
RUSTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—New York Dramatic News	30
RITZER, Regina and Karl—M. Tolmach and another	579
ROBINSON, Morris—G. S. Drachman	5,902
ROSENTHAL, Max—H. Helman	86
STEICKS, Charlotte—B. K. Bloch	138
SCHMIDT, Edmund P.—E. Forgotston	290
SCHULTZ, George—L. H. Cummings	94
THE STEIN CASKET COMPANY—L. C. Merts and another	151
TOPLITZ, Samson K.—E. L. Keys and another	272
TOPLITZ, Benjamin L.—E. L. Keyes and another	67
TOPLITZ, Samson L.—E. Sutonus	143
VOSBURGH, Myndert A.—W. H. Thiesfeld	46
WINTERS, O. Heywood—E. J. Stanley and another	155
WEINSTEIN, Max—S. Jacobs	5,474
WERDEN, Henrietta—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs	78
WHITON, Louis C.—J. Erdenbrecher	620
WALSH, Honora—E. Clayton	170
ZIMMERMAN, Charles L.—E. B. Meyrowitz, costs	98
ZIMMERMAN, Charles L.—E. B. Meyrowitz, costs	78

Polar Star Lodge's Dinner.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 248, F. and A. M., will give a dinner at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The reception and promenade will take place at 10 o'clock. Two orchestras have been engaged.

Winter Resorts.

Lakewood.

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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
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PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
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LAUREL HOUSE and
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OPEN UNTIL JUNE.

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GRAND AVE. HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Steam heat. Sun parlors. Good table. $2 daily.

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THE CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Best location in the city. Large, cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates $3.00 up. Special weekly. (Booklet.) W. IRVING DAVIDS.

THE ARGYLE,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

Georgia.

DE SOTO HOTEL. SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Strictly first-class; 500 guests accommodated; tourists will find Savannah the most interesting and beautiful city in the South; ideal Winter resort. Watson & Powers, Proprietors.

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Winter Resorts.

Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS
Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine, ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.	Now Open.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.	Now Open.
ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.	Now Open.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami, H. W. MERRILL, Manager.	Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Located between the two Steel Piers, at the southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and Ocean. Built of brick, steel, and stone.
FIRE PROOF.
Every known comfort and convenience for Winter and Spring guests. Open all the year. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Ave., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. 'Phone 1749—18th.
FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS, Owners and Props.
SEA WATER BATHS.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

THE HOLMHURST,
Pennsylvania Ave., Close to Beach, Boardwalk and Piers.
Embodying every appointment of a high-class modern hotel, with homelike comfort. Elevator to street level, steam heat, baths, sun-parlors, etc. In the finest section, with unobstructed view. Excellence of cuisine and service. Open throughout the year. Write for further information and special Winter and Spring terms.
HENRY DARNELL.

THE ST. CHARLES
Reopens, after notable improvements, Wednesday, February 18th. 50 private baths; sea and fresh water, shower attachments, &c. Modern and complete.
NEWLIN HAINES, Formerly of the Chalfonte.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 5 P. M.
Telephone 603 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

Hotel Islesworth,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach; hot and cold sea water in all baths. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained.
JOHN C. GOSSLER.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all the year. 350 handsomely furnished front rooms. Most central and best location within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Hot sea water baths, private and public. Orchestra. Winter terms. American plan, $15 per week up; $2.50 to $3.50 by day; European plan, $1.50 per day up. Café attached.
CHARLES E. COPE.

THE WILTSHIRE,
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Centrally located within a few steps of Steel Pier, and all amusements. Steam heat, Sun Parlor, elevator to street level; $2.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Café attached. Send for illustrated booklet. Representative, H. H. Lansing, 289 Fourth Av., Cor. 23d St.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL AGNEW, Atlantic City, N. J.
With separate Sanatorium Annex. Whole Block Beach Front. Entirely New. 300 Ocean Rooms. 100 baths. Hydrotherapy Equipment Sea Water Plunges, Winter, $2.50 daily. $15.00 up weekly. Automobile. Booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
D. S. WHITE, President.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE ARLINGTON,
Michigan Ave. and Beach.
Ocean view; new throughout with every appointment, including elevator; extensive sun parlors; steam heat; private baths, &c.; special low rate for Spring; booklet.
L. K. KUNZ.

HOTEL SCARBOROUGH,
Beach front, Maryland Av., Atlantic City. Steam heat. Splendid Sun Parlor overlooking Ocean. Elevator. Private Baths. Special Winter Rates, $12.50 per week and up. Quiet, first-class, select. Illustrated booklet.
ALFRED WYMAN.

NEW BOSCOBEL, Kentucky Ave., near Beach, the centre of all attractions. Has every known hotel appointment, with exceptionable luxury. Excellence in cuisine and service. Illustrated booklet.
A. E. MARION.

THE DUNLOP.
On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites, also public. Excellent café. Booklet.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

NEW HYGEIA.
New York and Pacific Aves., near Beach. A thoroughly modern hotel; new throughout; unexcelled in furnishings; steam heat, &c.
CHAS. A. SHEIDY.

THE REVERE.
Park Place, near Beach, opp. City Park; finest location; superior accommodations; every comfort and convenience; special Spring rates.
JAMES M. MOORE.

THE BEAUMONT.—Tennessee Av., near beach; new, thoroughly appointed hotel; steam heat, sun parlor, baths, &c.; open all year; capacity 250; Spring rates. J. B. CORE.

North Carolina.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOT SPRINGS, In the Land of the Sky; mild, dry, bracing climate; hot mineral waters and baths; superb scenery; riding, golf, tennis, etc. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

THE ROCKLEDGE, Asheville, N. C. First-class accommodations. Latest improvements. Home comforts. Generous table. $2.00 daily.

ALBEMARLE PARK, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE MANOR A comfortable place to live. Steam heat, latest improvements. Golf, bowling, billiards and tennis.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA.—Four modern Hotels; two golf courses; 30,000-acre Shooting Preserve. No consumptives received. Address Manager, Pinehurst, N. C.

MARGO TERRACE, Asheville, N. C. Latest appointments. Private baths. Beautiful grounds. L. Haba.

Winter Resorts.

Florida.

Hotel Kissimmee KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; ping-pong. Best hunting and fishing; moderate rates. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

ST. GEORGE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Everything new. Latest improvements. Private baths. Beautiful ground. M. B. MONTGOMERY, of Huestis House, Saratoga, Owner & Prop.

THE DARROW. ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. $2 up. A. H. BARROW & SON.

FLORIDA HOUSE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Tourists and travelers' favorite. Steam heat. All improvements. Cheerful rooms. Southern exposure. $2.50-$3.00 daily. F. C. HAYDEN.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Refined and homelike. Every improvement. Cheerful rooms. High-class cuisine. First-class service. Moderate. G. WESTON.

THE VALENCIA. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. A refined, homelike resort. Verandas. Spacious grounds. Latest improvements. Steam heat. Mrs. MARY FRAZER.

HOTEL GENEVA. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. (Absolutely fireproof.) $2.00-$2.50 daily. (Special weekly rates.) Nothing too good for table. G. T. NEWELL, Jr.

HARRY L. BEEMAN, Owner and Mgr.
The SAN JUAN, ORLANDO, FLA.
New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

CLARENDON INN. Seabreeze, Fla. Directly Facing Atlantic Ocean. Every modern improvement. Private Baths. Newly refurnished. E. L. POTTER.

ROCKLEDGE HOTEL, Rockledge, Fla. Facing Indian River. Accommodates 200. Improvements. E. H. SHARES.

Indian River Hotel. Rockledge, Fla. Grand location. Facing the Indian River. Beautiful orange groves. Latest improvements. Send for Booklet.

Grand Atlantic Hotel. DAYTONA, FLA. FACING THE HALIFAX. Beautiful spacious groves. Improvements. High-class cuisine and service. $3 up. Waite & Fraim.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
SPEND THE HOLIDAY
in a short and delightful trip to the Popular Resorts of Virginia, on one of the Fast and Elegant Steamships of the
OLD DOMINION LINE.
S. S. "Hamilton" will leave New York Friday, Feb. 20, and S. S. "Jefferson," Saturday, Feb. 21st, at 3 P. M., for
Old Point Comfort, Va.,
CONNECTING FOR
Virginia Beach, Va.,
Richmond, Va.,
and Washington, D. C.
Returning Passengers Can Leave Norfolk Daily (Except Sunday) at 7 P. M. for New York Direct.
Round Trip Tickets, Including Meals and Stateroom berth En Route, $13.00, $13.50, and $14.00.
Steamers Sail 3 P. M. Every Weekday.
from New York.
Tickets and Stateroom Reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Telephone, 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA.
A grand cruise by specially chartered popular Lloyd express steamer "Kaiserin" will leave New York July 2, for 41-day trip, visiting Christiania, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, (Moscow,) Berlin. Optional side trips all over Europe.
Rates $275 and up, include all necessary expenses. Write now for program, beautifully illustrated.
Programs ready for other European tours, prices ranging from $260 to $800.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 B'way, N. Y.
201 Washington St., Boston.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA	Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA	Feb. 28, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Mar. 7, Noon
MINNEHAHA	Mar. 14, 6 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver, for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands.

Emp. of China, Feb. 23	Emp. of Japan, April 13
Emp. of India, Mch. 23	R.M.S. Athenian, Apr. 20
R. M. S. Tartar, Mch. 30	Emp. of China, May 4

Hawaiian-Fiji Islands & Australia.
R.M.S. Aorangi, Mar. 6 | R. M. S. Moana, Apr. 3

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Ryndam.......Feb. 18	Statendam......Mar. 18
Rotterdam......Mar. 4	Ryndam.........Mar. 25
Amsterdam......Mar. 11	Noordam........Apr. 1

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information; foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
Phone 2128—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Ivernia...Feb. 14, 7 AM	Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM
Lucania...Feb. 21, noon	Umbria, Mar. 14, 6 A.M.
Etruria...Feb. 28, 6 A.M.	Ivernia, Mar. 21, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(A. & A. Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, Feb. 19th, Mar. 12th, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $622.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic..Feb. 18, Noon	Oceanic...Mar. 11, 4 PM
Cedric....Feb. 25, 4 PM	Germanic, Mar. 18, Noon
Celtic....Mar. 4, 8:30 AM	Cedric, Mar. 25, 3 PM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 22 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOT TWO WEEKS
and the money for a holiday? "Yes." Here's what you want. You can make a capital trip to Florida by the excellent steamers of the
CLYDE LINE
and at your pleasure can extend your tour to HAVANA, with all its quaint attractions. The price conditions and management of these Tours, which leave frequently, you will find ALL RIGHT. If interested, send for programme. Should you prefer to "go it alone" remember we have all the tickets you can possibly require and at lowest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for the Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads, and all their connections. Pullman reservations for any line.
THE N. W. YORK OFFICES:
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Phone 4687 Cort'dt.
1185 B'way, cor. 28 St. Phone 1796 Mad. Sq.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Etc.
Individual Tickets Everywhere.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 3 PM	Kaiser...Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Apr. 14, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM	Kaiser Wm. II, Apr. 28, 4 PM

Special Notice.
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.
(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power,)
Will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 34, Amity St., Brooklyn.

*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM	†Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon	K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
*Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM	*Trave...Apr. 4, 10 AM

*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples, only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Waldersee, Feb. 21, 1 PM	Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM	Waldersee, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM	Deutschland, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM	Moltke, Apr. 16, 8 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM	Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
†F. V. Luisa, Mar. 12, 11 AM	*Ravenna, Mar. 29, 3 PM

*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
†To Madeira, Gibraltar, and Genoa.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Finland, Feb. 14, 10 AM	St. Paul...Feb. 25, 10 AM
Phila....Feb. 18, 10 AM	Phila....Mar. 11, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland, Feb. 14, 10 AM	Kroonland, Feb. 28, 10 AM
Vaderl'd, Feb. 21, 10 AM	Zeeland, Mar. 7, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Strs. RICHARD PECK and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only, at 4:30 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
SPECIAL NOTICE: Commencing Monday, Feb. 16th, Steamers of the New Haven Line will depart from and arrive at Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., instead of Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip. Commencing same date leaving time of Steamers from New York will be 4:00 instead of 4:30 P. M., as at present.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence
First Class Service
Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AN CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 3:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20 P. M.) week days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 3:10 P. M. week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 26 and 50, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30	A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30, A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 26¼ via M. C.
2:45	P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30	P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15	P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:25 P. M., St. Louis 7:20 second morning.
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry. (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:00, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—a4:00, 9:10 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (x5:30, Lakewood only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—||9:40 A. M., ||3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—a4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—a4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—x*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, †7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, a4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only,) ||1:00, 1:30, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice President and General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
* Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a[illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk Express	†9:25 AM	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11:55 AM	†9:30 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12:45 PM	*12:45 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3:25 PM	†8:25 PM
Easton Local	†4:25 PM	†10:10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule	*6:25 PM	*9:25 AM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7:55 PM	*8:25 AM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1,434 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. W., 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., 4 Court St., and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Surrogate Notices.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.
ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.
DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easy at 2¾@3½ per cent. on call.

Stocks heavy.

If a session before a holiday is not stimulating to good business a session between holidays is less so. This may be a reason why yesterday's activity was at the expense of prices. No special meaning seems to attach to yesterday's relaxing figures, but the fact may be noted for its contrast to recent conditions, when the market showed a tendency to rise whenever dealings became brisk or were made so.

Declines were most notable in the Erie descriptions, exceeding a full point upon each, with a good recovery from a greater fall. It is needless to say this indicates that the Street finds nothing bullish in the proposal to put more fixed charges ahead of dividends. If the anticipated mystery had been some deal of a more fashionable sort, a brighter view might have been expected. But a mere humdrum proposition to improve the property along tested and successful lines had a poor reception in a traders' market. Investors are governed by different considerations. They will doubtless reflect that a penny saved is twopence earned, and that successful working along these lines is what has placed Erie in its present improved position. Its net earnings have grown nearly twice as fast as its gross, and upon a scale which, after allowing for full dividends upon both classes of preferred, leaves over fourfold the new charges. This seems to make the new issue attractive, and promises to yield resultant benefit to the owners of the equity in the property. To be sure, an issue of securities will not in itself increase traffic, but when the problem is to deal with the traffic offering economic facilities are rather a necessity than a luxury. Rights to subscribe, started at 1-16 bid on the curb, and the new bonds sold at 89.

The strength of sterling was a feature, bankers saying gold might have been shipped to-day if there had been a good boat. Speaking generally, it may be said that each postponement of shipments, for whatever cause, makes them less likely, because of considerations operative on both sides the ocean. Our commodity exports, especially corn and excepting cotton, are upon a good scale, the agricultural totals alone showing an increase of $5,642,318 over January a year ago. The increase during January compares with a decrease of $38,000,000 for seven months, showing the improving tendency. A good observer estimates that our foreign indebtedness has been reduced by $20,000,000 within a month.

The over-the-water attraction for gold is, of course, the comparative dearness of money in London. This persists, but is surely on the downward turn. The British Treasury is absorbing funds like our own, with results also similar. The tax collections up to the end of March are expected to absorb £43,000,000, while the expenditures are estimated at £30,000,000. Only £5,000,000 is expected to be received by the market in redemption of ways and means advances, leaving a net absorption into the Bank of £8,000,000, which will doubtless be used to promote the issue of the approaching Transvaal loan issued. It is difficult to reconcile mail news, which does not indicate a speedy reduction of the Bank rate with telegraphic forecasts of a reduction. But when the reduction comes there will be one strong reason less for London taking gold.

The currency movement of the week indicates that the banks' net gain was $1,756,000, having lost to the Treasury $1,072,800, and having gained from the interior $2,265,000, and from new gold $563,800. There were thought to be signs of a better bank statement than was indicated upon the surface.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅝	General Electric	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Hocking Valley	⅝
Am. Smelting	⅝	Int. Power	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	⅝	N. Y. Dock	4
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Pere Marquette	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Gr. Twine	½	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
At., T. & S. F.	½	North American	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	½
B'klyn Rap. Tran.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rock Island	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Rock Island pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Com. Cable	8	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Corn Products	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Detroit South	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Bag & P.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
General Chemical	1	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Kan. City So.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	Vulcan Det. pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Securities	½	W. & L. Erie	½
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	3		
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Chi. & N. W., s. f. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Tenn. C. & I., Term. Div. 6s	1¼
		West. Un. col. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	1	Ev. & T. H. con. 6s	2
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 13	650,828
To date this year	22,017,489
Corresponding date last year	21,670,604

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 13	$2,945,500
To date this year	$105,468,700
Corresponding date last year	$136,025,800

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Company.
American Woolen Company.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common and preferred stock.
Boston and Maine Railroad preferred stock.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company.
Houston Oil Company preferred stock.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago preferred stock.
United States Envelope Company preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Radiator Company on preferred stock.
Cambria Steel Company.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company on preferred stock.
Pratt & Whitney Company on preferred stock.
Procter & Gamble Company on common stock.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company on common stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

National Biscuit Company.

STANDING BUYING ORDERS.

Yesterday's early decline in prices discovered to the Street generally two important facts, one that the number of stop loss orders in the market was much less than ordinarily appears in a trading market; the other that there were some very substantial "standing" orders on the buying side at every slight concession in prices.

At the conclusion of business the general opinion was that the buying throughout the day had been much better than the selling.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance in the shares of the American Smelting Company, in the face of the generally declining market, was due to the persistent manipulative operations in the issues of a recently formed pool in the stocks. The chief bull argument seems to be the excellent earnings of the company. Talk of any deal in respect to the property is said to be without foundation.

Members of the much-talked-of Southern Pacific pool, of which James R. Keene is the manager, are beginning to wonder where the pool is at and how it stands. Especially was this so yesterday, when the stock developed decided heaviness, on what was declared to be selling by Mr. Keene himself. It is a fact that the pool is still intact—for each member is carrying his pool share, the stock having been delivered to him by Mr. Keene, to be taken up—but inasmuch as the average price is 70, the position of the pool, with the price 6 points lower, is not a happy one. Some of the holders would like to know what the manager of the pool is doing, but Mr. Keene is not saying a word. In the meantime the short interest in the stock does not seem to be worrying.

Following the announcement of the steps taken by the Lackawanna Steel Company to enlarge its scope there was manifested a disposition to sell the Steel Trust stocks, but the pressure was at no time heavy and the issues were well supported. The Street hears that J. P. Morgan has recently been a large buyer of the common stock for his personal account.

A good deal of manipulation was apparent in the Gould stocks, with the object apparently of marketing the Wabashes and accumulating Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific. Gould brokers were the most active in the issues.

The rise in General Electric was accompanied by reports that valuable rights will accrue to shareholders as a result of the purchase of the Stanley Company.

Inside selling was reported in Rock Island, while Standard Oil buying on a scale down appeared in Union Pacific and St. Paul.

The eight-point decline in Commercial Cable resulted from the forced sale of 100 shares of the stock.

THE SOURCE OF THE SELLING.

The Street was uncertain yesterday whether the heavy selling of the market in the morning was for the account of James R. Keene or the so-called Waldorf crowd. That it was for one or the other—or both—is certain, and judging by the way in which the market acted much of it was for the short account. The fact that Mr. Keene's specialties—notably Southern Pacific and the Eries—were the early weak features lent color to the report of Keene selling, though, of course, there was nothing to prevent the Waldorf crowd from making a special demonstration against these issues.

The feature of the selling—suggesting that it was more or less in the nature of a raid—was the activity of one broker, who alone disposed of 5,000 shares each of United States Steel, Rock Island, Erie, and Union Pacific; 3,000 each of Southern Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio, and 1,000 shares or more each of many other active stocks. This broker often does business for Mr. Keene.

Whatever the purpose or character of the selling it was declared at the close of the day that, taking it all in all, it had not been a profitable venture, inasmuch as the stocks offered had been well taken, with prices thereafter advancing easily on any active demand.

CONFLICTING INFLUENCES.

There were many conflicting influences in the market yesterday, some favorable, some unfavorable. Among the former were the easy money rates, the continuing good export demand for grain, the practical settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, and a number of highly favorable railway statements. The unfavorable included the report (subsequently denied) of the serious illness of James R. Keene and the rise in sterling exchange to a figure close to the gold exporting point.

In respect to the grain export demand it is noted that the total engagements amounted to 27 loads of wheat and 42 of corn—in all 560,000 bushels.

Concerning Mr. Keene, it is not clear why the Street should be seriously disturbed over the report of his illness, even were it true. Mr. Keene, it is true, was the bull leader in the last big market, but of late he has not been active, or if active, rather, it is believed, on the bear side than on the bull side.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Further advance in sterling exchange yesterday led to renewed discussion of the probability of gold exports next week. Many foreign exchange experts declared that it was too early to come to any conclusion in the matter, for the reason that much might happen between now and next week, but others of them did not hesitate to say that gold will almost certainly go out in a short time. One of these latter is Charles Schumacher, who, after remarking upon the rise in exchange, says:

"The supply of commercial bills is fair for this season of the year, showing an increase of grain bills, against a decrease of cotton bills, as compared to last week. The demand continues fairly general from all points of the interior, as well as from our own local bankers and merchants. The demand, in fact, is so far in excess of the supply that gold shipments will have to be resorted to before long in order to meet the deficiency. Another advance of 1-32 per cent. in demand sterling, say, to 4.87⅝, would probably lead to a beginning of shipments. It is true that gold shipments would be rather unpopular on account of their effect upon the stock and bond markets. The unfavorable effect of gold shipments, although more sentimental than real, never fails to affect our securities to some extent. Those most interested in our Stock Exchange securities, being our most powerful financial leaders, can be counted upon to do all they can to delay the outward movement of gold or to confine it to the smallest possible limits. At any rate, we have the gold to spare, and by supplying England, where it is most needed at present, can only benefit ourselves in the end."

Those who hold to the view that it is too early to predict any exports say that the railroad blockade is affecting the exchange situation, in that it is keeping back grain for export, and thus preventing grain bills coming upon the market. If this blockade should be relieved the exchange situation would thereby be materially improved.

LONDON AND KEENE RUMORS.

London was again yesterday a seller of stocks in this market, disposing of probably 25,000 shares and buying nothing. Private cable advices were that this selling was based on reports there that James R. Keene was seriously ill, though there is a suspicion that much of the selling was on orders originally cabled over from this side.

Concerning the report of Mr. Keene's serious illness, this statement was made yesterday at the office of his son-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, where Mr. Keene makes his headquarters:

"Mr. Keene has not been down town for two weeks, because of a sore knee. That ought to be known by this time, because it has been published often enough. But that is all there is to the story. In every other respect Mr. Keene is in perfect health and he ought to be able to be out in a day or two."

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $1,756,000.

They received from the interior $3,878,300 and sent to the interior $1,613,300. The gain from the interior was $2,265,000.

Receipts of new gold were $563,800, of which $544,000 was on New York Assay Office checks and $19,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $17,918,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., $18,991,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,072,800.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $2,828,800; deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations of $1,072,800, the net gain was $1,756,000.

There was no special feature of the interior movement. Receipts and shipments of currency were substantially the same as in the corresponding weeks of the last two years. The small loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury is due to diminishing collections of customs. The Treasury receipts from customs at this port this week were $2,418,800, which compares with $2,510,000 for the week ended Feb. 6, $4,005,000 for the week ended Jan. 30, and $4,108,000 for the week ended Jan. 23.

ERIE.

The removal of the Erie "mystery" by the announcement over the holiday of the proposed new $50,000,000 bond issue was not received with favor by the speculative element in the Street, who, in the early trading, made a vigorous drive against all the issues. Under the pressure recessions of two points or more appeared in each of the Erie shares, with an extreme loss of 3⅝ in the second preferred. Later there was a partial recovery on buying by substantial banking interests.

The argument of the sellers was that the managers of the property were capitalizing the future at too great a rate, and that with $50,000,000 new bonds ahead of the stock the prospects of dividends on the common stock were much less favorable. The buyers, on the other hand, contended that the bond issue would permit the placing of the property in the highest state of efficiency, and by expanding and improving it, assure not only larger gross returns, but, through economy of operation, larger net returns also.

In respect to the right to subscribe to the bonds, it is figured out that at 87½ the rights are worth nothing, while at 88 they are worth .03 per cent.; at 89, .09 per cent.; at 90, .15 per cent., and at 91, about .21 per cent.

In this connection the Street read with interest the general balance sheet of the company, as of Dec. 31, published yesterday. This shows:

ASSETS.	1902.	1901.	*Increase.
Cost of road, &c.	$340,059,668	$337,049,483	$3,010,185
Stocks and bonds	18,897,444	17,738,176	1,159,268
Accrued interest on secur.	108,630	111,169	*2,539
Supplies on hand	1,584,582	1,519,011	65,571
Due by agents	1,586,632	1,304,387	282,245
Open accounts	1,324,299	1,315,250	9,049
Cash on hand	6,405,641	3,850,990	2,554,651
Prep. insur'ce	48,948	60,554	*11,602
Deposit with Trustees of Sinking Fund	215,885	......	215,885
Line traffic and agency funds	23,818	23,703	115
Due subsidiary companies	586,026	1,457,958	*871,928
Total	$370,841,575	$364,430,676	$6,410,899
LIABILITIES.			
Cap. com. stk.	$112,378,900	$112,378,900	......
Preferred	63,892,400	63,892,400	......
Funded debt	175,181,697	172,888,379	$2,293,318
Const. oblig'ns.	572,704	542,177	30,527
Int. due and accrued	2,990,272	2,970,272	20,000
Other inter. due	161,731	......	161,731
Rentals due	182,339	173,438	8,901
Reserve funds	1,080,714	613,158	467,556
Coupons due	97,598	80,043	17,555
Due for wages	1,420,538	1,250,236	170,302
Due for sup.	969,045	1,147,400	*178,355
Open accounts	287,158	236,131	51,027
Accrued rentals	12,729	9,251	3,478
Accrued Penn. Coal Co. sinking fund	375,054	211,145	163,909
Mtg. and real estate	761,325	768,900	*7,575
Int. on mtges, &c.	......	131,182	*131,182
Profit and loss surplus	10,468,371	7,128,664	3,339,707
Total	$370,841,575	$364,430,676	$6,410,899

*Decrease.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Distributive trade and productive industry feel the influence of Springlike weather, slightly better collections, steady and even strong prices for staples, some improvement in the railway transportation situation, and cheaper and better supplies of coal at the East. An additionally favorable feature not as yet given full consideration is the signing of the new bituminous coal wage scale, by which any possible unsettlement from this source is prevented. Mild weather makes for increased activity in outdoor work, while active movements in lumber, structural iron and steel, builders' hardware, and a myriad of other lines lead to the belief that the present season, notwithstanding higher prices of materials, will witness immense building operations. In this connection cognizance must be taken of the reports coming from widely separated sections indicating a scarcity of labor. In the South increased railway building, lumbering operations, and a diversification of industry generally have drawn heavily upon the labor available for the cotton fields, and a less than ordinarily might-have-been-expected increase in acreage is therefore looked for in this line. A balance to this, however, may be found in the present high price of that staple. In the Northwest labor is scarce in the lumbering industry, and, generally speaking, it might be said that manual labor the country over finds a ready market. Evidence accumulates that the prosperity of railroads has not as yet culminated, increased freight rates, based on higher wages, bringing in enlarged receipts. Net returns for December will turn out better than expected, while gross receipts for January this year will prove by far to be the best ever reported in that month. Bank clearings, though lessened by holiday observances, are of full volume for the season. It is early as yet to report upon crop prospects, but whatever has been heard from the Winter wheat area is of a favorable nature, increased snow supplies and moisture tending to improve the outlook. All in all, the situation is one practically never equaled before at this time, confirming earlier predictions that the first half of the year 1903 was secure beyond peradventure.

Dun's along the same lines says:

Disproportion between supply and demand is still a factor of strength in many commodities, while similar conditions exist as to skilled labor, retarding much work and in some cases postponing important undertakings and improvements. Wages have been advanced voluntarily, and also in response to demands by organized labor. A conspicuous example of the latter occurred in bituminous coal mining, and a corresponding advance in price will be made. Last month's phenomenal tonnage of anthracite relieved the pressure, 5,900,000 tons establishing a new monthly record, and mild weather combined to restore more normal quotations, retailers in this vicinity reducing prices to $6.50. Relief to traffic congestion is still confined to a few favored districts, and shippers cannot hope for prompt deliveries until lake navigation opens. Earnings continue to show splendid gains over former years, January returns thus far exceeding 1902 by 9.4 per cent. and 1901 by 18.7 per cent. Orders for Spring shipment are heavy in all staple lines, and the advance business for Fall is unusually large, testifying to the confidence of buyers in continued prosperity. Speculation increased in Wall Street, but higher rates of foreign exchange induced talk of gold exports, which started early profit taking. London selling of stocks increased the demand for exchange, and the supply of bills was less abundant. This is explained by the last week's statement of foreign commerce at this port, exports of merchandise falling $1,327,571 below the same week last year, while imports increased $1,915,847. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 2.4 per cent. larger than a year ago, and 18.1 per cent. less than in 1901, while at other leading cities there were gains of 5.9 and 12.8 per cent., respectively.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Trenton (N. J.) dispatches, the Passaic Steel Mills Company will increase its capital from $3,000 to $5,000,000.

Current reports that a holding company, probably to be called the Michigan Securities Company, has been arranged for the consolidation of the Detroit United Railway, the Lake Shore Electric Railway, and the Detroit and Toledo Short Line.

Oklahoma City and Northwestern Railroad chartered with a capital of $15,000,000 to construct a line 540 miles long from Oklahoma City to Denver.

Alaska Package Association said to have secured possession of the plant and fishing appliances of the North American Fisheries Company of Anacortis, one of the largest salmon canning factories on the North Pacific Coast.

Increase of $251,756 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $784,354, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Dividend paid by the Fay-Egan Company increased to 5 per cent.

Capital stock of the Nebraska Telephone Company increased to $600,000.

St. Paul (Minn.) dispatches stating that the Northern Pacific Railroad has asked the Manitoba Government for a charter to re-enter Manitoba.

Declaration of its first dividend by the Tri-Mountain Mining Company.

Increase from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 in the capital stock of the Manchester Mills of Massachusetts.

Application of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1996.

Announcement by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company of the opening of the canal on Monday, March 9.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $42,316,900 additional common stock.

Dispatches from Boston stating that the Minneapolis General Electric Company stockholders' meeting will be held Feb. 20 for the purpose of increasing the preferred stock by $250,000, making the total issue $1,000,000.

Net increase of 23,985 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Jan. 20.

Fifth installment of 10 per cent. on the subscription to the underwriting syndicate of the Distillers' Securities Corporation called for payment Feb. 24.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2¾@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $313,069,877; balances, $10,492,524; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $745,495.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par @ 10c premium. Boston—10@15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Pittsburg, 25@35c nominal. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the demand for money was still strong yesterday, but there was little business. Discounts displayed a tendency toward steadiness on account of the large shipments of gold to be made to South America shortly.

The Stock Exchange was quiet, as it often is on Friday. Realizations affected many securities, and prices as a rule showed a moderate fall. Brazilians, Turks, and one or two other foreigners were exceptionally firm. Consols were unchanged.

Home rails were flat, with the exception of undergrounds, which were particularly firm. American rails were dull throughout. Prices, depressed during the morning owing to the rumored illness of James R. Keene, declined still further during the afternoon on arbitrage sales, and closed weak at the lowest prices. Grand Trunks, after a show of strength, relapsed to Thursday evening's level.

The general mining market was quiet but steady. South Africans showed a generally firm tendency. Diamond shares were markedly weak. Silver bars were in good demand on the Indian account and rose ⅛d per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The demand for money slackened somewhat to-day, the market having borrowed heavily from the Bank of England. Continental competition for bills made it difficult to maintain discount rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly active and irregular. The outside support did not satisfy the professionals, who were inclined to realise. Consols were dull but closed with a slightly better tone, on the report of an early issue of $7,250,000 New Zealand 3s at 94½, which was considered a good price. Home rails generally were easier and quieter.

Americans were quiet, pending the receipt of New York's opening quotations, when they eased somewhat and closed dull. Grand Trunk eased at first, recovered, and became firm and active. Foreigners were strong, on Continental support. Kafirs were generally dull, but East Rand was active and strong.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93; consols, for the account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 102⅝; Canadian Pacific, 141; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅞; Chicago Great Western, 28⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; De Beers, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92¼; Erie, 41⅝; Erie first preferred, 73½; Erie second preferred, 63½; Illinois Cental, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 129¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅞; New York Central, 154¼; Norfolk and Western, 77⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 77¼; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 32⅝; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 36½; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 104¼; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 39⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90⅝; Wabash, 32; Wabash preferred, 52⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 22 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.80; Madrid, 33.20; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Prices to-day on the Bourse opened firm and business was quiet in view of the forthcoming settlement. Argentines and Brazilians were strong in sympathy with Spanish securities. Italians and Portuguese were in brisk demand and Crédit Lyonnais was in good request. Rio Tintos were weaker on account of the decline in the price of copper. De Beers reacted and Kafirs closed dull.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day, but later trading became brisker owing to a rise of 3 marks in the price of wrought iron, and also on account of the anticipated formation of a syndicate of tube manufacturers. Bank shares were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent. Something of a demand developed in Box Board securities on the Stock Exchange. The excellent position of the American Straw Board Company was the argument once more. The common sold early at 8. The preferred sold at 49½, although later it slipped off from this figure. The action of the holders of Lake Street Elevated income bonds, in asking 80 for their holdings, took the price of the bonds up to 48. Other issues, after a slightly firmer opening, eased. Swifts fell to 126, and Metropolitan Elevated sold at 35 on the effects of New York selling. Match and Biscuit were about steady. Complete transactions are as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can common	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
310	American Can pf.	48	47	47
20	Am. Radiator common	52	52	52
25	Chicago Union Traction	10¼	10¼	10¼
190	Chicago Telephone	158	158	158
115	Diamond Match	139⅝	139	139
37	Lake Street Elevated	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
535	Metropolitan Elev. com.	36	35	35½
200	Metro. Elev. pf., ex div.	86	86	86
530	National Biscuit	47⅛	47	47⅛
161	National Biscuit pf.	106	105½	105½
10	National Carbon pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3	Northwestern Elev. pf.	73	73	73
18	West Chicago	85	85	85
145	Swift & Co.	127	126	126
385	United Box Board	8	7⅝	7⅝
315	United Box Board pf.	49½	48½	48½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was much irregularity in the course of prices in the outside market yesterday, and with the exception of a few issues the day's totals were small. In some parts of the list prices made considerable gains, but these were offset by the losses which occurred in Northern Securities and a number of other stocks. The manipulative issues made a very irregular showing, some of them advancing sharply, while equally sharp reactions occurred in others. Some interest was taken in the market established for the new Erie bonds, but the trading in them was very limited. The only transaction in them was made just before the close at 89, and a short time after 3 o'clock the bonds sold privately at 88⅛.

NORTHERN SECURITIES, largely in sympathy with the morning decline in the Stock Exchange market, sold down more than a point and closed near the lowest price of the day. Yesterday's decline was the largest which has occurred in Northern Securities for some time. The trading in the stock, while fairly active, showed no substantial increase over recent totals.

UNITED COPPER, which for some time past has fluctuated very erratically, showed further irregularity yesterday. The first trades of the day were made at 27½ and 27, and within a few minutes the stock was made to sell above 29. Apparently those who are endeavoring to support the price of the stock are trying to do so without buying much stock. The sales made at the low prices yesterday appeared to be real, while the higher prices recorded later on in the day seemed to be establishd by matched orders.

EMPIRE STEEL common was again decidedly strong, while the preferred stock remained unchanged. The purchase of about 500 shares advanced the common stock to 17⅛, and the last sale of the day was made at this price.

SAN FRANCISCO STREET RAILWAY 4s continued to show the activity which they have displayed ever since the dissolution of the underwriting syndicate at the beginning of this month. The net result of yesterday's trading in these bonds was a slight decline from Wednesday's closing price.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Bar. & Pack.	53	52½	53
1,200	American Can	10	9⅝	10
200	Amer. Can pf.	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
100	American Chicle pf.	91½	91½	91½
425	Am. De Forest Wire	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
10	Am. L. & T. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
250	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	*24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
800	Bamb. De Lamar	11¼	11	11¼
13,700	Bay State Gas	⅝	½	9-16
1,300	British Columbia Cop.	7¼	6¾	7¼
211	Brooklyn City Rail	245	245	245
700	Compressed Air	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Consol. Refrig.	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Central Foundry	3½	3½	3½
600	Electric Vehicle	7½	7¼	7½
525	Empire Steel	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
200	Empire Steel pf.	47	47	47
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,675	Greene Con. Cop.	22¼	*21½	22¼
300	Hackensack Meadows	18⅞	18	18¼
20	Havana Tobacco	54	54	54
200	Internat. Mer. Marine	15¼	15¼	15¼
620	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	41	40½	41
1,300	Kitchener Mining	8	7½	7½
3	Lack. Steel, full pd.	105	105	105
260	Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
970	Marconi Wireles of Ca.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,400	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2⅛	2	2
200	National Enameling	37	37	37
20	New York Transp.	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	North Am. L. & Pulp	8¼	8¼	8¼
5,100	Northern Securities	113⅜	112¼	112⅝
100	Osceola	78	78	78
2	Otis Elevator pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
100	Pac., Pack. & Nav.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	104½	104½	104½
30	Safety Car Heating	167½	167	167
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
75	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Tamarack	190	190	190
3,300	Tennessee Copper	29⅞	29	29½
600	Union Copper	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2,400	United Copper	29½	27	29½
200	Utah Consolidated	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	†American Malting 6s	100	100	100
15,000	†Bklyn. R. Tr. new 4s	86	86	86
10,000	Erie new 4s, w. i.	89	89	89
2,000	Intern. Silver deb. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	103½	103½
210,000	San. Francisco 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
25,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
5,000	Un. S. S. new 5s, w. i.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	58	60	57½	60
American Chicle	117½	122½	117	122
American Elevated	½	¾	½	¾
American Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	96	102	96	102
Amer. Writing Paper	5	5¼	5	5¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	76	77½	75	77
Auto. Heating pf.	92	93	92	93
Borden's Cond. Milk	124	127	124	127
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110½	112	110½	112
California Copper	⅛	½	⅛	½
Camden Land	⅛	½	⅛	½
Casein Co. of America	14	17	14	17
Casein Co. of America pf.	88	92	88	92
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	66	63	66
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	16½	17⅝	17	17⅝
Central Foundry 6s	65½	67	65½	67
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1½	¾	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	7½	..	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9½	11	9½	11
Dominion Securities	17	25	17	25
Electric Boat	19	21⅝	18	23
Electric Boat pf.	30	40	30	40
Electric Lead Reduc.	2⅞	3¼	3	3⅝
Electric Lead. Reduc. pf.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Electric Vehicle pf.	12	13¼	12	13
Electric Pneumatic	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Hall Signal	110	120	110	119
Havana Tobacco	54	55	54	54½
Havana Tobacco pf	64	66	64	66
Houston Oil	8	9¼	8	9½
Houston Oil pf.	..	55	..	55
Hudson Bay	235	250	235	250
Inter. R. Tr. 60% paid	111½	112½	111½	113
Inter. R. Tr. full paid	110	113	111	112½
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	85	90	85	90
International Salt	10	11	10¼	11
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	99	101	99	101
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 5s	79	81	79	81
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6¼	7	6	7
National Enameling pf.	90	94	91	94
New England Trans.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	167	165	167
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	41	45	41	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	80	75	80
N. Y. Trans.	10	11	10	10½
Otis Elevator	43	44	42½	43½
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	9	12	8	12
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	⅝	½	⅝
Seaboard Air Line	25⅝	26	25⅝	26⅛
Simpson-Crawford	25	31	25	31
Simpson-Crawford 6s	81	..	81	..
Standard Coupler	32½	34	33	34
Standard Coupler pf.	127	133	127	133
Standard Milling	8	9	8	9
Standard Milling pf.	29	32	29	32
Standard Milling 5s	76½	79	76½	79
Standard Oil	730	740	735	740
Storage Power	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Trenton Potteries	23½	24	24	24½
Trenton Potteries pf.	94	97	94	97
Trenton Potteries deb.	74	76	74	76
Union Typewriter	127	130	127	131
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	121	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	123	128	125	127
United Box Board	7	8½	7	8
United Box Board pf.	47	48	47	49
U. S. Cotton Duck	6	11	6	11
Universal Tobacco	1⅛	2⅜	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Virginia & Southwestern	27	34	27	34
White Knob	11	13	11⅞	12½
White Knob 6s	103	..	103	..

Street Railways.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	103
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	246	245	246
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P. N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	64⅝	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	396	410	396	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.1st	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	56	60	56	60
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City H. & P.	18⅝	19½	19	19½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	77½	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
New Orleans Rys.	14⅛	15½	14⅝	15
New Orleans Rys. pf.	46	48	46	47
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	78½	80	79	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	26⅞	27	26½	27½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	81	81⅜	80⅞	81⅛
St. Louis Tran. 5% notes	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	185	175	185
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	30	31½	30	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	80	75	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	111½	113½	111½	113½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81½	82¼	81⅝	82¼
United Traction, Prov.	104	107	104	105
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Wash. Ry. & Electric	12	13	12	13
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	45½	47	45½	47
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	79⅝	80	79⅝	80½

Gas Companies.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Traction	49½	51	47	49
Am. Lt. & Traction pf.	94	97	94	97
Buffalo Gas	9½	10⅞	10	11
Buffalo Gas 5s	82	83	82	83
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	109	111	109	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	92	..	92	..
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	20	..	20	..
Denver Gas 5s	68	70	68	70
Indianapolis Gas	78	80	78	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	103	105	103	105
Mutual Gas	*310	325	310	325
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	109⅝	109⅞	109½	109⅞
N.Y. & E.R.Gas.Co.1st5s	112	114	112	114
N.Y.& E.R.GasCo.Con.5s	108	111	108	111
Northern Union 5s	106	107	106	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98	95	98
St. Paul Gas 5s	90	92	90	92
Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	..	131	..
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	152½	..	152½	..
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas 5s	99	100	98½	99½
Syracuse Lighting	42	45	42	45
Syracuse Lighting pf.	88	91	88	90½

Ferry Companies.

	Feb. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	10½	12½	10½	12½
East River Ferry	82	85	82	85
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	98	..	98	..
N. Y. & Hob. cons. 5s	103½	104½	103½	104½
Union Ferry	41½	42½	41½	42½
Union Ferry 5s	95½	97	95½	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 13, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
86	87	160	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	[illegible]
69⅞	70	36,550	*Amal. Copper Co.	70	70⅝	69⅛	69⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	10	1,100	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	[illegible]
36¼	36⅝	825	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	36½	36	36½	[illegible]
41	41¼	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	41½	41⅝	40⅞	41	[illegible]
92⅛	92½	245	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	[illegible]
24½	25	400	*Am. Grass Twine	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24½	[illegible]
44⅞	45	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	45⅝	45½	45	45	[illegible]
98	98⅝	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	+2
10⅞	11¼	400	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]
39⅝	40	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	[illegible]
44½	46¼	10	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	44	44	44	44	[illegible]
29½	29¾	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝	[illegible]
94¼	95	435	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94⅝	94½	94¼	94½	[illegible]
49⅝	49¾	13,590	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49	50½	49	49¾	[illegible]
98⅝	98⅞	2,350	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98⅝	99½	98	98⅞	[illegible]
130⅞	131	3,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131½	131½	130½	130⅞	[illegible]
121½	123	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	121½	122	121½	122	[illegible]
83⅝	86	150	Am. Tel. & C. Co., ex d.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	[illegible]
111	112	1,525	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	111½	111½	109½	111	[illegible]
87⅝	88	17,580	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88⅛	88⅛	87⅝	87⅝	[illegible]
100⅞	101	2,770	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101⅛	100⅞	101	[illegible]
100⅛	100¼	16,155	Baltimore & Ohio, ex d.	100⅞	100⅞	99⅞	100¼	[illegible]
93	94½	612	Balt. & Ohio pf., ex d.	94½	94½	94½	94½	[illegible]
68⅝	68⅞	9,280	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅞	[illegible]
223	228	500	Brook. Union Gas, x d.	223	223	223	223	[illegible]
137¼	137⅜	4,300	Canadian Pacific	137	137¼	136⅞	137¼	[illegible]
52½	52⅝	4,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	52½	52⅝	51⅞	52½	[illegible]
35⅛	36	567	Chicago & Alton	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	[illegible]
70⅞	71¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	[illegible]
27⅞	28	2,000	Chicago Great West.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	[illegible]
44½	45¼	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	[illegible]
178⅜	178½	15,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	178⅞	179⅛	178	178⅝	—1
191	193	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193½	193½	193½	193½	[illegible]
219	220	500	Chicago & Northw.	220	221	219	219½	[illegible]
18	18½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	18½	18½	18½	18½	[illegible]
34	34½	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	[illegible]
10½	10¾	600	Chicago Union Trac.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	[illegible]
29⅞	30¼	200	Colorado Southern	30¼	30¼	30	30	[illegible]
70⅝	71¼	150	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	[illegible]
44⅞	45½	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	[illegible]
20⅝	20⅞	1,500	Col. & H. C. & I.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
155	165	100	Commercial Cable	165	165	165	165	—8
217	217½	100	Consolidated Gas	217	217	217	217	[illegible]
33⅝	34	660	Corn Products	34¼	34¼	33⅞	34	[illegible]
84½	85	400	Corn Products pf.	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	+1
180¼	181	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	182	182	180	180	[illegible]
41⅝	42¼	700	Denver & R. G.	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼	[illegible]
89½	89⅝	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	[illegible]
18	18½	200	Detroit Southern	18½	18½	18	18	[illegible]
35¼	36	100	Detroit Southern pf.	36	36	36	36	[illegible]
27	27¼	600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼	[illegible]
39⅞	40	122,225	Erie	40⅝	40⅝	38⅞	39⅞	—1½
71⅝	71⅞	17,620	Erie 1st pf.	71½	72¼	70⅝	71⅝	[illegible]
61	61¼	17,430	Erie 2d pf.	61½	62	59⅞	61⅛	[illegible]
68	69	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	68	69	68	69	+1
68¼	69½	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	69	69	69	69	[illegible]
63½	66	100	General Chemical	64	64	64	64	—1
200⅞	201	2,515	General Electric	201	202	199	200⅞	[illegible]
104½	104¾	1,200	Hocking Valley	105	105⅛	104½	104½	[illegible]
98½	98⅞	200	Hocking Valley pf.	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅞	[illegible]
145⅞	146	1,000	Illinois Central	146	146	145½	145½	[illegible]
18	19	300	Internat. Paper	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]
73	73½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	[illegible]
53¼	55	300	*Internat. Power Co.	54	54½	54	54½	[illegible]
44⅞	45¼	100	Iowa Central	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	[illegible]
79	79½	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	[illegible]
..	..	50	Kanawha & Michigan	42	42	42	42	[illegible]
33½	33½	1,000	Kansas City South.	34	34	33	33	[illegible]
57⅝	59	300	Kansas City South. pf.	58	58	57½	57½	[illegible]
36	37	300	Keokuk & D. M.	37	37	37	37	[illegible]
126	126¼	1,500	Louisville & Nashville	126⅜	126¼	125½	126⅛	[illegible]
144¼	144⅜	3,300	Manhattan Elevated	145	145	144	144¼	[illegible]
121½	122½	100	*Met. Securities	121½	121½	121½	121½	[illegible]
137⅛	138	2,400	*Met. Street Railway	137⅝	137⅝	136⅞	137⅛	[illegible]
34	36½	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35	35	35	35	—3
26⅝	26⅞	3,350	Mexican Central	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	[illegible]
75½	76	425	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75½	76½	75½	76½	+1
128	128½	1,210	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127⅝	128½	127	128	—1
29½	29⅝	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	[illegible]
62⅝	62¾	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	63⅜	63⅝	62¼	62⅝	[illegible]
114⅛	114¼	34,300	Missouri Pacific	114⅜	114⅜	113⅝	114⅛	[illegible]
28⅛	28½	600	*Nat. Lead Co.	28¾	28⅞	28	28⅛	[illegible]
94	95	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	[illegible]
19⅛	19⅝	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	*19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]
38	38⅝	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	38	38	38	[illegible]
149⅝	150	4,560	New York Central	150	150	149⅝	149⅝	[illegible]
42⅞	43⅛	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	[illegible]
82	83	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	83	83	82	82½	[illegible]
..	..	600	New York Dock	28	31	28	31	+4
56	60	27	New York Dock pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	[illegible]
219	220	440	N. Y., N. H. & H.	220	221	220	221	+1
34	34⅛	8,050	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	[illegible]
75	75⅛	3,100	Norfolk & Western	75½	75½	74⅞	75	[illegible]
114½	116	100	North American	114	114	114	114	[illegible]
98	105	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	+2
75	77	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
40	40½	400	Pacific Mail	40	40½	39⅞	39⅞	[illegible]
150⅛	150¼	14,367	Pennsylvania R. R.	150½	150⅞	150	150⅛	[illegible]
106⅞	107	2,200	People's Gas, Chicago	107⅛	107⅛	106½	107	[illegible]
80	82	500	Pere Marquette	81⅞	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝	[illegible]
62½	63	500	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	62⅞	62⅞	[illegible]
93½	93⅞	600	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93¾	93⅞	93⅛	93⅞	[illegible]
36⅝	36⅞	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	[illegible]
89	90	700	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	[illegible]
63⅛	63⅜	27,600	Reading	63⅞	64	62⅝	63⅜	[illegible]
88	88½	100	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	[illegible]
75½	76½	100	Reading 2d pf.	76	76	76	76	[illegible]
21¼	21¾	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	21½	21	21	[illegible]
79½	79¾	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	[illegible]
49½	49⅝	44,000	Rock Island	50⅛	50¾	49	49½	—1
81½	82¼	1,700	Rock Island pf.	81½	81⅞	81	81½	[illegible]
28½	28⅝	3,718	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	28½	28⅞	27¾	28½	[illegible]
80	83	310	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	[illegible]
14¼	15	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	14	14	14	14	—1
80½	80⅞	400	St. L. & San Fran.	80⅞	80⅞	80½	80½	[illegible]
81	82	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	[illegible]
28	28½	410	St. Louis Southw.	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	[illegible]
62½	63⅛	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62	62½	62	62½	[illegible]
69⅝	70	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	69⅝	70	69	69⅝	[illegible]
64⅝	64¾	24,400	Southern Pacific	65⅝	65¼	63⅝	64⅝	[illegible]
35⅞	36	10,800	Southern Railway	36⅝	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	[illegible]
95	96	400	Southern Railway pf.	96	96	96	96	[illegible]
6	6½	300	Stand. Rope & Twine	6	6	6	6	[illegible]
63½	63⅝	4,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64¼	64¼	63⅛	63⅝	[illegible]
42¼	42⅜	6,200	Texas Pacific	42½	43	41⅞	42¼	[illegible]
29½	30	200	Tol., St. L. & West	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	[illegible]
120⅞	121¼	200	Twin City R. T.	121	121¼	121	121¼	[illegible]
54½	55½	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	54	54	54	54	[illegible]
14¼	14½	50	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	[illegible]
77¾	79	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	[illegible]
101⅜	101½	24,237	Union Pacific	102	102⅛	101⅛	101⅜	[illegible]
94⅞	95½	325	Union Pacific pf	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	[illegible]
109⅛	109½	200	United Fruit	109⅛	109⅛	109	109⅛	[illegible]
21	21½	550	United Rys. Invest.	21½	21½	21	21	[illegible]
60½	61	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	[illegible]
14¼	14⅜	16,850	*U. S. Leather	14⅞	15	14¼	14⅜	[illegible]
94	94½	4,730	*U. S. Leather pf.	94½	94⅝	92⅝	94	[illegible]
17⅞	18	200	U. S. Rubber	18	18	18	18	[illegible]
53⅝	54¼	810	U. S. Rubber pf.	54¼	54½	54	54	[illegible]
38⅝	38¾	20,200	U. S. Steel	38⅞	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	[illegible]
88½	88⅝	8,200	U. S. Steel pf	88⅝	88⅝	88	88½	[illegible]
24¼	24½	1,800	U. S. Realty & Con.	24⅝	25	24½	24½	[illegible]
69	69½	100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	[illegible]
64	64¼	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	64¼	64½	64¼	64¼	[illegible]
37	38	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	[illegible]
29	30	300	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	[illegible]
79	80	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	[illegible]
31	31¼	2,000	Wabash	31½	31½	31	31¼	[illegible]
50½	50⅝	24,450	Wabash pf	51⅝	51⅝	49⅞	50⅝	[illegible]
90	90¼	300	Western Union Tel.	90⅛	90⅛	90	90	[illegible]
26¼	26¾	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	27	27	26¼	26¼	[illegible]
37½	37¾	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	[illegible]
28⅛	28½	1,400	Wisconsin Central	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
54⅛	54½	1,900	Wisconsin Central pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅛	[illegible]

Sales ...... 650,828. *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The money market is dull and firm. Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½@4 per cent.; New York funds, 10@15 cents premium; clearings, $18,176,466; balances, $1,248,032. The foreign exchange market holds quite firm, and rates remain unchanged.

The Boston coppers were affected by the tendency of the New York list, and yet they maintained a fairly firm undertone. Copper Range was pushed up to 75 rather early in the day, and continued high, although it weakened a point or more. The dividend declaration on Trimountain strengthened the belief that Copper Range soon will pay a dividend. The changes in the prices of the other Boston coppers were of no great consequence. The Massachusetts Gas issues were active and strong.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Atchison	88¼	88	88
291	Atchison pf.	101¼	101	101
128	*Boston Elevated	151	150⅞	151
23	Boston & Albany	262	261	261
5	Boston & Lowell	242¼	242¼	242¼
20	Boston & Maine	190	189⅞	190
10	B. & M.	176	176	176
45	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153¼	153	153
50	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
100	Erie	40	40	40
172	Fitchburg pf.	143	142½	143
20	Mass. Elec.	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
77	Mass. Elec. pf.	93	92⅝	92⅝
175	N. Y., N. H. & H.	221	219½	219½
1	Old Colony	212½	212½	212½
124	Pere Marquette	82½	81	82½
5	Pere Marquette pf.	81	81	81
35	Rutland pf.	68	68	68
5	Union Pacific	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
66	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½
17	West End	97	97	97
10	West End pf.	115½	115½	115½
10	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	150	150	150

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
718	American	165⅛	165	165
40	Cumberland	124½	124½	124½
100	Mexican	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13	*New England	136½	136	136
170	Western	25	24½	25
242	Western pf.	90⅛	90	90⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Ag. Chem.	25½	25	25
215	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85¼	84¼	84¼
50	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Am. Smelting	49½	49⅛	49⅛
88	Am. Sugar	131⅛	130⅞	130⅞
24	Am. Sugar pf.	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
397	Am. Woolen	14	13⅞	14
47	Am. Woolen pf.	79	78½	78½
725	Dom. Iron & Steel	54	53	53⅝
80	Edison	235	235	235
228	General Electric	202	199⅝	199⅝
4,466	Mass. Gas	43⅞	43	43⅞
1,796	Mass. Gas pf.	86	85	86
60	Mergenthaler	187	182½	182½
5	Mlns. Gen. Elec.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
10	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	85	85	85
630	Planters' Compress	15	15	15
9	*Pullman	235	232	232
3	Reece Button Hole	10	10	10
180	Seattle Elec. pf.	102⅝	102¼	102¼
130	Swift Pack. & Prov.	126	126	126
201	Union Land & Copper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	United Fruit	110	109⅞	109⅞
50	United Shoe Machine	51	50⅝	51
40	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¼	31	31¼
365	U. S. Leather	15	14⅞	14⅞
100	U. S. Leather pf.	93	93	93
613	U. S. Steel	39	38⅛	38⅛
154	*U. S. Steel pf.	89	88⅝	88⅝
10	Westinghouse pf.	107	107	107

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Adventure	15¼	15	15
1,314	Allouez	6⅛	5 15-16	5 15-16
5,978	*Amalgamated	70⅛	69⅞	70
100	Am. Zinc	8	8	8
10	Anaconda	28	28	28
410	Arcadian	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
100	Arnold	75c	75c	75c
988	Atlantic	13½	12⅞	13
935	Bingham	39	38½	38½
380	Bonanza	80c	80c	80c
9	*Cal. & Hecla	530	525	525
300	Catalpa	10c	10c	10c
4,945	Centennial	31⅛	30½	30⅞
600	*Cons. Mercur	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,669	Copper Range	75	73	73½
200	Crescent	5c	5c	5c
73	Daly West	42	39¾	39¾
105	Elm River	4	3⅞	3⅞
25	Franklin	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Guanajuato	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
35	Isle Royale	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
570	Mass.	16⅛	16	16
350	Mayflower	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
315	Michigan	11¼	11	11
3,225	Mohawk	58	56¼	57
1,350	Montreal & Boston	2	1⅞	1⅞
350	Montana Coal & Coke	3	2	2
50	Old Colony	3⅝	2⅛	2⅞
740	Old Dominion	22	21¼	21¾
1,610	Osceola	78	76½	76½
513	Parrot	33½	32	32
715	Phoenix	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	*Quincy	123	123	123
315	Rhode Island	3⅝	3¼	3¼
450	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,350	Shannon	12⅞	12	12
158	Tamarack	186	175	184
200	Tennessee	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
1,185	Trimountain	99⅞	98	98
1,543	Trinity	12⅞	12	12
650	United Copper	30	30	30
253	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2,235	United States	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
1,850	Utah	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
255	Victoria	9	9	9
1,240	Winona	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
154	Wolverine	70	69½	70
370	Wyandotte	2⅜	1⅞	2⅝

British Columbia, 7 bid, 7½ asked.

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The most active stock in the market to-day was Erie, over 10,000 shares changing hands. While the business was largely of an arbitrage character, some few commission houses

were liberal buyers on the report that "Morgan's brokers" were picking up all the stock offered around 39. Early in the day a bearish view was taken on Erie, but later when operators realized that the road had to join the long procession of other companies which were spending millions in improvements, sentiment changed for the better. Local prices generally were lower to-day, but the losses were as a rule fractional. Exceptions were Marsden preferred and International Smokeless Powder preferred, which were off 4½ and 2 points, respectively, from their last previous sales.

Total sales 30,073 shares and $79,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
81	Am. Rys. Co.	52	52	52
225	Am. Cement	8	8	8
370	Cambria Steel	25¾	25	25¾
15	Consol. Lake Superior	8	8	8
173	Consol. Lake Sup. pf.	33½	33	33
25	Diamond Steel	¾	¾	¾
10	Diamond Steel pf.	2½	2½	2½
339	Electric Co. of Am.	9½	9½	9½
300	Electric Storage Battery	81½	81½	81½
145	Intl. Smokeless P. pf.	35	35	35
40,300	Erie	40¾	39	40
10	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24¼	24¼
6	John B. Stetson Co.	100	100	100
8,863	Lehigh Valley	44¾	45¼	44¾
95	Mfgd. Rubber	¾	¾	¾
100	Mfgd. Rubber pf.	3½	3½	3½
50	Marsden Co. pf.	35½	35½	35½
12	Minehill R. R.	65	65	65
77	Natl. Asphalt Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾
90	Penn. R. R.	75¾	75¾	75¾
103	Penn. Traffic Rights	¾	¾	¾
65	Phila. Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,550	Phila. Electric	8 1-16	8	8
716	Phila. Co.	47½	47¼	47¼
30	Phila. Co. pf.	46½	46½	46½
102	Phila. Rapid Transit	15¼	15¼	15¼
8,050	Reading	32	31 7-16	31¾
200	Southern R. R.	36¾	35¾	36¾
30	Susq. Steel	2½	2½	2½
200	Tidewater Steel Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
14	United Co. of N. J.	282	282	282
1,060	United Gas Imp. Co.	113¾	113¼	113¾
106	Union Traction	47	47	47
2,705	U. S. Steel	38¾	38¾	38¾
59	U. S. Steel pf.	88½	88½	88½
....	U. S. Lea.	14½	14½	14½
200	Warwick Steel	5¾	5¾	5¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Complete transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Allegheny Valley pf.	30	30	30
9	Consolidated Ice pf.	37	37	37
1,170	Crucible Steel	20½	20	20¼
965	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85	85½
610	Fire Proofing	30¾	29¾	30¾
80	Fire Proofing pf.	39¾	39	39¾
650	H. W. Refrac.	16	16	16
442	H. W. Refrac. pf.	73	73	73
1,827	Manf. Light & Heat	91¼	88	91
15	National Glass	6	6	6
120	Philadelphia Company	47¾	47¾	47¾
8,501	Pittsburg Coal	30	29	29¾
201	Pittsburg Coal pf.	92	91½	91½
100	Pittsburg Plate Glass	140¼	140¼	140¼
600	River Coal	11¼	11¼	11¼
75	River Coal pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
265	South Side Gas	5	5	5
96	United States Steel	39	38¼	38¼
221	United States Steel pf.	89	88¾	88¾
15	West. Air Brake	173¼	173¼	173¼
70	West. Electric 1sts	108¾	108	108
165	West. Electric 2ds	108	107¾	107¾
200	Wheeling Gas	80	79	79
837	Window Glass	55¼	54¼	54¼
60	Window Glass pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
75	Commonwealth Trust	256¾	256¾	256¾
50	Diamond Savings Bank	222	223	223
10	G. A. S. & T.	162¼	162¼	162¼
20	Iron City Trust	137	138	137
4	M. & M. N. B.	135¼	135¼	135¼
30	Mer. S. & T.	65	65	65
55	Pennsylvania Trust	320	315	320
55	Safe Deposit & T.	142	141	142
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Brewing 6s	112¼	112¾	112¾
2,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	99	99	99

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The stock market was dull but steady. Complete transactions amounting to 626 shares of stock and $92,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	84	83½	84
3,000	Carolina Central 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	112	112	112
21,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾
7,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	97	96¾	96¾
12,000	Charleston Cent. Ry. 5s	95	95	95
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
7,000	Cotton Duck incomes	38½	38	38
2,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	110¼	110	110¼
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	52	52	52
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	39	39	39
16,000	City Passenger	107½	107½	107½
1,000	Charles Co. & Aug. 2ds	117	117	117
	STOCKS.			
100	Seaboard Railway com.	26	26	26
15	Atlantic Coast L. com.	135½	135½	135½
15	Consolidated Gas	70½	70¼	70½
130	Cotton Duck, trust rcts.	6	6	6
15	Maryland	105	105	105
100	Baltimore Brick com.	9½	9½	9½
20	Internat. M. M. pf.	41	41	41

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	106½
2s, c., 1930	106	106¾
3s, r., 1918	107	107½
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	134½	135¼
4s, c., 1925	135½	137
5s, r., 1904	102½	103¾
5s, c., 1904	102½	103¾
D. C. 3-65s	121	..
Adams Exp.	225	250
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-Chal.	17½	18
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	25¼
A. A. C. pf.	82½	..
Am. B. S.	26	30
Am. Bicycle	..	..
Am. Bic. pf.	¾	..
Am. Coal	200	210
Am. D. Tel.	37¼	40
Am. Exp.	235	240
Am. Lin. Co.	17½	18¾
Am. M. Co.	4¾	5
A. M. Co. pf.	24	24½
Am. Snuff	..	127½
Am. Sn. pf.	97¼	98½
Am. St. Fdr.	18	18¾
A. S. F. pf.	67	68
A. T. & T.	162	166
Am. Tob. pf.	141	146
Am. W. Co.	15	15
A. W. Co. pf.	78	80
Ann Arbor	37	39
Ann A. pf.	68	70
A. M. 1st pf.	83¾	86
B. R. A. L. pf.	105	..
Bruns. City	13¼	14¼
B. R. & P.	141	150
B. R. & P. pf.	135	160
Butterick Co.	52¾	59
Canada So.	75	88
C. R. R. of N. J.	180	188
C. B. & Q.	188	210
C. & E. Ill.	200	220
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	140
C. G. W. pf. A.	82½	85
C. G. W. d.	89¾	91
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	160
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	192	195
C. U. T. pf.	46	50
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	118	119
C. L. & W.	90	94
C. L. & W. pf.	91	94
C. F. & I. pf.	110	125
Consol. Coal	92	100
Cont. T. pf.	116¾	118
D., L. & W.	260	270
D. M. & Ft. D.	42	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140
Det. Un. Ry.	88	89¾
Dia. Match	137¾	140
Dist. Sec.	30½	31¼
D. S. S. & A.	17½	18
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	92
G. C. Co. pf.	100	101½
Gt. Nor. pf.	200	206
Homestake	65	74
Ill. C. L. L.	103	..
Int. S. P.	44¾	45½
I. S. P. pf.	83	85
Iowa C. pf.	72	78½
Joliet & Chi.	150	..
K. & D. M. pf.	60	66

	Bid.	Asked.
K. Co. El. L. & P.	225	240
Lacl. Gas	92	100
Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
L. E. & W.	47	50
L. E. & W. pf.	116	120
Long Isl'd	78¾	80
Man. Beach	12	14
Md. C. pf.	106	110
M. W. S. El. Chi., pf., ex div.	96	99
Mich. Cent.	130	150
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	120	..
M. & St. L.	106½	107½
M. & St. L. pf.	116	121
N. C. & St. L.	100	110
Nat. Biscuit	47	47¼
Nat. Bis. pf.	105½	106
N. Cent. C.	48	53
N. Y. A. B.	168	172
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109	114½
N. & W. pf.	91	93
North. Cent.	220	..
Ont. Mining	6¼	8
Pac. Coast	68	70
Peo. & E.	34	39
Pere Marq. pf.	..	85
P. C. C. & St. L.	88	93
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	106	111
P., Ft. W. & C.	180	191
Pullman Co.	232	237
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Pullman Co.	232	237
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. tfs.	88	94
Rens. & Sar.	210	..
Rutland pf.	65½	68
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55½	56½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23¾	24½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. tfs.	200	210½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. tfs.	120	130
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73	73½
S., S. S. & I. pf.	95½	99
So. Ry. M. & O. tfs.	95	98
T. P. L. Tr.	39	39½
Third Av.	125	127
T., P. & W.	15	25
T. R. & L.	35½	36
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45	46
T. C. R. T. pf.	147	150
U. S. Exp.	145	150
U. S. R. & Ref.	34½	35
U. S. Ship-building	5	20
U. S. Ship-building pf.	10	60
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	124½	127
W.-F. Exp.	220	250
Westinghouse assenting	210	217
Westinghouse 1st pf.	210	220
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	61	62

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 48c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¾@38¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 500 Chollar at .46, 5,100 Comstock at .09¼@.10, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .06, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.30, 20 Daly at 4.50, 400 Dunkin at .09, 300 Elkton at .40, 400 Horn Silver at 1.50, 300 Isabella at .24, 1,000 Jack Pot at .12½, 600 Justice at .14@.15, 300 Ophir at 2.40, 300 Portland at 1.45, and 2,000 Virginia M. at .06.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,674,420, as against $3,422,668 in the previous week and $2,690,086 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was $3,594,966, as against $3,421,856 in the previous week and $3,060,856 in the corresponding week last year.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,115,487.08
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

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Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
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Western National Bank of the U. S.
DEALT IN BY
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

S. H. P. PELL, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. — CHAS. A. KITTLE. ROBT. M. THOMPSON, Special.
S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To Recall Treasury Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Shaw has sent a letter to United States Treasurer Roberts, in which attention is called to the fact that the outstanding refunding certificates of the denomination of ten dollars, issued under the act of Feb. 26, 1879, now amount to only $31,120. The Secretary says that owing to the small denomination of these certificates the holders have not been able to convert them into bonds, and he directs the Treasurer to purchase such certificates when offered at par and accrued interest, and to charge the same to the sinking fund.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con	.09	.08
Andes	.16	.17
Belcher	.55	.58
Best & Belcher	3.00	3.00
Bullion	.10	.11
Caledonia	2.15	2.15
Challenge Con.	.62	.57
Chollar	.42	.41
Confidence	1.80	1.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.10
Con. Imperial	.05	.05
Crown Point	.42	.42
Gould & Curry	.79	.76
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Con.	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.70	1.60
Occidental Con.	.48	.50
Ophir	2.55	2.50
Overman	.65	.66
Potosi	.30	.35
Savage	.44	.45
Seg. Belcher	.20	.21
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.05
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.18	.19
Union Con.	1.35	1.35
Utah Con.	.48	.48
Yellow Jacket	.66	.66
Silver bars	.48	.47⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	.12	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	10	10¼	9¾	10
Alamo	2¼	3¼	2¼	3¼
American Consolidated	2¾	3¾	2½	3¾
Anaconda	18	19	18¾	19
Blue Bell	5	5	5	5
C. K. & N.	20¼	21	19¾	20
C. C. Consolidated	3¾	5½	3½	5¼
Coriolanus	2½	5	2½	5
C. C. & M.	3	4	3	4
Dante	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	10¾	11	10¾	11
Elkton	57¾	58	55¾	58½
El Paso	67	68½	67	68½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findley	11	12	11	11½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5¾	6	5¾	6
Golden Cycle	70	72¼	70¼	72¼
Golden Fleece	..	20	..	20
Gold Bond	3	3½	3¼	3¾
Gold Sovereign	3	3¾	3¼	3¾
Gould	4	5	4	5
Gold Exploration	3¼	4	3¼	4
Isabella	22¾	23	23	23¾
Jackpot	10	12	10	12
Keystone	5¾	6	5¾	6
Last Dollar	40	60	40	60
Lexington	3	3½	3	3½
Little Puck	2½	3	2½	3
Little Bessie	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Mollie Gibson	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Mary Cashen	4	4½	4	4½
Moon Anchor	8	10	8	10
New Haven	3½	5	3½	5
Old Gold	4	4½	4	4½
Pharmacist	4½	5	4¼	5
Pinnacle	3	4	3	4
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	140	145	145	150
Rose Maud	2½	3	2½	3
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3½	3½	3¼
Vindicator	100	101	100	110
Work	7¼	7½	7¼	7½

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 18TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. Utica, Chen. & Susq. Valley R. R. Guar.
$5,000 Judge Co. Series "C" Bonds.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
1 sh. Flat Brook Club.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$13,500 Newburgh, Dutchess & Conn. R. R. Inc. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Knollwood Cemetery.
15 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1,900 shs. Hackensack Meadows Co.
800 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
120 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Great Western Railway Co.
$3,400 Mountain Lake Electric R. R. Co., Gloversville, N. Y., 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1936.
50 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Pfd.
45 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
37 shs. American Type Founders' Co. common.
$2,000 Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 6 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1908.
$15,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. 1920.
$10,000 Railway Securities, Illinois Central 4 p. c. stock, 1952.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
20 shs. Fraser Tablet Co. 1st Pfd.
100 shs. United Verde Copper Co.
200 shs. Ohio Central R. R. Co.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
70 shs. Journeay & Burnham.
$15,000 Judge Co. 4 p. c. F. M. Mtge., Class A Bds.
200 shs. Alliance Realty Co., (Ctf. of Dep.)
$2,000 St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk, 1st 5s, 1918, Guar.
$10,000 New York & Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1927.
$200 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5s, 1910.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
24 shs. Phenix National Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
1 sh. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.
16 shs. American Banknote Co.
10 shs. General Electric common.
2 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
5 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Co-operative Building Bank, Class A.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
25 shs. Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co.
40 shs. Western National Bank.
9 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.

HOW THE
UNITED STATES
IS EATING UP
THE EARTH.
SEE THE
DOW, JONES & CO'S
Financial News Bulletins Saturday Morning
OR
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Saturday Afternoon or Monday Morning.
Investors Read The Wall Street Journal

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Riverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank E. Lawrence, Charles T. Barney, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 82, 105, 169, 173, 195, 200, 237, 281, 299, 310, 321, 424, 459, 471, 494, 530, 644, 654, 655, 665, 709, 718, 721, 728, 845, 879, 935, 999, 1010, 1029, 1053, 1060, 1089, 1096, 1138, 1213, 1243, 1316, 1318, 1384, 1456, 1461, 1465, 1470, 1480, 1491, 1516, 1566, 1590, 1604, 1615, 1664, 1720, 1726, 1750, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 24, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of April, 1903, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

Atlantic Trust Company having merged with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, the redemption of bonds secured by the Deed of Trust as above named will be made by the Metropolitan Trust Company at its offices, 37 and 39 Wall Street, New York.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY,
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.

SECRETARY WANTED
who has or can command from $10,000 to $20,000, same to be secured by preferred stock in this company, 7% per annum guaranteed.
All of our officers and many of our employes are stockholders in the company.
This is an exceptional opportunity for a young man to become identified with a profitable and rapidly growing business.
Only those of first-class character, ability, and some business experience need apply.
Write, with references,
HARRISON LORING, Jr., Treas.,
R. S. BRINE TRANSPORTATION CO.,
43 India St., Boston, Mass.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, February 11, 1903.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between HENRY BATJER, ALFRED LEEB, FERDINAND HARTWIG, and LOUIS NOVA having been dissolved by the death of FERDINAND HARTWIG, the undersigned, surviving partners, have this day formed a new copartnership under the old firm name and style of

BATJER & CO.,

for the purpose of continuing in the line of Wine Importers and General Merchants, succeeding to the good-will of the business and assuming all accounts of the former firm.

HENRY BATJER,
ALFRED LEEB,
LOUIS NOVA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between SAMUEL ROGOW and JOSEPH GOLD was dissolved on the 11th day of February, 1903, so far as relates to the said SAMUEL ROGOW. JOSEPH GOLD, the remaining partner, will continue to do business as heretofore at 76 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

National Lead Company's Year.

The annual report of the National Lead Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1902, which has just been issued, shows that the net earnings for the year in all departments aggregated $1,309,514.07, being an increase of $90,674.42 over the preceding year. Dividends of $1,048,280 were paid and $159,234.07 added to surplus account, which now amounts to $1,457,041.57, and is actively employed as working capital. The sum of $222,667.70 was expended in maintaining and improving plants, of which $100,452.44 was for ordinary repairs and $122,215.26 for distinctively new work, the whole sum being charged to operating expense accounts.

St. Louis Terminal Road Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer for sale at 101 and accrued interest the remaining bonds of an eighteen-million-dollar issue of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

FINANCIAL.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

$18,000,000 General Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Authorized issue $50,000,000, of which $18,000,000 are now issued $17,500,000 are reserved to retire existing bonds, and $14,500,000 are reserved for issue after January 1, 1906, at not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year for betterments and improvements and the acquisition of additional properties.

Principal payable January 1st, 1953; interest January 1st and July 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax of taxes which the Terminal Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county or municipality thereof.

Interest and sinking fund payments guaranteed proportionately by the following fourteen proprietary companies:

St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R. R. Co. (Pennsylvania System.)	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (New York Central System.)	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.	Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.	Southern Ry. Co.
Wabash R. R. Co.	Illinois Central R. R. Co
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.	Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
	Chic., Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.
	Mo., Kans. & Texas Ry Co.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal, or in full registered bonds of any multiple of $1,000. Registered bonds may be converted into coupon bonds at the option of the owner.

New York, February 14th, 1903.

Having sold a large proportion of the above issue, we offer, subject to sale, the remaining unsold bonds at 101 per cent. and accrued interest. Actual bonds are now ready for delivery.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Julius S. Walsh, President of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Any further information desired may be had upon application at our offices.

We recommend these bonds as an exceptionally desirable investment.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
REDMOND, KERR & CO.

TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., February 10, 1903.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company,
New York City.

Dear Sirs: The General Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis sold to you are part of an issue limited to $50,000,000 and secured by mortgage and deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York and William Taussig, Trustees, covering the entire property of the Terminal Association now owned or hereafter acquired.

The bonds are dated January 1, 1903, and mature January 1, 1953; interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. The General Mortgage provides a sinking fund for the redemption of $100,000 of bonds each year, beginning on July 1, 1906, by lot at 110, or by purchase in the market at a less price. The entire issue is subject to call at 110 and interest on January 1, 1910, or any interest day thereafter.

Of this issue of bonds $17,500,000 are reserved to retire or take up an equal amount of prior lien bonds, $14,500,000 are reserved for issue after January 1, 1906, at not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year, for betterments and improvements and the acquisition of additional properties. The proceeds of the remaining $18,000,000 which are under contract with your good selves are to be used for extensive additions and improvements to be made immediately to accommodate rapidly increasing demands for additional terminals at St. Louis and East St. Louis, and for the acquisition of additional properties, including the entire capital stocks of the following named companies, the properties of which are unencumbered and on the stocks of which the General Mortgage will constitute a first lien:

East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway;
Illinois Transfer Railway Company;
Granite City and Madison Belt Railroad Company;
St. Louis Belt and Terminal Railroad Company; and
Terminal Realty Company.

The mortgage prohibits the placing of any lien on the existing properties of these companies which would underlie the general mortgage bonds.

The issued capital stock of the Terminal Association is owned in equal shares by:

Missouri Pacific Railway Company;
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company;
Wabash Railroad Company;
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company (Pennsylvania System);
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company;
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company (N. Y. Central System);
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company;
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company;
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company;
Southern Railway Company;
Illinois Central Railroad Company;
Chicago and Alton Railway Company;
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company; and
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

These companies control over 50,000 miles of railway, or more than 25 per cent. of the total mileage in the United States.

Under a Guaranty Agreement between the proprietary companies, the Terminal Association and the Trustees of the General Mortgage, and lodged with the Trustees, each of these companies binds itself forever to make use of the property of the Terminal Association for all passenger and freight traffic within its control through, to and from St. Louis and destined to cross the Mississippi River at St. Louis; and further agrees that the tariff rates of the Terminal Association shall be so fixed by it as to insure the production at all times of sufficient revenue to enable it punctually to meet and discharge the interest on all its bonded debt, rentals, including the tunnel, and the bridge across the Mississippi, also sinking-fund installments, taxes, and all expenses of every nature incurred in the maintenance, operation, and renewal of its system and properties, and every part thereof. Under this agreement each of the proprietary companies also, to the extent of its proportionate interest, one-fourteenth, in the Terminal Association, guarantees the payment of all interest on the General Mortgage Bonds and the payment of the installments of the sinking fund.

As further security for this issue of bonds there have been deposited with the Trustees 9,500 shares of a total issue of 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the Wiggins Ferry Company, which owns 704 acres of land in the City of East St. Louis, and practically the entire Mississippi River front on the Illinois side, opposite the City of St. Louis, for a distance of three miles; also Belt Railway lines in St. Louis and East St. Louis, and 70 acres of land in St. Louis. The property of the Wiggins Ferry Company is unencumbered.

The Terminal Association owns the most extensive and complete system of railway terminals in this country, the result of a growth of more than twenty-five years, and its value to-day is largely in excess of the mortgage debt. It owns the Union Station, the largest and most complete passenger station in the world, which contains thirty-two parallel tracks under roof, and is the passenger station in St. Louis of the various railway lines entering that city—same twenty-two in number; 100 miles of main, side, yard, and storage tracks, a number of freight stations and warehouses, machine shops, roundhouses, &c.; two Belt Railway lines encircling the City of St. Louis, and three Belt Railway lines in the City of East St. Louis and vicinity. In the heart of the business districts of St. Louis and East St. Louis it owns more than 200 acres of land.

In addition to the above properties, the Terminal Association controls in perpetuity by lease the Eads Bridge and the St. Louis tunnel.

The entire surplus earnings of the Terminal Association since its organization, aggregating in round figures $2,500,000, have been invested in betterments and the acquisition of new properties, but in order properly to extend its facilities and meet the constantly growing demand upon it, the Terminal Association makes this bond issue, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the acquisition of additional facilities; among these may be mentioned, in addition to the various properties above referred to, the building of an elevated structure connecting the Eads Bridge with the Merchants' Terminal Railway, thus doubling the capacity of the bridge and enabling the Terminal Association to move passenger trains into the Union Station without passing through the tunnel.

The Terminal System is open to the use of all Railway Lines without discrimination, and affords a convenient method for rapid interchange of traffic between all Railway Lines, and for this purpose occupies the only available lands in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Upon the completion of the improvements now contemplated, and to the construction of which the proceeds of this bond issue will be applied, the Terminal Association will be able to handle rapidly and economically all traffic of every character crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and the recent admission into the Terminal Association of the Southern Railway Company, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, insures the use of the system of the Terminal Association by every railroad of importance entering St. Louis or East St. Louis.

A contract with the owners of the entire system of East St. Louis Street Railways secures to the Terminal Association for the upper roadway of the Eads Bridge all trans-river street railway traffic at St. Louis for a term ending in 1952.

The following figures will give some idea of the extent of the business handled, and railway terminals owned by the various companies, the properties or stocks of which come under the General Mortgage:

Mileage, including main and side tracks	380
Lands owned and available for industrial plants	1,300 acres
Trans-river freight, passenger, express, mail, and baggage cars handled in 1902	1,089,431 cars

The additions now being made insure an increasing income and more economic operation.

Very truly yours,
JULIUS S. WALSH, President.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of the First Mortgage of The New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, dated March 1, 1887, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 17, 71, 99, 108, 185, 207, 247, 255, 246, 282, 290, 397, 442, 466, 504 and will be redeemed by the County Savings Bank and Trust Company, (formerly The Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company,) at its office, 506 and 508 Spruce Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania, at $1,100 per bond on the first day of March, 1903, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

COUNTY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By A. H. CHRISTY, Cashier.
Scranton, Pa., February 14th, 1903.

THREE MONTHS FREE.
SEND FOR THREE MONTHS' TRIAL OF
STOCK AND BOND BUYER,
devoted to interests of investors in RAILROAD, INDUSTRIAL, and MINING Stocks and Bonds.
STOCK AND BOND BUYER,
No. 80 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted $25,000 to extend business of automobile factory already loaded with orders; ample security; liberal guarantee or share of profits. WM. JONES, 233 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 12, 1903.

Gilt Edge, Old Terrible Mining Company, Arizona. Only 200 shares left. Gilson, 133 West 71st St.

Public Notices.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING.
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, comprising The City of New York" will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President.
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, New York, February 9, 1903.

The Erie Railroad Company having filed its petition and application in writing to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1902, for its consent to and a grant of the right, privilege and franchise to lay, construct, maintain and operate double tracks upon and across Thirteenth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, from the float now or hereafter to be constructed at the bulkhead to the property on the easterly side of Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, so that cars of said company can enter, leave and be transferred between said property and said float.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the direction given by resolution of said Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, which was adopted on the 3rd day of February, 1903, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of the said city, on the 9th day of February, 1903, public notice of such application is hereby given that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of the said railroad company will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are invited to be present at the time and place aforesaid, at which time and place an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, February 12, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended December 31st, 1902, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1903, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on March 10th, 1903. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of the Company will be closed at three P. M. on March 10th, 1903, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on April 2d, 1903.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

74 Broadway, New York, February 13, 1903.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on March 10, 1903, and will reopen at ten A. M. on April 2d, 1903. On April 1st, 1903, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on the books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
Baltimore, Md., February 4, 1903.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1902, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid March 2, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1903.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on March 2, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 14, 1903.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on February 14, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 3, 1903.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
1001 Royal Insurance Building.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5th, 1903.

A dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable February 28th, 1903, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business on February 14th, 1903.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. February 14th, 1903, until ten o'clock A. M. February 28th, 1903.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company,
New York, 8th January, 1903.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after 14th February.

The transfer books for the common stock will close on 3d February at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on 16th February at 10 o'clock A. M.

All dividend checks will be mailed.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, February 13, 1903.
DIVIDEND NO. 350.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for January, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 18th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Adams Express Company,
New York, February 11th, 1903.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share from proceeds of sale of property not needed in the conduct of the business, payable on March 10th to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 20th, 1903.

BASIL W. ROWE, Treasurer.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Registered 4% Bonds.

Interest on the above bonds will be paid on and after March 2d, 1903, by the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, 45 Wall Street, New York.

The transfer books will be closed February 17th and reopen March 2d.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. F. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 28 W. 33D STREET, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE, 42d Street and Broadway. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review issued

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,286 B'WAY, COR. 33TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 37 East 28th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional é Hipotecario de Mexico.

The general meeting of stockholders will take place on the 10th of next March at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, under the following

ORDER OF PROCEEDING:

I. Manager's report, which the Board of Directors present to the stockholders, on the business of the Bank, and examination and approval of the general account of all operations to Dec. 31st, 1902.

II. Distribution of profits.

III. Election of nine Directors; five of the local board and four of the New York board, in conformity with Article 27 of the By-laws.

IV. Election of five Directors, substitutes three of the local board and two of the New York board, in conformity with the above-mentioned Article 27.

V. Election of two Commissioners (Comisarios propietarios) and two substitutes for the purposes designated by Article 53-54 of the By-laws.

VI. Election of two Inspectors, being voting stockholders, and two substitutes, for the purpose designated by Article 53-54 of the By-laws.

VII. Determine the compensation which should be granted to the present Commissioners.

VIII. Report of the Commission appointed by the general meeting of 1902 upon the general condition of the Bank, suggestions and measures which should be adopted in accordance with the report of above Commission.

Mexico, February 6, 1903.

JOAQUIN TRUEBA, Mgr.

Note.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders that, in order to attend the meeting, they should deposit their stock at the offices of the Bank, No. 11 Cadena St., not later than noon of the 9th of March; in New York, at the Agency, No. 13 Wall St., Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co.; in London, at the Agency, No. 60 Old Broad St., Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., up to the day and time that said Agencies may designate.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Commercial Cable Company will be held on the 2d day of March, 1903, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, U. S. A., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from fifteen million dollars, ($15,000,000,) consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, to twenty-five million dollars, ($25,000,000,) to consist of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and also for considering and determining the purposes and mode of issue of said increased capital stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed in the afternoon of February 20th, and reopened on the morning of March 3, 1903.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 13, 1903.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Bank, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1st—To amend the Articles of Association so as to provide that the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than twenty-one instead of "not less than nine nor more than fifteen," as at present provided.

2d—To elect six additional Directors, to serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in January, 1904.

Dated New York, January 14, 1903.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

Hudson Improvement Company,
Room 17, 7th floor,
15 Broad Street, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of February, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from February 10th to February 23d, 1903.

Dated New York City, January 30, 1903.

OLIVER P. BURKE, Secretary.

The Denver & Southwestern Railway Co.,
No. 54 Wall St., New York, January 24th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Corporation in Jersey City, on February 24th, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, February 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. COBB, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 2nd, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors.

The Stock Transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 16th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 19th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Office of the
Northern Central Railway Co.
Baltimore, Feb'y 12th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1903, at the General office, southeast corner Calvert and Centre Streets, Baltimore, when the annual report of the President and Board of Directors for 1902 will be presented, an election held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. By order.

STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
85, 87, 89 BLEECKER ST.,
New York City, Feb. 3d, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 24th, 1903, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17th to 24th, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FARMLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Crocup & Sterling Company will be held at the office of the company, 25 and 27 West 34th Street, New York City, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, 1903 at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWARD G. CARTER, Secretary.
February 14th, 1903.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Empire Steel & Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, February 25th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting. The transfer books will remain closed from February 14th, 1903, to February 26th, 1903.

J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Commercial Cable Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at No. 253 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of March, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed February 20th and reopened March 3d, 1903.

ALBERT BECK, Secretary.
Dated February 14, 1903.

South Carolina Banks.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Feb. 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	$1,884,294.03	
United States bonds	381,000.00	
Other bonds and stocks	71,360.00	
Banking house	10,000.00	
CASH RESOURCES.		
Currency in bank	$115,267.52	
Exchanges for Clearing House	24,186.72	
In other banks	298,855.13	
		438,309.37
Redemption fund		15,000.00
Total		$2,799,963.40
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$300,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided profits		88,008.70
Circulation		300,000.00
DEPOSITS.		
United States	$81,000.00	
Bank	417,376.63	
Individual	1,503,581.07	
		2,008,958.70
Total		$2,799,963.40

R. G. Rhett, President. S. H. Sparkman, Vice Pres. and Cashier. E. P. Grice, Assistant Cashier. J. B. Calder, 2d Assistant Cashier. Miller & Whaley, Solicitors.

Financial.

BUY MAY WHEAT.
Commission on grain 1-16 for the round turn.
MONTHLY & YEARLY CHART BOOKS, showing daily fluctuations of all active Railway and Industrial Stocks, also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard. A comprehensive, concise record for ready reference. FREE upon request.
GEORGE T. SULLIVAN,
Member Chicago Open Board of Trade
(FORMERLY E. F. ROWLAND & CO.)
30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, GRAINS, PROVISIONS, COTTON, PUTS AND CALLS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 13, 1903.

Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs — 10,000....11⅛
Am Cotton Oil 4½s — 1,000a10f....100; 10,000....99⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s — 1,000....95½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s — 7,000....102⅞
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s — 10,000....92; 5,000....92¼
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s — 1,000....93⅞
Gold 4s — 10,000....102⅞; 5,000....102¾; 5,000....102⅞; 10,000....103; 4,000....102⅞
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s — 4,000....107
B'klyn Un El 1st — 10,000....102; 1,000....101⅞; 4,000....101⅞
Beech Creek 1st — 1,000....107½
Cent Branch Ry 4s — 3,000....92
Cent of Ga con 5s — 1,000....108¼
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s — 11,000....76⅞; 9,000....75⅞; 9,000....79½
2d inc 5s — 30,000....38; 5,000....38½; 22,000....39; 30,000....39½
Cent Pac gtd 4s — 1,000....99⅞; 800....90⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s — 18,000....87¼
Ches & O gen 4½s — 7,000....106⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds — 19,000....94⅜; 17,000....94⅜; 2,000....94⅝
Chi, B & Q deb 5s — 1,000....107
Chi & N'w'n con 7s — 1,000....133
Sinking fund 5s — 5,000....109⅛
Chi, R I & P R R 4s — 15,000....87⅞; 10,000....87⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s — 6,000....100
St L div 1st — 1,000....103
Col F & I gen 5s — 1,000....102½
Col F & I conv 5s — 15,000....91½
Col & South 1st 4s — 11,000....91
Consol Tobacco 4s — 7,000....65; 5,000....64⅞; 15,000....64⅞; 32,000....64⅞
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s — 5,000....108½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s — 1,000....99⅞; 5,000....99; 10,000....99⅞; 5,000....99
Detroit South, Ohio South div 4s — 3,000....81
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s — 6,000....88
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s — 7,000....80
Dist Sec Cor 5s — 5,000....76; 5,000....76¼; 20,000....76½; 5,000....76⅝; 8,000....76⅝; 2,000....76; 4,000....76⅝; 5,000....76½; 10,000....76½; 2,000....76⅝; 3,000....76⅝
Erie 1st con 4s — 5,000....98⅞; 1,000a20f....98½
Erie 1st gen 4s — 9,000....87¼; 5,000....87⅞; 5,000....86⅞; 37,000....87
Erie, Penn col tr 4s — 1,000....92½; 2,000....92⅞
Evans & T H 1st con 6s — 1,000....120
Int & G N 2d 5s — 3,000....99½
M C, Ft S & M 4s — 10,000....87⅞; 5,000....87⅞
Kan City South 3s — 60,000....69⅞; 30,000....70
Kan City & P 1st — 1,000....88
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s — 9,000....108½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s — 10,000....119
Long Island gen 4s — 2,000....101½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s — 5,000....101; 6,000....100⅞
Penn & Atl 6s — 4,000....110⅞
Mex Cent con 4s — 1,000....77¼; 2,000....77
Mex Cent 1st inc — 10,000....27⅜; 5,000....28; 10,000....27½
Mex Cent 2d inc — 5,000....18
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s — 1,000....103⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s — 3,000....99½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s — 10,000....82¼; 3,000....82½
Mo Pac trust 5s — 36,000....106⅛
Mo Pac 1st col 5s — 19,000....104⅞; 10,000....105
N Y Cent & Hud River, M C col 3½s — 5,000....91
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s — 5,000....77
N Y Dock Co 4s — 5,000....93¼
N Y, Lack & West term & imp 4s — 2,000....102½
N Y, O & W ref 4s — 2,000....102½
Norf & W con 4s — 1,000....101⅛; 12,000....101⅞
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s — 1,000....92⅞
North Pac 4s — 7,000....103⅝; 28,000....103¼; 6,000....103⅝
North Pac gen 3s — 10,000....73; 4,000....73; 8,000....73; 500....73; 38,000....73; 9,000....73⅛; 3,000....73¼
Oregon Sh Line 4% & participating — 42,000....93⅞; 3,000....95⅛; 25,000....95⅞
1st con 5s — 1,000....113; 3,000....113⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s — 4,000....100; 1,000....109⅞
Penn conv 3½s — 62,000....106⅛
Peoria & E 1st 4s — 3,000....100
Pitts & West 1st, J P M & Co ctfs — 5,000....100⅛
Reading gen 4s — 75,000....97¼; 2,000....97⅜; 2,000....97½
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s — 2,000....95⅞; 2,000....95¼
Rio Gr West 1st — 2,000....97½; 2,000....97⅝; 5,000....98
St L & San F R R refunding 4s — 20,000....80; 65,000....80⅞; 2,000....80; 10,000....80⅞; 97,000....80⅞
St L S'w'n con 4s — 15,000....83⅞
St L S'w'n 2d inc 4s — 7,000....83
San A & A P 4s — 7,000....86
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s — 1,000....103
South Pac 4s — 13,000....91⅞; 20,000....91⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s — 10,000....117⅞
Southern Ry, St L div 4s — 1,000....98¼
Standard R & T 6s — 2,000....65; 2,000....64½
Standard R & T inc — 4,000....13¼; 13,000....13
Tenn Coal, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s — 5,000....101¼
Tenn div 6s — 2,000....107⅞
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s — 2,000....112⅞
Texas & Pac 1st 5s — 1,000....117; 6,000....116⅞; 1,000....117
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s — 1,000....85¼
Tol, St L & W 4s — 14,000....70
Union Pac 1st 4s — 5,000....103⅛; 500....103⅛; 1,000....103⅛; 1,000....103; 1,000....103⅛
Union Pac conv 4s — 5,000....106⅛; 36,000....106; 10,000....106⅛; 36,000....106; 10,000....105⅞; 5,000....105⅞; 6,000....105⅞; 15,000....106
Va I, C & C 5s — 1,000....80¼; 10,000....80⅛; 5,000....80; 4,000....79⅞; 6,000....80; 15,000....80⅛
Va Mid gen 5s — 5,000....116; 1,000....116⅛
Va & S'w'n 5s — 5,000....102½
Wabash 1st 5s — 2,000....118
Wabash 2d 5s — 18,000....108
Wabash deb B — 90,000....82⅛; 10,000....82⅞; 5,000....83; 10,000....82⅞; 1,000....83; 30,000....82⅞; 5,000....82⅞; 5,000....82⅞; 20,000....82⅞; 5,000....82⅞; 10,000....82½; 70,000....82⅞; 1,000....82½; 76,000....82⅞; 20,000....82½; 10,000....82⅞; 10,000....82⅞; 90,000....82⅞; 5,000....82⅞; 15,000....82⅞; 20,000....82⅞; 15,000....82⅞; 5,000....82⅞; 10,000....82⅞; 2,000....82⅞; 30,000....82⅞; 3,000....82⅞
West Shore 4s — 10,000....111
W U Tel col tr 5s — 3,000....110
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s — 4,000....92⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s — 4,300....92⅛; 15,000....92⅞; 4,000....92⅞

Total sales....$2,345,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Feb. 13, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30,430	Amal. Copper	70⅛	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛
180	Am. Car & Fdy.	41⅞	41⅞	41	41⅞
10	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	45	45
20	Am. Ice	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
40	Am. Locomotive	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	Am. Loco. pf.	95	95	95	95
310	Am. Smelting	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞
1,600	Am. Sugar	131⅛	131⅝	130⅞	130⅞
5,860	At., Top. & S. F.	88⅛	88⅛	87⅝	87⅞
70	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101	101⅛
2,740	Balt. & Ohio	100⅛	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛
1,940	B'klyn Rap. Tr.	69⅛	69⅝	68⅝	68⅞
100	Can. Pacific	137⅛	137⅝	136⅝	137⅝
380	Ches. & Ohio	52⅛	52⅞	52	52⅛
140	Chi. Gt. West	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
8,310	Chi., M. & St. P.	179	179⅛	178⅞	178⅞
20	Chi. Term. T. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
26,500	Erie	40⅛	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞
150	Erie 1st pf.	72	72	70⅞	70⅞
110	Erie 2d pf.	62⅛	62⅛	60⅞	60⅞
60	Illinois Central	146	146	145⅞	146
50	Louisv. & Nashv.	125⅞	126⅛	125⅞	126⅛
500	Manhattan	145	145	144	144⅞
280	Met. Street Ry.	137	137⅞	136⅞	137
230	Mexican Central	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
340	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
320	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63⅛	63⅛	62⅛	63
11,270	Mo. Pacific	114⅛	114⅝	113⅞	114
20	National Lead	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	Nat. R. R. of M.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
250	N. Y. Central	150	150	149⅞	149⅞
750	N. Y., Ont. & W.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
220	Norfolk & West.	75⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75⅛
910	Pennsylvania	150⅛	150⅝	150	150⅛
300	People's Gas	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	107
8,280	Reading	63⅞	64⅛	62⅞	63⅞
20	Republic Steel	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
9,480	Rock Island	50⅛	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞
7,690	Southern Pacific	65⅛	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞
2,040	Southern Ry.	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36
2,680	Tenn. Coal & I.	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞	63⅞
1,450	Texas & Pacific	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
6,550	Union Pacific	102⅛	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
60	Union Pacific pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5,470	U. S. Leather	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
130	U. S. Leather pf.	95	95	93⅞	94
5,660	U. S. Steel	38⅛	38⅛	38⅞	38⅞
320	U. S. Steel pf.	86⅞	88⅛	88	88⅛
1,070	Wabash	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
2,380	Wabash pf.	51⅛	51⅛	50	50⅞
139,330					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
10,000	Wabash deb. B	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
$15,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
1st week Feb.	$206,180	$168,380	$152,650
From July 1	5,700,362	4,987,822	4,478,306
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
1st week Feb.	316,602	306,112	281,547
From July 1	9,445,801	10,129,805	9,480,712
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Feb.	136,933	115,969	126,425
From July 1	4,712,663	4,745,172	4,178,056
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	548	546	546
1st week Feb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
1st week Feb.	326,227	307,426	319,607
From July 1	12,138,721	11,740,626	10,972,998
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
1st week Feb.	68,317	60,863	51,050
From Jan. 1	369,362	335,475	......
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Feb.	6,560	6,110	5,336
From July 1	240,210	211,060	206,612
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week Feb.	27,156	22,612	29,090
From July 1	1,032,055	904,163	888,073
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	548	510
1st week Feb.	41,676	48,471	45,156
From July 1	1,506,333	1,508,556	1,436,031
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
1st week Feb.	22,431	17,657	15,142
From July 1	633,280	651,678	548,754
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,441	3,329	3,167
1st week Feb.	666,395	546,875	548,860
From July 1	21,184,030	18,463,058	16,907,833
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,885	2,135	2,051
1st week Feb.	456,123	363,116	345,730
From Jan. 1	2,475,271	1,976,477	1,806,152
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week Feb.	47,830	50,606	62,498
From July 1	2,162,560	2,163,226	1,077,410
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,255
1st week February	106,810	86,127	69,503
From July 1	4,543,578	3,844,173	2,683,325
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week February	188,990	139,023	......
July 1-Feb. 7	5,537,155	4,760,505	......
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,396	1,323	1,323
1st week February	191,721	153,691	137,033
From July 1	5,820,891	4,509,800	......
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
1st week February	364,980	297,637	296,305
From July 1	12,131,426	10,429,471	9,837,443
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,394	5,302	5,302
Month January	3,276,776	3,031,575	......
From July 1	29,095,846	25,989,840	......
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
1st week February	40,820	41,679	52,373
From July 1	1,706,751	1,565,787	1,477,884
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,621
1st week February	180,094	157,585	212,484
Jan. 1-Feb. 7	942,895	890,537	634,418
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week February	9,177	10,243	10,016
From July 1	355,480	355,376	344,550
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,293	1,258
1st week February	150,457	126,011	147,306
From July 1	4,608,605	4,615,410	4,635,012
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,621	6,727
1st week February	810,073	727,572	729,315
From July 1	23,585,269	23,142,185	21,867,684
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week February	22,400	19,027	21,490
July 1-Feb. 7	744,742	710,002	723,848
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week February	63,912	41,407	51,416
From Jan. 1	321,405	254,190	276,296
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week February	69,443	60,190	52,592
From Jan. 1	379,528	330,675	287,038

CHI., PEO. & ST. L. OF ILLINOIS for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,462,776	1,247,353	115,423
Exp. and taxes	1,241,624	1,164,710	77,114
Net earnings	220,052	182,643	38,300
Total income	247,789	202,172	45,617
Interest and rent	181,536	169,485	12,051
Balance	66,253	32,687	33,566
Betterment	52,510	......	52,510
Surplus	13,743	32,687	*18,944

*Decrease.

N. Y., N. H. & H. reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross, 3 months	11,522,083	11,019,489	10,193,467
Op. expenses	8,509,015	7,656,552	7,118,379
Net, 3 months	3,013,458	3,362,937	3,075,088
Other income	212,009	430,068	249,861
Total income	3,225,447	3,793,005	3,324,949
Charges	2,040,573	2,058,508	2,020,460
Surplus	1,184,874	1,734,497	1,304,489
Gross, 6 months	23,595,455	22,226,796	20,582,973
Op. expenses	16,749,522	14,853,006	13,748,392
Net earnings	6,845,933	7,373,790	6,834,581
Total income	7,162,367	7,872,654	7,128,465
Charges	4,037,024	4,074,360	4,032,295
Surplus, 6 months	3,026,283	3,797,694	3,095,170

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	1,596,575	1,486,415	1,193,227
Oper. expenses	1,052,139	1,015,025	817,073
Net	544,436	471,390	376,154
Total income	642,386	531,636	464,321
Fixed charges	333,503	264,592	293,912
Surplus	308,883	267,044	170,409

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	285,223	271,595	13,628
Oper. expenses	176,027	158,091	17,936
Net earnings	109,196	113,504	*4,308
Fixed charges	45,300	52,333	*7,033
Surplus	63,896	61,171	2,725

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1902, as follows—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net profits	634,757	1,210,400	*575,643
Dividends	401,004	267,336	133,668
Balance	233,753	943,064	*709,311
Dep. res.	63,000	62,500	500
Surplus	88,924	172,591	*90,667
Profit and loss	88,528	707,673	*619,145

*Decrease.

The decrease in the net profits was largely due to the high prices for oats during the year.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of February showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$39,800
Chesapeake & Ohio	10,491
Chicago Great Western	20,964
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis.	20,800
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	18,801
Evansville & Indianapolis	450
Evansville & Terre Haute	4,544
Kanawha & Michigan	5,784
Louisville & Nashville	119,520
Mexican Central	93,007
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	20,683
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	49,967
National R. R. of Mexico	38,030
Norfolk & Western	67,343
Peoria & Eastern	8,241
Pere Marquette	31,509
St. Louis Southwestern	24,446
Southern Railway	82,501
Toledo, Peoria & Western	3,463
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	22,505
Total increase 20 roads	$683,539
Increase previously reported	458,017
Total increase 24 roads	$1,141,556

The following showed decreases:

Iowa Central	$6,705
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,869
Rio Grande Southern	1,066
Total decrease 3 roads	$10,640
Decrease previously reported	5,763
Total decrease 4 roads	$16,403
Net increase 28 roads	$1,125,153

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,508,663
Gold	103,082,984
Silver	10,877,423
United States notes	6,090,407
Treasury notes of 1890	68,254
National banknotes	10,930,670
Total receipts this day	914,233
Total receipts this month	21,142,920
Total receipts this year	365,772,709
Total expenditures this day	1,335,000
Total expenditures this month	20,560,000
Total expenditures this year	327,085,840
Deposits in National banks	146,841,270
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	802,403
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	605,035
Customs	289,700
Miscellaneous	18,450

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$397,677,069
Silver dollars	462,139,000
Silver dollars of 1890	724,337
Silver bullion of 1890	21,866,163
Total	$882,407,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$397,677,069
Silver certificates outstanding	462,139,000
Treasury notes outstanding	22,591,000
Total	$882,407,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$81,308,744
Gold certificates	21,753,240
Silver coin and bullion	12,793,307
Silver certificates	5,594,116
United States notes	6,090,407
Other assets	20,140,563
Total in Treasury	157,680,378
Deposits in National banks	149,841,278
Total	$307,521,656
Current liabilities	86,014,075
Available cash balance	$221,508,663

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Plot on the Grand Circle Bought by Albert Flake—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Albert Flake has bought from the Earle estate the triangular plot on the southwest side of the Grand Circle, having a frontage of 83.9 feet, a southerly line of about 48 feet, and a westerly line of 75 feet. The property adjoins the Majestic Theatre, of which Mr. Flake is the owner. There are at present two-story buildings on the plot, which have been leased to a retail tobacco concern at an annual rental of $7,500.

It was reported yesterday that the recent sale of the Algonquin apartment hotel at 59 to 63 West Forty-fourth Street to Drs. A. H. and D. H. Smith had an element of trade attached to it, in that the buyers gave in part payment part of their holdings at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. Parties interested in the transaction would neither confirm nor deny this report. The sellers of the Algonquin property were the Puritan Realty Company, in which the Thompson-Starrett Company is understood to have had a large interest.

H. H. Cammann & Co. and F. B. Robert have sold for the Elkus estate to E. Raymond Bossange the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5. It is probable that the house will be extensively altered by its new owner.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mrs. R. T. Shanley to a client, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 335 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8. Joseph Fettretch is said to be the buyer.

Joseph T. Day has sold for the Backer estate the four-story dwelling 331 West Fifty-eighth Street, 21.5 by 100.

Young & Gahren have sold for Mary C. Wilson to R. W. Thompson the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 164 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17 by 100.11.

Sigmund Neustadt is reported to have sold 61 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold to H. Oppenheim the six-story tenement 235 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2.

Abram Bachrach has bought the seven-story flat 222 and 224 East Fifty-first Street, on plot 35.4 by 107.

Albert Friedlander has sold to a Mr. Stern the three-story dwelling 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Caleb A. Dyer, trustee for the Dimond estate, to Weil & Mayer, the plot, 100 by 97, on the north side of Third Street, between Lewis and Tompkins Streets. This property was formerly part of the old Dimond Shipyard, and has been held by the family since 1812. Weil & Mayer will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

Schneidler & Bachrach have sold to Levin & Kooner the seven-story tenement 149 and 151 Broome Street, on plot 37.6 by 100; also, to A. Tenbam, the two six-story tenements 516 and 518 East Eleventh Street, 50 by 94.9.

Goodman & Simon have bought 94 and 96 Avenue D, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 48.9 by 85, together with 291 East Seventh Street, adjoining, 20 by 97. These operators already owned 98 and 100 Avenue D, and now control a plot having frontages of 97.6 feet on Avenue D and 105 feet on Seventh Street.

Goodman & Simon have sold 259 and 261 West Tenth Street, a plot 37.6 by 92, to Samuel Greenwald, who will erect thereon a six-story apartment house.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for the A. W. Burritt Building Company of Bridgeport, Conn., to Thomas Dowd, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Vermilyea Avenue, 25 feet north of Hawthorne Street.

W. P. Mangam negotiated the recent sale of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street for Justice Charles F. MacLean to William Rosenzweig.

John N. Golding has rented for D. S. Hess & Co. to Paul Meyrowitz the basement store of 421 Fifth Avenue, for a term of five years; also, the following private houses: No. 36 East Thirty-first Street, for Dr. Edwin M. Cox to James A. Garland; 40 West Forty-eighth Street, for Mrs. M. A. Downing to Jacob E. Ward; 26 East Thirty-ninth Street, for J. Woodward Haven to William D. Hatch, and 166 East Seventy-fourth Street, for William L. Sutphin.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has leased for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London the ground floor of its building at the northeast corner of Pine and William Streets, together with a portion of the third floor, to the banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co., for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

R. Steingut & Co. have sold for August Ruff and Albert Hockster 97 Second Avenue, 24.9 by 105, to Solomon Braverman and Joseph Silverson, builders, who will erect a seven-story apartment house, with stores, on the site.

Duff & Conger have sold for John McCarron to Charles Gulden 67 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story flathouse, 25 by 102.2.

Nevins & Perelman have bought the southwest corner of Avenue C and Second Street, a plot 58 by 56; also, the southwest corner of Stanton and Attorney Streets, a plot 57 by 62.6.

Jacob Wolff was the purchaser of the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street, sold through H. C. Senior & Co. last Monday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John M. Thompson.

102 to 106 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 123 feet east of Union Square, 75 by 75.7 and irregular, seven-story brick hotel; together with 12 Union Square East, 95.5 feet south of Fifteenth Street, connecting with the foregoing, 24 by 83.9 and irregular, five-story brick building, with extension; partition sale, to Lawrence A. Dodsworth, Blanche D. Chadwick, and Andrew J. Dam....$372,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

227 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation....9,000

By James L. Wells.

229 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation....9,000

114 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 165.1 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to A. H. Fridenberg....31,150

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Duane and Centre Streets, northwest corner, for four-story brick offices, with store, 65 by 32.8; D. Khabe of 174 Grand Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 96.4 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick flat, 100 by 102.2; Eronel Realty Company of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Harde & Short of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $180,000.

Alterations.

No. 162 Spring Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. R. Leslie of 33 Wall Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 76 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to three-story brick lofts, with store; J. J. Nestell of 267 Lenox Avenue, owner; F. H. Hinss of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,750.

No. 130 Essex Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with stores; B. Oppenheim of 32 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,800.

Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, northeast corner, to a ten-story brick factory; Studebaker Brothers, premises, owners; H. H. Upham & Co. of 306 West Broadway, architects; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Spencer Place, rear, to a one-and-a-half-story frame office, 26 by 20; Edwards & Co. of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owners; R. Warren Lawrence of 600 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Webster Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 50; Henry H. Barnard of 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Feb. 13.

ALEXANDER AV, 231 to 235, s w corner of 138th St, 73.3x75; Ida S. Stafford to Jackman T. Stockdale, quitclaim....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 180th St, 25x100; Abraham Goldsmith to Edmund A. Hurry....100

BROADWAY, 130, e s, 26x100x20.9x100; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company, (mtg $100,000)....200,000

CHAUNCEY ST, e s, 150 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph Schneider to Peter Falkner....475

DELANCEY ST, 190, n s, 23x100; Joseph Goodman to Fanny Lefkowitz, ½ part, (mtg $15,000)....Nom.

EAGLE AV, w s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 75x90.1; 156th St, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Eugenie H. Brown and others to J. Edgar Leaycraft, B & S, (R S $1)....Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100.2 ft n of Stanton St, 74x100.1x74.7x100.1; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $35,000)....100

ELLIOTT AV, s s, 50 ft w of — St, 25x100, being Lot 27, map of part of Schuylerville; Ann Flynn to Thomas Flynn....800

FORD ST, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Thomas F. Costello to Josephine O'Neil, all liens....Nom.

FORSYTH ST, 89, w s, 25x100; Dinah Merson to Rosa Solomon, (mtg $24,000,) other considerations and....100

HORATIO ST, 26, s s, 25.3x88.1x25.6x87.11; Louisa J. Hutchinson to Mary Lyons, quitclaim....1

HORATIO ST, 26, s s, 25.3x88.1x25.6x87.11; Robert E. Carey and another, executors, to Mary Lyons....1

JACKSON AV, centre line, 179.8 ft n of 161st St, 47x108; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Peter Daly....5,000

JONES ST, 8 to 12, s s, 75x100; Frederick C. Zobel to Joshua M. Sprague, (mtg $85,000)....1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 341.4 ft n of curve in road opposite monument, 54.2x—450x—183.4; Jennie C. Ryan to Joseph A. Flannery....1

LEWIS ST, 136, e s, 25 ft s of Houston St, 25x70; Isaac Cohen to Julius Schattman, (mtg $15,000)....Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 88th St, 100.8x100; Lexington Av, s e corner of 90th St, 100.8x120; Lexington Av, n w corner of 89th St, 100.8x81; 86th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 165x100.8; 87th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; 2d Av, n w corner of 86th St, runs n 201.5x w 100x s 100.8x w 25x s 100.8x e 125; 2d Av, s w corner of 88th St, 102.2x100; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company....574,000

LOT 24, map of Unionport; James Connolly to Catherine Close, quitclaim....1

LOT 30, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Joseph Gadonneix....Nom.

LOT 250, map of Wakefield; William S. Campbell to Catherine Close, quitclaim....1

LOTS 3, 14, 483, 484, 15, 33, 481, and 482, map of Arden property; Perley S. Crosier to George P. Crosier and another, (mtg $4,800)....Nom.

LOTS 3 to 11, 19 to 35, 140 to 153, 166 to 193, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 289, 292 to 305, 312 to 317, map of Adee Park; Adee Syndicate to Dongan Realty Company....Nom.

LOTS 3, 166, 167, 188 to 193, map of Adee Park; Dongan Realty Company to Adee Syndicate....Nom.

MADISON AV, 161 and 163, e s, 49.4 ft s of 33d St, 49.4x100; Frank P. Bloodgood to Elizabeth A. Wilcox, (mtgs $50,000)....Nom.

MONROE ST, 280, s s, 25x95; Leah Zucker to Samuel Birnbaum, ½ part, (mtg $11,500)....Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Henry Rose to the Dominion Realty Company of New York, (mtg $180,000)....1

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 120 ft w of Hughes Av, runs s 95x w 75x s 80x s e 108.8x n 200x w 25; Louis Eickwort to John Wingendorff....Nom.

OGDEN AV, n e corner of 164th St, 25x131.7 to Nelson Av, 25x129.11; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to Joseph H. Jones....3,000

PARK PLACE, 87 to 91, n e corner of Washington St, 81.8x50.11x75.10x31.4; Rose St, s w corner of Duane St, runs w 130.8x s 28.11x e 8.10x s 30.7x e 2.8x s 9.6x e 9.11x s 40x w 30.8x s 4.6x e 107.11x n 85.6; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company....330,000

RIVER AV, n e corner of 168th St, runs e 30.6x e 201.3x n 68.3x n 166.5 to 169th St x w 94.6x s 190x s 85.9; William N. Clark to Harriet A. Ver Planck, ½ part, (mtg $15,000)....Nom.

RIVER AV, n e corner of 168th St, runs e 30.6x e 201.2x n 68.3x n 166.5x w 94.6x s 190x s 85.9; William N. Clark to Henry S. Clark, 1-3 part, (mtg $15,000)....Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bowery, 30x45x30.1x45.3; Bowery, e s, 23.5 ft s of Rivington St, 22.6x70x22.8x70; Bertha Jacobs to Celie Vogel, all title....Nom.

ROAD to Dock St, s w s, Lots 13 to 18, map of heirs of Cornell Ferris; Joseph A. Loughran to William Golden, all title....1

SPRING ST, 330, s s, 20x55.6; Washington St, 491, e s, 21x80; Edward R. Emerson to Brotherhood Wine Company, (mtg $10,000)....Nom.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 20.6 ft n of St. Joseph's St, 100.1x134.3x100x138.6; Louis Harris to Frederick H. George....100

2D AV, n e corner of 86th St, 23.8x100; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Company....16,800

2D AV, 976, e s, 105 ft n of 51st St, 20.5x100; Myer Hellman to Nora Filer, (mtg $12,000)....Nom.

7TH AV, n w corner of 15th St, runs n 33.7 x w 66.5 x e 57.4; 6th Av, s e corner of 20th St, 115.7x164.9x111.3x167.4; 7th Av, n e corner of 14th St, runs n 48.4 x e 100 x n 54.10 x e 25 x s 103 x w 125; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company....507,000

8TH ST, s s, ¼ of Lot 324, map of Wakefield, 25x114; David Haig to George H. Tressel....600

12TH ST, n s, 74 ft w of 6th Av, 88.2x103.3; 12th St, s s, 77 ft w of 6th Av, 88.6x103.3; 7th Av, s w corner of 12th St, runs w 212.4 to e s of G Av x s e 263.10 to 7th Av x n 156.2; 6th Av, s w corner of 12th St, 103.3x77; 6th Av, n w corner of 12th St, 181.6x100x irregular; 5th Av, n w corner of Washington Square, North, 226.8x125x irregular; 5th Av, s w corner of Clinton Place, 35x125; Broadway, 477 and 479, w s, 52.7x200.5; 11th St, s s, 56.10 ft w of 6th Av, 243.1x159.7x123.6x199.7; 6th Av, n w corner of 13th St, 51.10x105x irregular; 7th Av, n w corner of 12th St, 206.6 to 13th St x 100; 14th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 100 x125; 13th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20 x103.3; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company....1,647,200

15TH ST, 138, s s, 262 ft e of Irving Place, 22x84; Harriet C. Jones to Ellen S. Hoetzer, other considerations and....100

16TH AV, n s, west ½ of Lot 373, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Washington Brockner to Oscar Brockner, B. & S., all liens....Nom.

24TH ST, s s, 378.4 ft w of 7th Av, 26.8x98.9; Joseph A. Loughran to William Golden, all title....1

25TH ST, 156 West, 18.6x98.9; 25th St, 152 West, 18.6x98.9; Levi D. Golden to James P. Golden and others, ½ part (mtg $7,000)....1

40TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; Joseph Zirn to Sam Levin, (mtgs $14,250)....Nom.

40TH ST, 336 East, 25x98.9; Rex Realty Company to Daniel J. Cummings, (mtg $15,350)....Nom.

42D ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x78.1x14.4x70.4; also 42d St, n s, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x70.4x14.4x62.8; Edward R. Finck, referee, to Charles Connor....25,700

42D ST, 149 and 151, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x78.1x28.8x62.8; Annie G. Walton to Charles Connor, quitclaim....Nom.

58TH ST, 106 East, 18x80; Leo Levy to Henry B. Anderson, (mtg $10,000)....1

58TH ST, 104 East, 18x80; Sarah Underdorfer to Henry B. Anderson, (mtg $10,000)....100

67TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Annie F. Brandt to Amelia Sperry, (mtgs $26,000)....50,000

67TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Amelia Sperry to Lizzie W. Davidson, (mtgs $34,000)....50,000

77TH ST, 421 East, 25x102.2; Sophie I. Hahn and another to Esther Tischler, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and....100

108D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Reuben Bruck, (mtg $7,000)....Nom.

104TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; 97th St, s s, 440 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company....20,700

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x75.11; John C. & Henry Yutte to David Raggel....100

107TH ST, 305, n s, 241 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11; Regina E. S. Hall to George W. McAdam, (mtg $30,000)....Nom.

112TH ST, n s, 141.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 87.6x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Edward J. Moloughney, (mtg $29,500,) other considerations and....100

112TH ST, n s, 141.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 87.6x100.11; Edward J. Moloughney to Michael Tully, (mtg $47,000,) other considerations and....100

114TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; James M. Varnum, referee, to Rhinelander Real Estate Company....8,100

115TH ST, 205 East, 18x100.11; Bertha Jacobs to Celie Vogel, (mtg $9,000)....Nom.

116TH ST, s s, 214.6 ft e of 7th Av, 32x100.11; Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees, to Herman Brandstein....37,000

117TH ST, 119 West, 18x100.11; Ella T. Mayer to Lyman S. Andrews, (mtg $16,500)....1

136TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; Margaret McEvoy to Hiram M. Kirk, (mtg $8,000)....14,000

138TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; J. Edgar Leaycraft to Jackman T. Stockdale, B & S....1

148TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 50x99.11; Christian Rieger to Christian Rieger, Jr., and others, (mtg $6,000)....5,000

161ST ST, n s, 264.9 ft e of Broadway, 18.11x90.11; William E. Nichols to Walter B. Horn, quitclaim....1

167TH ST, s w s, at n w corner of Lot 42, runs s e 41x s w 92x n w 41x n e 92, being part of Lot 42, map of Village of Morrisania; William G. Holland and others to Anna E. Daum....9,000

173D ST, s s, 28.5 ft w of Fulton Av, 25.1x89.10x25.2x92.3; Lena Mandana to Ettie Windman, (mtge $12,000)....Nom.

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 102; Max B. Engel to Israel Hermann, 2 years....$408

AMSTERDAM AV, 792; George Clark and another to Charles Bartsch, 3 years....780

COURTLANDT AV, 556; Christian Kuhner to Karl Gautier, 5¼ years....840

GRAND ST, 587; Marcus L. Oak to Barnett Fish and another, 5 years....1,800

HOUSTON ST, 162 to 166 East; A. Silverson to Morris Holzman, 3 years....1,080

NORFOLK ST, 183; Charles Bernstein to Samuel Silverman, 6 years, $2,100 and....2,200

2D AV, n e corner of 67th St; William C. Schermerhorn to George M. Stumpp, 5 years....2,000

17TH ST, 117 West; Thomas D. Brown to Adolph Herzog, 3 years....1,500

31ST ST, 147 West; John Wells to Emanuel Strauss and another, 3 years, $1,500 to....2,100

40TH ST, 361 West; John M. Schmidt to A. Arun, 5 years....180

44TH ST, 59 to 63 West; Puritan Realty Company to Ann S. Foster, 21 years....45,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at the rate of 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Sarah Underdorfer; 58th St, 104 East, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent....$5,000

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Leo Levy; 58th St, 106 East, prior mortgage $10,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent....5,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to the State Bank; 115th St, n s, 243 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $28,500, 6 months, 6 per cent, note....4,000

BRANDSTEIN, Herman, to Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees; 116th St, s s, 214.6 ft e of 7th Av, due July 20, 1908, 4½ per cent....31,000

BRUCK, Reuben, to Jonas Weil and another; 103d St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent....4,750

CAMPBELL, Mary D., to Augusta Stanton; 1st Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 33d St, 3 years....7,500

CARRINGTON, Josephine de M., (formerly Rogers,) to Dollar Savings Bank; Burnside Av, n e s, 316.11 ft n w of Ryer Av, 1 year....1,500

CHURCH OF ST. ALOYSIUS to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 132d St, 209 to 219 West, due March 1, 1908, 4½ per cent....35,000

CLARK, Henry S., to William G. Ver Planck; Woodycrest Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of 163d St, due March 30, 1903, 6 per cent....4,000

CLARK, Henry S., to William G. Ver Planck; 168th St, n e corner of River Av, ½ part, due March 16, 1903....3,500

CONNOR, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42d St, 149 and 151 East, due Jan. 9, 1906, 4 per cent....15,000

CONGREGATION NUSACH HOARI to Harris Bernstein; Henry St, 184, 2 years, 6 per cent....2,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to William C. Kronmeyer; Broadway, n w corner of 85th St, prior mortgage $820,000, demand, 6 per cent....45,000

DONGAN REALTY COMPANY to Empire City Savings Bank; Lots 3 to 11, 19 to 35, 140 to 153, 166 to 193, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 289, 292 to 305, and 312 to 317, map of Adee Park, being 124 lots, 1 year....25,000

DONGAN REALTY COMPANY to "Adee Syndicate"; Lots 4 to 11, 19 to 35, 140 to 153, 168 to 187, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, 272 to 289, 293 to 305, and 312 to 317, map of Adee Park, being 115 lots, (prior mtg $25,000,) 1 year....7,000

EMERSON, Edward R., to Ida De L. Emerson; Spring St, 330; also Washington St, 491, 1 year....10,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; supplemental mtg or deed of trust on all subways, conduits, &c., constructed prior to Jan. 1, 1903....392,000

EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited, to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; supplemental mtg or deed of trust, being a mtg or deed of trust for reception of electric light and power conductors of the Edison Illuminating Company subways, &c., constructed prior to Jan. 1, 1903....5,000,000

FELDER, Otto C., formerly Wingfelder, to J. Julian Hall; 51st St, 140 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent....10,000

GEORGE, Frederick H., to William Hyams; Whitlock Av, w s, 20.6 ft n of St. Joseph's St, due Feb. 23, 1906....2,800

GOLDEN, Jason P., and others to Mary J. Ludden; 25th St, 152 West, 3 years....4,000

GRUNE, Margaret, to Henry G. Peters; 134th St, 234 West, 1 year, 6 per cent....1,000

HARRIGAN, Annie T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35th St, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, due Jan. 22, 1906, 4½ per cent....165,000

HOETZER, Ellen S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138 East 15th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent....13,000

HOETZER, Ellen S., to Harriet C. Jones; 138 East 15th St, 2 years, 6 per cent....4,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor; Ogden Av, n e corner of 164th St, due May 1, 1903....3,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Sophia Mayer; 210 to 216 1st Av, s e corner of 13th St, due March 1, 1903....30,000

KELSEY, Nathaniel G., to Charles A. Grant; 117th St, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent....17,000

KNECHT, Augusta S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 147th St, s s, 149.1 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4 per cent....8,000

KRAMER, August, to Edward F. Hassey; East End Av, 188, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent....500

LANTRY, Catherine D., to Broadway Savings Institution; 90th St, 119 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent....17,000

LOGELING, Charles W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 235 East 57th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent....8,000

LOUIS, Joseph, to Morton H. C. Foster; 106th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years....4,000

LOUIS, Joseph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 106th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent....10,000

LYONS, Mary, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Horatio St, 26, 1 year....9,000

McGOVERN, John, to Lambert Suydam; 100th St, n s, 52.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent....50,500

MESTANIZ, Liubomir R., to Myer Hellman; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 150th St, (prior mtg $150,000,) demand, 6 per cent.)....20,000

MESTANIZ, Liubomir R., to Myer Hellman; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, (prior mtg $160,000,) demand, 6 per cent....20,000

MICHELSON, Lena, and another to Wilson M. Powell; 3d St, 345 and 347 East, 5 years....43,000

MILLER, Julius, to Eliza C. Farnham; Avenue B, 104, 5 years....14,000

MOLOUGHNEY, Edward J., to City Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 103.4 ft w of Columbus Av, time and interest due as per bond....25,000

MOLOUGHNEY, Edward J., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 112th St, n s, 141.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 per cent....17,500

MORRIS, Flora, to Meyer Abraham and another; East Broadway, n s, Lot 941, map of Hendrick Rutgers; also, Frankfort St, corner William St, demand, secures indebtedness....4,500

O'SULLIVAN, Mary M. A., to Josephine E. Carpenter; 99th St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years....20,500

REGGEL, David, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 107th St, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 1 year....12,500

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO. to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 218 West 72d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent....33,000

RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO. to Henry Jeffries; 218 West 72d St, prior mtg $33,000, 1 year, 6 per cent....5,000

RIEGER, Christian, Jr., and others to Christian Rieger; 148th St, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent....6,000

SCHACHT, John J., to Maria Geissel and another; Central Av, or Jerome Av, e s, 179.3 ft n of 177th St, 3 years....2,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Eldridge St, 231 to 235, 1 year, 6 per cent....12,800

SOLOMON, Joseph, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 240 and 242 Broome St, n e corner of Ludlow St, correction, 1 year, 4 per cent....40,000

SPENCER, James H., to Adam Schulz; Dey St, 63, 5 years, 4½ per cent....16,000

SPERRY, Amelia, to Annie F. Brandt; 67th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages, (prior mtg $26,000,) due May 26, 1905, each....4,000

STOCKDALE, Jackman T., to John H. Gunner, as trustee; Alexander Av, 231, 3 years, gold....9,000

STOCKDALE, Jackman T., to Clara J. Brown; Alexander Av, 233, 3 years, gold....9,000

STOCKDALE, Jackman T., to Clara J. Brown; Alexander Av, 235, s w corner of 138th St, 3 years, gold....17,000

STOCKDALE, Jackman T., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 138th St, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year....7,000

THORP, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent....5,000

TILDEN, Marmaduke, to Washington Trust Company; 74th St, n w corner of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent....85,000

TULLY, Michael, to City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 141.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 per cent....122,000

TULLY, Michael, to Edward J. Moloughney; 112th St, n s, 141.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, (prior mtg $122,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent....12,500

WINGENDORFF, John, to Louis Eickwort; Oak Tree Place, s s, 120 ft w of Hughes Av, 5 years, 6 per cent....2,500

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Jere W. Dimick; Jones St, 8 to 12, prior mortgages $46,500 and $45,000, 3 years....85,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company....$27,000

BERGEN, William C., to Louis Gates....1,100

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Davis Brothers....500

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY Company to Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company....175,000

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY to New York Mortgage Security Company....235,000

COSMOPOLITAN REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company....39,500

DILLER, Eliza A., to Margaret Crawford....30,000

DORZBACHER, Henry, trustee, to Jacob Schopp, trustee....1

GOODE, Clarence R., to Harry B. Powell....1

HUTCHINS, Agnes J., trustee, to Waldo Hutchins....10,225

JEFFRIES, Henry L., to Knickerbocker Trust Company....1

KOUNTZE, Herman, and others, trustees, to Luther Kountze, executor and trustee....2,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, 2 assignments....333,500

MURRAY, George W., to Mary H. de Crano....5,708

MURRAY, George W., to Mary H. de Crano, trustee....6,892

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company....35,000

SCHLAMP, Jacob, to F. W. Heide, 2 assignments....3,500

SIRE, Albert T., to Joseph Oppenheimer....1

STANLEY, Clarence, to Louis Gates....1

STEWES, John F., to Filomena Tesoro....1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, 4 assignments....Various amounts

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Charles E. Timberlake....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

No mechanics' liens filed Feb. 13.

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 73, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

112TH ST, n s, 141.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 87.6x100.11; City Mortgage Company with Michael Tully....$122,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 136th and 138th Sts; Hugh J. Lawler against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of the City of New York and another, June 2, 1902....$600

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 136th and 138th Sts; J. A. Toscani & Co. against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of the City of New York and another, June 25, 1902....150

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 136th and 138th Sts; Artistic Marble Company against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of the City of New York and another, June 27, 1902....425

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 136th and 138th Sts; John W. Moore against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of the City of New York and another, July 9, 1902....1,270

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 136th and 138th Sts; Frederick Brandt against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of the City of New York and another, June 27, 1902....751

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 136th and 138th Sts; Rawnsley & Jackson against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of the City of New York and another, April 3, 1902....3,273

3D AV, 3,725 and 3,727; Clementi Indelli against Architects' Realty Company, Jan. 21, 1903....277

Lis Pendens.

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 273, 274, 322, 323, and 324, of partition map of property of William Adee, deceased, 67.4x132.2x irregular; Phebe J. Arnow and another, executors, &c., against Francis Murphy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and 137th St, s e corner, 28.10x80.5x irregular; Michael H. Hagerty and another, trustees, against Christina E. Welch and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

10TH ST, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x94.10, and 56th St, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Charles B. Paul against Mary A. Cruger and another, (action to set aside two conveyances;) attorney, W. P. Arnold.

38TH ST, 532 to 536 West; City of New York against Louis Bunkel and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

72D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 23x102, and 2d Av, w s, 25.4 ft n of 42d St, 75x20; J. Lewis Strahan, receiver, against Mary C. Mulvany and another, (action to admeasure, &c.;) attorney, E. A. Watson.

96TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Germania Life Insurance Company against E. Marian Bird and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Kimberly against Frieda Hart and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. B. & E. Goldschmidt.

100TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 175x100.11; Theresa Herschman against Christian C. Haug and another, (partition;) attorney, J. T. Sackett.

119TH ST and Lenox Av, s e corner, 85x100.11; Otis Elevator Company against Mela Realty Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. L. Brant.

119TH ST and Lenox Av, s e corner, 85x100.11; the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company against Mela Realty Company and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, McKelvey & Mattocks.

125TH ST, 328 East; City of New York against John J. Sperry, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

140TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 125x100; Clarence V. Kellogg against Davis Karp and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Shepard, Houghton & Stoddard.

American Ship Owner Dies in Rome.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—A private cablegram from Rome, Italy, says that W. W. Brown, a prominent vessel owner on the great lakes, is dead in that city. Mr. Brown was at the head of a syndicate operating a fleet of steel vessels. He left here for Europe early in January. He was then in good health. The cause of his death is not known. Mr. Brown was forty-four years of age.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A SELECTED LIST

"IN THE FIFTH AVENUE SECTION"

FOR SALE.

36th, near Park Av., 16.6 ft.; four-story....$65,000
36th, near 5th Av., 18.2 ft.; four-story....50,000
37th, near 5th Av., 25 ft.; four-story....70,000
37th, near 5th Av., 22 ft.; four-story....78,000
38th, near 5th Av., 22 ft.; four-story....75,000
38th, near Park Av., 14 ft.; four-story....40,000
38th, near Lexington Av., 20 ft.; good order....32,500
46th, near 5th Av., 20 ft.; four-story....50,000
46th, near 5th Av., 16.8 ft.; good order....40,000
49th, near Madison Av., 18 ft.; Am. base....56,000
51st, near Madison Av., 20 ft.; Am. base....72,000
51st, near 5th Av., 21 ft.; d. r. ext....55,000
51st, near 5th Av., 21 ft.; four-story....90,000
52d, near 5th Av., 20 ft.; four-story....57,000
53d, near 5th Av., 20 ft.; extension....85,000
56th, near 5th Av., 23 ft.; four-story....70,000
57th, near Madison Av., 20 ft.; four-story....67,000
63d, near Madison Av., 17 ft.; four-story....42,500
64th, near 5th Av., 20 ft.; four-story....88,000
65th, near 5th Av., 28 ft.; Am. base....135,000
67th, near 5th Av., 20 ft.; four-story....85,000
68th, near Madison Av., 20 ft.; four-story....73,000
72d, near Madison Av., 20 ft.; four-story....75,000
74th, near Madison Av., 20 ft.; four-story....53,000
75th, near Madison Av., 16 ft.; d. r. ext....33,000
75th, near 5th Av., 25 ft.; modern....105,000
76th, near 5th Av., 19 ft.; four-story....70,000
76th, near Madison Av., 20 ft.; four-story....40,000
80th, near Madison Av., 23 ft.; four-story....75,000
81st, near 5th Av., 21 ft.; three-story....75,000
82d, near Madison Av., 17 ft.; Am. base....42,000

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,

536 5TH AV., NEAR 44TH ST.

Biggest bargain in this city; 5-story business corner, 25x75, good location, always rented; price, $28,000; bank mortgage 4 per cent.; rent, $3,000; terms to suit; may exchange. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner of 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

$15,000 cash buys the most modern and best paying property in the market, 38x89x100; rent, $4,150; location not to be equaled; bank mortgage 4 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

$10,000 cash buys up-to-date Willis Av. business property, 25x90x106; rent, $3,500; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; rare opportunity. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 54 East 100th St.; five-year mortgage; actually pays $1,250 yearly net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Wm. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 7,268 Cortlandt.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street, has Choice properties and Bargains. City and Country. Correspondence invited.

Three-story and basement brick private house in Yorkville, near "L" station; occupied by three families. JOHN J. O'NEILL, 220 Broadway.

$250 cash, $950 mortgage.—Eight lots near Broadway and rapid transit station. Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

NEAR 1ST AV. 7TH ST. — 3-story and basement 15-family flat, 26x100; price, $39,500; always rented. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

71st St., near Lexington Av. — 3-story and basement; fine condition; 20x60x100; price, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Five-story business building, Barclay St., near Broadway, 25x74.6; asking $65,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

7th Av. Near 15th St. — 3-story and basement; fine condition; 22x100; price, $22,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av. Corner, Near 100th St. — 5-story; 2-fam.; large store. Pr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Christopher St. Near Hudson St. — 6-story, 24-family tenement, stores; price, $29,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Desirable Houses.—8th to 12th St., inclusive; near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

A four-story brick and iron factory, East 134th St.; 100x100; price moderate; easy terms. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Five-story apartment, 5th Av., near 9th St., 26.4x100; asking $60,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Three-story house, Division St., near Grand St., 20.6x42; asking $10,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement, East 11th St., 25x75; asking $12,500; rents $1,300. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

West 69th.—Private house, 19x100; immediate possession; $12,000; mortgage, $5,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

9th St., near 5th.—Most charming residence, full width, modern; rare chance. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story three-family flat, 62d St., near Columbus; asking $32,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

West 46th St.—3-story basement; price, $16,000; 10 rooms. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights.—Best located plot of 2 lots, fronting on Amsterdam Av., at positive bargain. L. Becker & Co., Amsterdam Av. and 159th St.

Convent Av.—Swell private dwelling; lot, 25x100, at big sacrifice. L. Becker & Co., Amsterdam Av. and 159th St.

Bronx.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME in the Bronx examine the JOHNSON HOUSES; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone. Take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St. and walk east to THE JOHNSON HOUSES. Write for descriptive booklet. GEO. F. JOHNSON & SONS, Owners and Builders. P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

A 4-story factory, 100x100; all up to date; near 3d Av. elevated station at 132d St.; $5,000 cash, balance at 4½ per cent. See WILLIAMSON & BRYAN, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains—5 lots, Jennings St., near rapid transit station; 4 lots, cottage, stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Reubel, Rose St., (1524,) near 3d Av.

Near 177th St. trolley; $475 up; easy payments; title guaranteed; open Sunday. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Union Av.—3-story frame single flat; must sell; no brokers. Benze, 150 West 125th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

WHY BUY A HOUSE that isn't exactly what you want when you can have built to order what you want, where you want it, at a price you want to pay for it. It is really cheaper, because you save carrying charges, advertising expenses, etc. We guarantee you against one penny of extras. We employ a first-class architect all the time making designs for purchasers of plots; 4 of these designs are now being converted into houses for recent buyers. Come to our office on the property and give our architect your ideas. He will make preliminary sketches free of charge. We have now for sale seven completed examples of his work and nine others building. Come out and see them.

Take Flatbush "L" from Park Row, Smith Street, Franklin Ave., or Flatbush Ave. Trolley to Beverly Road.

Send for booklet. "Be your own expert." It will save you mistakes and dollars in buying a house anywhere.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner, 256-257 Broadway, New York.

Breathe fresh air. Bring up your children Amidst healthy surroundings.

ACKERSON HOUSES, Beverly Square, FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.

Each house different in design. Each house on plot 50x100. Each house on restricted land. 25 minutes from Park Row, N. Y., by Brighton Beach Elevated or Flatbush Trolleys. Get off car at Ave. C. Office 297 E. 15th St., on property. Office 140 Nassau St., New York. Coffin-like city house or flat. How do you endure them when it's so easy to get an

ACKERSON HOUSE IN FLATBUSH with light and air all around, with Park-like surroundings?

T. B. ACKERSON CO., - - Owners.

Monthly payment plan—don't forget that.

SNAP NO. 4, FLATBUSH. SACRIFICED AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE, $9,000. It should bring $10,500. Terms, $1,000 Cash, Rest Mortgage.

GREAT WIDE HALL IN CENTRE. BEAUTIFUL STAIR LANDING.

A Perfect Colonial House, on Large Grounds. Every Room Large. Fine Living Room, with Open Fire Place; Parlor, Library, with Open Fire Place. 7 Bedchambers. Elegant Tiled Bath. The Grandeur of this House in Architecture, Interior arrangements, and Decorations will please the most fastidious.

FINEST LOCATION HERE. Near 3 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station. 20 Minutes to Manhattan. STEAM HEATED, DETACHED. CAN BE SEEN Sunday or any day. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

Real Estate for Sale.

MORSEMERE

Presents more attractions than ever to those in quest of a suburban home. Fine houses, with plots 100x125 feet, for $6,500 upwards. Liberal terms and liberal treatment; every metropolitan improvement.

35 minutes from Chambers or 23d Street via Erie Railroad.

Send postal for full particulars.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co. No. 1,135 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 158 Watchung Av., Montclair.

RED BANK. Fronting on Prospect Av., desirable building site of about 40 acres; may divide to suit; ¾ mile from R. R. station, overlooking Highlands, Sea Bright, and Long Branch. High-class improvement adjoins property; price low. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Third Floor, 50x100; light on all sides; electric elevator; separate entrance and stairs; splendid location for manufacturing purposes; new building. Jersey City Grocery Co., Newark Av., cor. 6th St., Jersey City.

ELBERON, N. J.—SITE FOR HOTEL and cottages. Eight acres. Norwood and Park Avenues. The main thoroughfares. Locality particularly desirable for first-class hotel. Beals, 134 Leonard St., New York.

LONG BRANCH. Building lots only $5 each. Almost given away to develop property. Positively this week only. Installments, 50 cents weekly. The Asbury Company, 10 Wall St.

Madison.—New, artistic modern residence; best location; 12 rooms; 2 bathrooms; hardwood finished; electric lights; city water; large plot; for sale, favorable terms. J. D. Condict, 34 Pine St.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Morehouse, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Short Hills.—15-room house, with two acres ground, stable, for sale; near station; big bargain. P. O. Box 88, Short Hills, N. J.

104 acres for sale, whole or part; comfortable buildings, grove, lake; North Jersey; 83 minutes out. C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT. Plot of 500 lots, $100 each, near-by and rapidly growing City. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

Bargains in Hackensack property. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Water front to let for season; one of the most attractive places on the Sound; furnished house; all improvements; stable, garden, fruit, lawn; fine shade. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen!—Island about four acres; 300 feet causeway would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

"THE FLORENCE" 105 East 18th St.

Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished.

239 West 116th St.—Elegant corner flat; seven large rooms; electric light included at price; cut glass, linen, silver; all appointments; gentleman's private home; piano; elevator. Baird.

A well-furnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel. 105 East 29th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—Fine country residence or farm of 190 acres and fine buildings; one of the finest located in Orange County, on the road from Goshen to Newburg; half mile from depot. C. H. Wright, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

Southern California.—100-acre fruit ranch near Pasadena; orange and walnut trees in full bearing; complete artesian irrigating system; packing house; near three railroad stations. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Country Seat.—Stone and brick mansion; elegantly decorated; conservatory; greenhouse; granary; extensive grounds; large shade trees; fruit; garden; cottages; stable; sell for fraction of cost. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

We offer for sale farm and country residences in northern Westchester and Putnam Counties from the Hudson River to the Connecticut State line. Send for booklet. Strang & Wood, Savings Bank Building, Peekskill, N. Y.

A large house and stable for sale or to rent, furnished, on Shrewsbury River. Marshall, 159 East Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A physician, responsible tenant, desires to rent four-story house with extension, between 59th and 67th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Doctor, E Box 105 Times.

Real Estate.

Interesting Results.

The native energy, alertness, and persistence of the practical builders who form the units in this "Company of Workers" have accomplished on a large scale what has never before succeeded even in a small way—the consolidation of various building trades into one comprehensive building construction company. As a result many large items of cost are stricken from its building contracts, and its work is carried to completion with unexampled precision.

Comparative records are accessible and interesting.

THOMPSON-STARRATT COMPANY,
Building Construction,
51 Wall St., N. Y.

Investors

Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
REAL ESTATE
64 Cedar St. 27 West 30th St

For Sale.—Contents of old-established real estate office, 40 years, record books, maps, &c.; desirable for beginners. "Retiring," Box 121 Times Office.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Money to loan on first or second mortgage, pay off taxes, &c. Fleming, 770 Tremont Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction Tuesday, March 3d, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, by order Executor, estate of William Brokhahne, deceased.

245 WEST 123D STREET, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling on lot 16.10x100;

32 AND 34 DIVISION STREET, between Bowery and Chrystie Street, a five-story brick tenement, with two stores on ground floor, and arranged for four families on each floor above, on lot about 26.1 x about 134.9 x about 33.8 x about 122.2¼ irregular;

350 CANAL STREET, between West Broadway and Church Street, a four-story brick [illegible] with store on ground floor and lofts above on lot 25.7¼ x 57.10 x 25 x 52.4 irregular.

For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneer or to Ashbel P. Fitch, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

AT OSSINING, Westchester County.—A fine residence with one acre of land; all improvements; fine river view; terms liberal. Apply to THOS. LEARY, Ossining, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Special Bargains.—45 acres, fine mansion, and water power and grist mill, in Sparta; one minute from station; 650 large apple trees. Also, same place, four acres, house, distillery, with valuable water power. Also, 52 acres, 600 Baldwin apple trees, 12 acres bottom meadow. Also, farm of 208 acres, 1,000 apple trees; farm adjoining the village; price, $4,000. This sale is to close a large estate. Terms for the above properties to suit the buyers. In Newton, the old established Houghpan House for sale or rent. Also, 80-acre farm in edge of Newton; fine fruit, large house; all No. 1 land and excellent water; price, $3,200. Also, at Delaware Water Gap, two fine, well-established boarding houses, fully furnished, with 50 acres of land, for sale or exchange; price, $6,000; easy terms. Also, a villa in Warwick, Orange County, built of white limestone; large grounds. Full descriptions and photos on application to Howard Little, Newton, Sussex County, N. J.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

For Sale.—Beautiful houses in Flushing, convenient to Murray Hill station; 9 and 10 rooms; all improvements; bargain to quick purchaser. George W. Schaefer, office opposite Murray Hill depot.

Nearly three acres in village, house, 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Lawrence and Vicinity.—Modern furnished houses, 40 minutes out, $600 to $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Amityville.—75 acres, $2,500; soon worth $7,500; mapped 1,950 lots; closing estate. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

EAST HAMPTON AND WAINSCOTT, L. I.—Furnished cottages to rent. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway.

For Sale.—Buffalo lots. E. Stevens, 821 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes a specialty of managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent and Broker, 67 W. 134th Street; telephone, 1919 Harlem, 115 Nassau Street; telephone, 860 Cortlandt Street.

Owners.—Send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

VERY attractive small furnished House in
WEST 58TH ST.,
three bathrooms; electric lights; newly decorated. Will rent for a year.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone, 3,575—38th st. 520 5th av., at 43d st.

51ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
A four-story brownstone house on this excellent street will be leased.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
A four-story brownstone dwelling for rent; excellent neighborhood.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—3-story house, 184 West 136th St.; good private neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 143 West 125th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

West Bronx private house, Melrose or Morrisania section preferred; 11 rooms and bath or more; in exchange for Bronx double flat; price, $10,000; mortgage, $5,000. Laumeister & Co., 696 Melrose Av.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

SIXTEEN ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, $3,800 TO $5,800, (FOUR SOLD PAST WEEK;) PLOTS 50x100 FEET; $300 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT PURCHASER. HERE IS WHAT IT COSTS TO CARRY AND PAY FOR A $3,800 HOUSE:

$2,200 mortgage, 5% interest	$110
$1,100 second mortgage, payable $12.50 monthly	150
Interest on same, (average)	33
Taxes, water, and insurance	50
Total	$343

Or less than $29 per month, of which $150 each year is applied to principal. After $1,100 has been paid the balance can remain permanently on interest, or can be reduced as desired.

BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, COMFORTABLE CARS, NO CROWDING, TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING; COMMUTATION $3.50 MONTHLY. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,
BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave East 34th St., Manhattan, Sundays, 1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.—Greater New York's best residential section; modern detached houses; all improvements; 10 now ready; $4,000 to $7,500; easy terms. John Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St., Flushing, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A. A.—NOS. 451-453 WASHINGTON STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WATTS STREET,
FIVE LOFTS, 50x100 EACH. POSSESSION.
L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO.,
640 BROADWAY.

Corner loft, excellent north light, 23x100, 835 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,200; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Two fine, light floors, 25x60; new building; suitable for machinists or ironworkers. Universal Iron Foundry, Scholes and Waterbury Sts., Brooklyn.

A store to let at low rent, 16 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building, (fireproof;) also large, dry, fireproof storage space in cellar. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Largest, finest factory loft, west side; 15,000 feet; one floor; every modern improvement; 2 elevators; steam heat, power; immediate possession. Kleeman, 139 Avenue D.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6626—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

A five-story building, 242 Water St., near Beekman, to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

BULKHEAD AND LOTS, 29th St. and East River, to lease. James Adam, 324 W. 18th St.

Building, Fifth Av., west side, between 26th and 34th; alter to suit. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELMONT.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
OPENS FEB. 14.
116-118 West 45th St.,
Between Broadway and 6th Ave.
1, 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
All modern conveniences and appliances for comfort. Long distance telephone in every apartment. Mail chute each floor.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
SPECIAL RATES TO OCT. 1ST.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $38.00.
510 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath, newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00.
N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light, sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service.
Apply janitor, or agent, 439 Manhattan Av.

"THE GRANTLEY,"
557 West 124th St.
6 and 7 rooms; elevator apartments; electric light, telephone; all conveniences; $35 to $50. Premises or M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty St.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1465-1467-1469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 95TH STREET,
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
TWO LARGE ROOMS, BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. EXCELLENT SERVICE.
Ashforth & Co., 54 West 42d St.

Bachelor Apartments.—"Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel. 103 East 29th St.

Machinery.

Electric Elevators for Sale.—Four Otis and one A. B. See; other makes; elevators installed; supplies and repairs for all makes of elevators, steam engines, and pumps; cheap. J. P. Mulholland, 152 Centre St.; telephone 1821—Franklin.

All sizes new, stretched, and good second-hand leather belting. Fitzgerald Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Legal Notices.

Class D. XXc., No. 2863.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, to wit:
BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-second day of January, 1903, FRANCES W. JACKSON, of New York, N. Y., hath deposited in this office the title of a DRAMATIC COMPOSITION, the title of which is in the following words, to wit: "The Two Orphans," a romantic play in four acts and seven tableaux, whereof N. Hart Jackson is sole author, and by him adapted from the French of Ad. D'Ennery and Eugene Cormon, the right whereof she claims as proprietor in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
Office of the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C.
HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress. (Seal.)
By Thorvald Solberg,
Register of Copyrights.
In renewal for 14 years from February 1, 1903.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 14th day of January, 1903, by the Honorable John J. Freedman, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THOMAS SINNOTT, lately doing business at No. 119 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber and duly appointed assignee of the said Thomas Sinnott for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.
Dated New York, January 14th, 1903.
WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Assignee.
CHARLES W. SINNOTT, Times Building, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; H. C. Bennett, Charles A. Lindsley, Hudson Plaster Board Company, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn and Simon Spingarn, Joseph M. Tishman, Max Tishman, Joseph Katz, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Manuel F. de Pena, Arthur S. Stone, Augustus Milius, said name Augustus being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Joseph B. Rosenback, Henry G. Nunes, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Antonio Pinto, said name Antonio being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Henry Sickels, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank W. E. Dennis, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.
Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja10-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Jeremiah T. Smith, J. Francis Booraem, John Schubert, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, James Shipman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Wolfenstein, Joseph Ahren, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward S. Grandin, James Willey, Charles Immler, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Benjamin L. England, Joseph Whitmore, James C. Whitney, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward Rauscher, Charles G. Davis, Frank H. Abeel, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.
Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja10-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; William H. Gill, as Trustee; J. L. Mott Iron Works, Richard C. Cummings, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Julia A. Reeves, Alice Whitehouse, said name Alice being fictitious, her true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Meyer Blimberg, said name Meyer being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Fred Clarkson, Charles Eustace, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; James Sugarman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Noreworthy, Charles Totten, Augusta E. Hart, Flora Hart, Sarah M. Aylsworth, Harrison R. Massey, August Schneider, said name August being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.
Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja10-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England, Plaintiff, against J. FENNELLY, C. B. Fox, and G. W. Anderson, doing business together under the firm name of Fennelly, Fox & Co., Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, December 6, 1902.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated January 3d, 1903.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
ja3-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—JOSEPH MARKOFF, plaintiff, against SARAH MARKOFF, defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903.
Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.
LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ja10-1aw6wS

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Turkish Tobacco Trading Company.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell this day, Saturday, February 14th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 32 and 34 Pearl Street and 1 Moore Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigarettes, tobacco, fixtures, &c. Order of Robert C. Ten Eyck, Receiver. J. Harry Hull, Attorney for Receiver, 7 Pine Street, City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of Jay Charles Walton, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells on Tuesday, February 17th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' suits, overcoats, clothing, caps, stock tables, fixtures, &c. By order of Robert A. Inch, Receiver. Harry L. Herzog, Attorney for Receiver, 87 Nassau Street, New York City.

Purchase and Exchange.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 136 West 34th, near 7th Av.—The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers after bargains in odd pieces less than ½ value. We buy, sell, exchange.

Century Dictionary, Sets and other Books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Malkan, 1 William St., City.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 206 East 125th St.

Wanted—2nd-hand motor D. C. 1 H. P., shafting, belting, 6 cone pulleys. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

Referees' Notices.

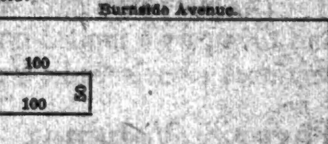
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VERNON G. BRUCE, plaintiff, against ASHER L. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, distant one hundred and six and 22-100 feet (106.22 ft.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue and the southerly side of Burnside Avenue, and running thence easterly parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.;) thence southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue, fifty feet (50 ft.;) thence westerly and again parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, and thence northerly along the same fifty feet (50 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9, 1903.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Burnside Avenue.



East 179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,976.79, with interest thereon from February 5, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $498.17, with interest from February 6, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $312.20, and interest, and which sum includes the estimated proportion of an assessment for opening Walton Avenue from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road, confirmed Feby. 5, 1903, and covering a large tract of land, including the premises shown on the above diagram, but which assessment has not been apportioned. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $11,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from June 17th, 1902.—Dated New York, February 9, 1903. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
f11-2aw3wW&Samch4&5

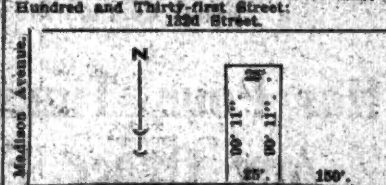
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Trustee of the estate of Alexa. C. Bowen, plaintiff, against JOHN A. PICKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 6, Block 1,756, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, thence running northwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street:

132d Street.



131st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,406.74, with interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $508.21 and interest.
Dated New York, 31st day of January, 1903.
LOUIS H. HAHLO,
Referee.
THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 49 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
f4-2aw3wW&Sa25

Surrogate Notices.

DINHAM, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Henry Dinham, Frederick Dinham, William Dinham, Edward Dinham, Charles Dinham, John Dinham, George Dinham, Jane Dinham, William Henry Dinham, Jr., Frederick Dinham, Jr., Charles Dinham, and to all persons unknown, being or claiming to be heirs-at-law or next of kin of Mary A. Dinham, deceased, or having or claiming to have any estate, share, or interest in either the real estate or personal estate, or both, of said Mary A. Dinham, deceased, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. DINHAM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank K. Sturgis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. Dinham, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f14-1aw6wS

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
s6-1aw6mSa

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 48 Cedar Street, New York City.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
No Extra Charge for Interest.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS
are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
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The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or instalments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 128 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Used Uprights, $45, $85, $95; Chickering, Weber, other great bargains. Biddle's, 5 West 125th.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rate.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV. } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $500,000.
MONEY loaned in any amount to business and high-class private people.
Largest Concern of Its Kind in the U. S.
HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Office 729.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after application; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 143 Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

SALARIES
Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS.
Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.35.
RYON STATIONERY CO.
New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT.
Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second-hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 26-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 36 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

At Sacrifice.—Magnificent furniture of private home; also grand upright piano, standard make. 156 East 95th St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5966 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

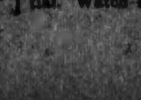
Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriter, No. 2 "New Manifolding," Hammond, (universal keyboard;) brand new; will sell at a bargain. W. Box 158 Times.

VALENTINES, Fancy and Comic, 1c to $10 each. LIEDER'S Novelty House, 90-92-94 Park Row, near the Bridge. Open Evgs. Feb. month.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—In first-class condition. Inquire 30 Reade St. Also, Diebold Safe Co.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860, 105 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply to 9 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. Sq.) Specialties A.lc. Tdh. $1.50. Neapolitan Musicians. Suppers after the opera.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25, with imported wine and coffee. Orchestra. (Hours 6 to 9 P. M.)

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Rector's, 44th St. and Broadway. Service a la carte.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 46th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.

Healy's B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

"THE CIRCLE," 59th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Reisenweber's MUSIC.

The Eyrie, 23d Floor, 150 Nassau. American Tract Soc. Bldg. Magnificent view of rivers, cities & bay. Alc. tdh. 8 A.M.-8 P.M.

Scherz Harlem Casino. 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh. 75c. Strauss Vienna Orchestra

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by D. Beinberg.

Atlantic City CAFE & GRILL open. Standard of Excellence. Rudolf

HOTEL JEFFERSON
(102 East 15th St.) will reopen under new management March 1 as a first-class family hotel.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.
SMALL ROOM. TABLE BOARD.

19th St., 122 East.—Attractive corner, front parlor, well heated; other rooms; parlor dining; unsurpassed meals; references.

44th St., 121 West.—Newly furnished house; few desirable rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

45th St., 10 East.—Large front room, fourth floor, with board.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome suite, two rooms; private bath; also single room; excellent table board; references.

82d St., 81 West.—For gentlemen in handsome residence; elegantly furnished rooms; superior cuisine and attendance; references.

93d St., 129 West, near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny hallroom for gentleman; good board; references.

115, 117, 119 EAST 34TH.
THE NAYLOR.
Newly furnished double and single rooms; two-room suite; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; table boarders.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large, also small, rooms to let, with board.

Gramercy Park, 36.—Family hotel; convenient to theatre and shopping districts; use of private park.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner of 70th St.—Large, sunny front room; running water; closets; first-class table; American.

Country Board.

Furnished rooms, with board; select private family, 16 Halsted St., East Orange, near Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R.

Board Wanted.

A young woman employed during the day wishes board in refined, private family; terms must be reasonable; boarding houses kindly not answer; highest references. Address "Student," 1,364 Broadway.

A.—Mattresses remade, $1.75; residence or shop; any style furniture renovated. W. Godwin, 179 West 33d St.

Furnished Rooms.

22d St., 45 East.—Large and small, furnished; would rent unfurnished; permanent parties preferred; references exchanged.

26th St., 111 East, near Madison Square.—Desirable furnished rooms; private house; references.

33d St., 230 East.—Cheerful, homelike, furnished room; all conveniences; private family; references.

36th St., 24 West.—Comfortable hall room in private residence; house newly decorated; gentlemen preferred; references.

116th St., 201 West.—Light, nicely furnished room; near "L;" elevator; steam, bath; private telephone; [illegible]

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Barle & Meake, 1,183 Broadway.

Madison Av., 343, near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Business Opportunities.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
WILL EARN YOU
$360.00 Cash dividends in one year.
You can borrow on the stock, if necessary.
It has merits superior to ordinary investments.
For full particulars address:
Trevor Lewis, Box 709, (Post Office,) New York.

A.—I want a man to invest $5,000, with or without services, in paying established business. My client will invest same amount. Object to enlarge the business. Square proposition and will bear closest investigation. Richard L. White, 150 Nassau St.

SPLENDID opening for energetic, intelligent man having ability to interest investors in a high class investment security; dividend for 1903 guaranteed; liberal commission paid; references required. Room 65, 6 Wall Street.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

About ½ stock of a prosperous manufacturing corporation, paying 25%; permanent position, with good salary, for purchaser; $10,000 required; investigate. De Groot & Kenyon, 745 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

$5,000 capital needed to fill existing contracts of new and indispensable invention for cement mills and to perfect the business with contemplated mills all over the country. D., Box 185 Times.

Stock of general department store. New and fresh. Must be sold by March 1. Address for full particulars, L. D. NEWELL, Paris House, Providence, R. I.

AUTOMOBILE Leather and Silk Coats made in any design; capital wanted. AUTOMOBILE COATS, D Box 189 Times Office.

A good chance to buy a well-established trim mill, machinery, and stock in city. Address I. C. Williams, 2,070 Ryer Av., Bronx.

Auction Sales.

ROBERT C. SHEPHARD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, No. 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, all the outstanding uncollected accounts belonging to the bankrupt estate of Louis Bodani and Kilian Bodani, composing the firm of Bodani & Co., by order of
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee.
CHARLES FIRESTONE, Trustee's Attorney, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Sale of household furniture, &c., for storage charges, by D. Cohn, Auctioneer. Goods stored at Toney's Warehouse, 211 W. 16th St., Manhattan, to be sold Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1903, at auctioneer's place of business, 74 Norfolk St., this city, goods belonging to the following persons: Mr. Pierce, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Broomly, Mrs. Bine, Bush Soap Co.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10:30 o'clock at 154 Washington St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of Attorneys for Mortgagee.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, Bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 163 Rivington St., Japanese goods, Bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 255 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Clifford Westley, auctioneer, sells bric-a-brac, &c., from noon to 7:30 P. M., 457 6th Av.

Book auction, 427 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. F. Steiner, Auctioneer.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Dogs and Birds.

Canine Department, New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 W. 25th St. 'Phone, 1895—Madison Sq.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men—City and Country.
WEST SIDE SCHOOL.
(FORMERLY RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY.)
New management, increased facilities. Second half year opens Feby. 1.
Gives Attention to the Individual Boy.
Primary to College, Gymnasium. Excursions a feature.
Address LITTLE and BERMAN,
Tel., 1260—Riverside. 2281 Broadway, 79th St.

CLASSES in DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Writing, German, Trained Attendance on the Sick, Cooking.
ART SCHOOL
DESIGN, MODELING, WOOD CARVING, CAST and Life Drawing, Water Color, and Painting.
EVENING CLASS in COSTUME DRAWING.
Apply Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—7 to 9 P. M. Saturday Afternoon and Evening Excepted.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY
Select Catholic Military Boarding School,
Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N.Y.
An ideal location on the shores of Long Island Sound, registered by the Regents; prepares for college and business; large and commodious buildings; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Second term begins February 1. Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

STAMMERING,
stands seriously in the way of advancement. Every effort should be made to correct it by individuals, parents, and teachers. We can show you how. We can help you. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Bryant's School, 12 West 40th Street. Established 1880.

PROGRESSIVE SHORT HAND SCHOOL,
11 East 59th St.
Expert individual instruction, shorthand, and typewriting; day and evening.

Board children; mother's care; yard, school, music, neglected education; private. Coleman, 104 West 40th St., first floor.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY,
915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.
All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly, attend
HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.
WALTZ. WALTZ.
Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts. We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide waltz, "half-time," and two-step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week any day at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally and individually in separate rooms, and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

HARVARD ACADEMY,
136 and 138 West 23d St.
Ed J. Finnegan, Director.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To all persons who have failed to learn the waltz by teachers who guarantee in 6 private lessons, should they call at my Academy any hour after 10 A. M., will show cause of their failure free of charge; circulars. Forst, 1,536 3d Av., near 87th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

A1 SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS FOR BINDING DRESS SHIELDS; STEADY WORK. THE STEWART, HOWE & MAY CO., 303 MERCER ST.

A lady socially well connected, who is seeking a legitimate opportunity to make money in a quiet way, without previous experience or training, may find it to her advantage to address K., Box 155 Times Office.

CLOAK FIGURES WANTED FOR SALESROOM. APPLY MAX WERSBA, BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.
Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Agents.

Wanted—50 women to sell commodity; call after 12; salary; professional solicitors preferred. Bromonia Co., 102 West 42d St.

Help Wanted—Males.

Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation return passage. Main Office, 115 First St.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.
Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

WANTED, a traveling salesman by a leading varnish house for an important field. Must have had experience on the road, but not too much in the varnish business. Should be between thirty and forty years of age and have perfect health. A permanent and desirable position for the man who is equal to it. Address, stating experience, VARNISH, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Young man about eighteen years old for position as clerk in railroad office paying $15 a week; must write good hand, be quick and accurate, have good education, unexceptionable habits, and live at home. Address in your own hand, stating qualifications and who are your parents, P. O. Box 810.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to George H. Thomas, Merchants' Building, 2-4 Stone St., Room 19.

Wanted—Assistant in office; young man of refinement desirous of learning bookkeeping; must be willing and obliging; state salary expected; monthly publication. E., Box 143, Times Office.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Companion, &c.—A highly recommended companion, governess; most successful French teacher; perfect German; excellent traveler, packer, sewer; desires position requiring faithfulness, ability. Mademoiselle, 106 West 64th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

Cook, laundress, or general houseworker; colored; neat, industrious; apartment preferred; anywhere; excellent city reference; moderate expectations. Lucy, 318 West 59th St. Tel. 1685B Columbus.

Housekeepers.

Wanted—By competent woman position as housekeeper, hotel or private house. Address Experienced, 162 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.
Accountant will examine, post, or arrange books or prepare statements; go anywhere; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times.

Second Men.

Second man and valet and single-handed butler wishes situation; city or country; first-class city references; wages $40 to $45. Care of Mrs. Bergerson, 456 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

Artistic upholsterer on wall hangings, furniture, portieres, and other work in trade, would work at your city or country house. Upholsterer, 450 3d Av.

Draughtsman—Structural, bridge; desires charge of work and men; practical graduate; eighteen years' experience; salary, $150. H. W., Box 81, 1,366 Broadway.

Painter, paper hanger, reliable man; paints room, $1; papering, $1.50; good work. Painter, 238 East 89th St.

SMITH AN INSPECTOR; TWO CAPTAINS NAMED

Gen. Greene Leaves Two Vacancies in Highest Uniformed Rank.

Silent as to Schmittberger—His Sharp Reprimand to Capt. Creamer—Churchill to Fight.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday appointed one Inspector, two Captains, and ten Roundsmen, as follows: Inspector—Elbert O. Smith, assigned to the Second Inspection District, which includes the west side of the Borough of Manhattan south of Fourteenth Street and the Mulberry Street precinct; Captains—William H. Hodgins, assigned to the Madison Street Station, and Edward Gallagher, assigned to the East Twenty-second Street Station; Roundsmen—George W. Jackson, W. J. McGowan, Peter Brady, Patrick L. Walsh, Edward F. Hayes, Charles J. Hornbostel, Edward J. Blake, Joseph Adams, Charles E. Lee, and John C. Hogan.

Capt. Francis L. Creamer, whom Capt. Hodgins succeeds in the Madison Street Station, was transferred to Fort Hamilton, than which a gloomier detail, from a police point of view, at least, is not to be found in the whole five boroughs. With the order he received a lengthy letter from the Commissioner telling him why.

Gen. Greene in that communication informs Capt. Creamer that he has failed to show that he had taken any personal steps to enforce the law in regard to gambling, disorderly houses, dives, the liquor tax, and suspicious places, even to the extent of making inspections, as all Captains are required to do in a general order issued on Jan. 14. This ordr also included the Sunday law, and in this last matter alone does the Commissioner find that Creamer has been active.

"Your arrests of men working at sewing machines, without making inquiry to ascertain the facts, shows an error of judgment on your part," the letter goes on. "If those arrested had had the benefit of counsel when brought before the Magistrate it is probable they would have been discharged."

Inspector Smith takes the place of Inspector Donald Grant, dismissed, while Capt. Stephen O'Brien, the Acting Inspector, returns to his command at the Leonard Street Station, from which Capt. Dennis Ward goes to the Mulberry Street Station to take the place of Capt. John Stephenson, also dismissed. Two more Inspectors still remain to be appointed. The names of Capts. Schmittberger and Titus are the two returned as eligible by the Civil Service Commission. Gen. Greene refused to discuss the chances of Capt. Schmittberger, against whom there is much opposition because of his old misdeeds as confessed before the Lenox committee.

On the eligible list for Captains the name of Sergt. Joseph C. Gehegan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station stood at the head. This is the second time the Commissioner has passed him by, refusing to give his reasons. Should he be passed once more his name will be dropped from the list, although Gen. Greene still may call him up for promotion.

Inspector Smith stood at the head of the list. He was most in the public eye when in command of the Steamboat Squad, a post he held for many years. He also was in command of the famous Bicycle Squad when that was operated as a separate precinct. Lately he has been at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Inspector Smith was born on Long Island Dec. 7, 1843. After working for several years in the W. H. Webb Shipyards he enlisted in the civil war and served on the gunboat Potomac. He then became an engineer on the steamship Arago, plying between this port and Havre, and in 1870 joined the Peruvian Navy, becoming a Lieutenant. Later he served as an engineer on the Peruvian warships Tachita and Unione. He was appointed a policeman Dec. 31, 1872, became a Roundsman Jan. 22, 1874, a Sergeant July 19, 1876, and a Captain Feb. 27, 1883. He is a small man of deceptively delicate appearance, with snow-white hair and mustache. Capt. Hodgins was appointed Feb. 29, 1888, made a Roundsman Dec. 8, 1890, and a Sergeant Aug. 16, 1894.

Capt. Gallagher was appointed Nov. 24, 1884, made a Roundsman April 16, 1892, and Sergeant July 2, 1894.

Gen. Greene dismissed from the force Policeman Hugh McIver of the Westchester Station, who was tried for intoxication and absence without leave. McIver's friends assert that he is insane, so the Commissioner before taking action obtained an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that the man could be dismissed if such was the case.

Acting Inspector Walsh yesterday declared that he intends to rid his district of corrupt policemen. "If I get hold of any of them I will land them in jail," he added.

Sergt. John Washington Smith of the Yorkville Court Squad forwarded to the property clerk at Headquarters a large roll of money which he found on the courtroom floor Monday morning.

Ex-Sergt. James Churchill, who was dismissed on Nov. 9 last on charges of making false reports to his superiors and neglect of duty, yesterday obtained from Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari upon Gen. Greene to have Commissioner Partridge's decision of dismissal reviewed by the Appellate Division. One of the issues raised by Churchill is that if he failed to make arrests for violations of the liquor tax law, which he denies, he was acting in accordance with the express policy of Mayor Low, that police officers should not act as spies, nor should they make any endeavor to detect those who violated this law when saloon keepers had their bars exposed and no violation could be observed from the street.

BEECHER PARK PROPOSED.

Block Opposite Plymouth Church Mentioned as the Site—Harbor View Terrace Suggested Instead.

Many old friends and admirers of Henry Ward Beecher attended the public hearing yesterday before the local Board of Public Improvements of the Heights District on the proposition to lay out in the block bounded by Hicks, Orange, Cranberry, and Henry Streets a public park to be named in memory of Mr. Beecher. The hearing was in the Borough Hall, and Public Works Commissioner Redfield presided.

Edward H. Deckman, who spoke in opposition to the selection of that site, presented an alternative proposition, providing for a harbor view terrace, to extend along the edge of the Heights from Clark Street to Joralemon Street, and to be known as Beecher Park.

"The proposition," Mr. Deckman explained, "is to build a terrace about 50 feet wide, extending from Clark to Joralemon Streets, at an elevation which will give an unobstructed view of New York Harbor, from the Williamsburg Bridge to Stapleton, S. I., and across to the Jersey shore. A more delightful breathing spot could not be found anywhere in New York, and probably nowhere in this country would its equal be found directly in the heart of a great city.

"The proposed terrace would be about a third of a mile long. A central pavilion or museum could be placed on the plot bounded by Pierrepont Street, Pierrepont Place, and Montague Street. Two schemes are suggested for the laying out of the park or terrace, one to use the present embankment, filling up to the level of Columbia Heights, and the other to provide on Furman Street below the proposed terrace a number of modern warehouses, from which the city could derive a large income, and placing the terrace above these warehouses."

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, Col. Michael J. Dady, the Rev. Willard P. Harrison, the Rev. M. C. Brodefer and others spoke in favor of the idea of laying out the proposed park in the block bounded by Hicks, Henry, Orange, and Cranberry Streets. They thought it most appropriate to locate the park opposite Plymouth Church, where Mr. Beecher labored so long. The board decided to defer action until Wednesday, Feb. 25, when the alternative esplanade plan presented by Mr. Deckman will be discussed.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

RUMORED RESALE OF THE TRINITY BUILDING.

Denial That the Equitable Life Assurance Society Has Acquired the Property—$2,217,000 Recently Paid for It.

Reports that the Equitable Life Assurance Society had bought the Trinity Building property at 111 Broadway gained currency yesterday only to be met with denials from those who would be the interested parties to any such transaction.

The recent purchase of the Trinity Building by the United States Realty and Construction Company was made with the announced intention of erecting a new twenty-story office structure on the site. It has been generally understood, however, that the property could be bought by anybody willing to pay what its new owners regarded as a fair price, and it has been known, furthermore, that two or three different interests, each powerful in the financial world, had given the property some consideration. That one of these interests may be the Equitable has been regarded as probable in well-informed circles.

James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life, said yesterday that that corporation had not bought the Trinity Building. Officers of the United States Realty and Construction Company said that there was not the slightest circumstance to justify the rumors that the property had changed hands.

The Trinity Building is directly opposite the southerly end of the Equitable Building, and one of the reasons ascribed for the purchase of it by the Equitable in yesterday's reports was that the insurance company might provide itself with adequate quarters during the construction of a new building on the Equitable's block, Broadway, Nassau, Cedar, and Pine Streets. Any such building project as this, however, according to statements made yesterday, is the remotest sort of a possibility, and at present has absolutely no place in the future plans of the company.

The Trinity Building, long regarded as perhaps the most valuable piece of real estate available for re-improvement in the down-town section, was bought by the United States Realty and Construction Company about two months ago from the Fearing estate and Frederick Ayer of Boston. The deeds which have since gone on record show that the price paid was $2,217,000. The work of tearing down the old structure to make way for the new twenty-story building will be begun on May 1.

LEGAL NOTES.

EVIDENCE OF CRIME.—Magistrate Leroy B. Crane was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division in holding for trial Lawrence Murphy, Treasurer of the Stone Cutters' Association, who had been arrested on a charge of grand larceny. It was developed at the hearing before the Magistrate that Murphy, as Treasurer of the Stone Cutters' Association had deposited the funds of the association to the amount of $10,100 in his own name as Treasurer, and had then withdrawn the money and refused to account to his fellow members. Justice Ingraham, for the Appellate Court, holds that in the absence of any explanation by Murphy the evidence was sufficient to show that a crime had been committed. Any appropriation by the Treasurer in violation of his duty to keep the money in his representative capacity would be larceny. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Laughlin concur with Justice Ingraham; Justices Hatch and Patterson dissent.

***

POWERS OF THE ALDERMEN IN ELECTION MATTERS.—The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously decided against Joseph Krulish in his certiorari proceeding to review the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting the minority report of its Committee on Privileges and Elections, seating Alderman Chambers, and rejecting the majority report finding in favor of the relator. Krulish and Chambers were rival candidates in the Twenty-eighth Aldermanic District. While the Board of County Canvassers was in session Krulish obtained an order of the Supreme Court requiring the board to canvass certain alleged void ballots. These ballots were counted, but still he lacked eight votes of a plurality over Chambers, and hence a certificate of election was issued to the latter. When the Board of Aldermen organized Krulish took his fight into that body. The Appellate Court decided, by Justice Ingraham, that the Board of Aldermen has no power to go behind the official canvass of the County Canvassers. They could judge of the election returns but not of the validity of the election of a member. If it appeared by the returns that a person had been duly elected a member, the board was bound to award him his seat. While both houses of the Legislature have the power to determine whether their members have been properly elected, the Aldermen, by the charter, have only the power to judge of the "election returns."

***

REMOVAL OF VETERANS.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order of the Supreme Court refusing a mandamus to Col. James E. Jones, who was removed from the position of Superintendent of Small Parks in April, 1902. Col. Jones is a veteran of the civil war, and his removal, the Appellate Division holds, was expressly forbidden by Section 21 of the civil service law, at least if there was a vacancy in any other position in the municipal service which he was "fitted to fill, receiving the same compensation therefor." And in any event, the court further holds the Colonel was entitled to have his name certified to the Civil Service Commissioners for a corresponding class of work. Justice Laughlin, in passing upon the case, discusses the constitutionality of Section 21 of the civil service law. The contention of the late Judge Rumsey, who was counsel for Col. Jones, was that the statute raises a presumption that the veteran is qualified for any position where the compensation is the same as that of his old place, and expressly places the burden of showing that the veteran is not qualified upon the appointing power. If this were the necessary construction of the statute, says Justice Laughlin, its constitutionality might well be doubted. He does not, however, believe that such a construction was intended by the Legislature. "The Legislature could not itself make the appointment," continued the Justice, "and yet we are asked to hold that it has attempted to create a presumption that the veteran is qualified without any examination, and to cast the burden upon the appointing power."

Mexican Exchange Rate.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903. — 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THAT is an odd list of books for the edification of youth which Mr. Eugene Valentine Brewster offers for the consideration of our readers on another page. But any list of favorite or useful books compiled by a man who prefers "The Martyrdom of Man," by Winwood Reade, to any other work of "history, science, philosophy, theology, biology, or anthropology," would be curious. Mr. Brewster's literary tastes are clearly colored by his political theories, though even that influence does not account for his preference of "Oliver Twist" to "Pickwick" or "David Copperfield," (or the favorite of Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Lang, "Great Expectations,") his grouping together of Carlyle's "French Revolution," Green's "History of the English People," and Ridpath's "History of the World," and his coupling of Tyndall and Proctor or Plutarch and the Earl of Rosebery. We will say for his list, however, that it is, as a whole, about as satisfactory and logical as any other of its length we have seen, and that his $100 worth of books could not fail intellectually to strengthen any young man with an inheritance of mental and physical soundness.

We have received so many petulant letters from readers of this review, North, South, East, and West, complaining of the publication of "Lovey Mary" as a serial in the favorite Century Magazine, as to force us to the conclusion that many persons really think that veracious, graphic, humorous picture of low life, and particularly of child life among the lowly, objectionable. Well, no magazine editor can please all his readers all the time. It is a theory of Alfred Harmsworth, who controls popular publications circulating millions, that no matter how carefully matter for publication may be selected, a certain number of readers is sure to be offended to the point of "stopping the paper" by something in every issue; and that the only way to strike a profitable balance is to gain new readers with every issue. We distinctly remember one supersensitive subscriber to the predecessor of The Century Magazine who stopped reading it because of the recurrence month after month of the formidable title "Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer," and yet Mr. Eugene Schuyler's historical papers published under that title were of great interest and lasting value. For our own part we consider "Lovey Mary" a boon, and the account of the interrupted picnic and the lumber yard fire in the February Century as diverting, and as true to human nature as any humorous literature we have lately had the good fortune to see.

With the second and last of Mr. A. C. Buell's articles on the chapters treating of Lincoln and his epoch in President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" we bring to a close our consideration of this noteworthy and valuable work of American scholarship. The four articles in review of the history which we have published have dealt with the period of foundation of the Nation, its first great political upheaval with the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency and the epoch of the civil war. No other recent historical work has been worthier of such extended consideration, and if these articles have impressed a sense of its importance upon our readers they have served an excellent purpose. In treating of the Lincoln epoch, however, Mr. Buell has been able to draw on his own experiences and the personal note in these two articles has added much to their interest.

The drift of competent opinion as to the authorship of "Nova Solyma," attributed by John Murray, the publisher, and the Rev. Walter Begley, the recent editor and translator from the Latin of that work, to John Milton, is worth noting. W. L. Courtney, an English critic, whose standing among his fellows is much higher than his best known office as reviewer for a popular daily newspaper might indicate, accepted the theory of Milton's authorship, and most other reviewers have either acquiesced or avoided the question altogether in noticing the book. The point is not of great importance to the world at large, but it is one that is bound to be settled, one way or the other, to the satisfaction of the more scientific students of literature. The London Athenaeum finds that Mr. Begley has been rather too apt in giving a Miltonic ring to his translation of some of the Latin verses. But it hesitates to deny his theory that Milton was the Latin author. Its conclusion is as follows: "The only answer is that it was either by the great Puritan or by some scholarly recluse of Quaker tendencies and gentle blood, who, after this one conspicuous failure, returned once more to his books and let the world wag its own way. On the whole, the book, read simply, calls up a picture of such a man, rather than of Milton in his controversial days."

History, as written by Englishmen, while admitting that the incidents at Naples in 1798-9 were discreditable to Nelson, who as commander of an English squadron in the harbor supported the corrupt Neapolitan Court in its persecution of the Republicans, has industriously glossed the dark passage with excuses and explanations. "History must severely condemn these acts," writes W. O'Connor Morris in his article on Lord Nelson in the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "but there is reason to believe they were not caused, as is commonly believed, by female prompting: and we must not forget that, in that age, political passion ran furiously high, and often broke down all barriers." This certainly does not put the slaughter of unarmed men and the railroading to death of Admiral Caracciolo in a much better light. A new book, "Naples in 1799," just published in an English translation, treats of these incidents. The author, Signora Giglioli, assumes that Nelson was primarily responsible for dragging Naples into the Continental war against Napoleon, and accuses Lord Nelson of deliberately breaking faith with the Republicans to whom, on their surrender, he granted, by deputy, safe conduct to Toulon.

THE BADEN STRUGGLE.

Charles W. Dahlinger's New Book on the German Revolution of 1849, Reviewed by One of the Revolutionists.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI.

WHILE claiming no unusual merit as a history of one of the most important periods of the development of Germany, this little book is a fair chronicle of the time it undertakes to describe. The first chapter is of particular interest to those who wish to inform themselves briefly of the conditions prevailing in Germany, particularly in its southwestern part, from the era of the Napoleonic invasion to the revolutionary movement of 1848. The author justly credits Napoleon with the introduction into Germany of many blessings conveyed by the great French upheaval. Bavaria and Baden were even given constitutional government in 1818, and all along the Rhine the Napoleonic code of criminal and civil law was in force as late as 1870. A certain amount of freedom was enjoyed by the press, until the "German alliance" (Bund) formed before the battle of Waterloo suppressed it, as well as trial by jury, as early as 1819.

After the assassination of Kotzebue by Sand, a student of Jena, the universities became the objects of persecution, and the first light in the darkness of political life had to wait until the French July revolution of 1830. It was then that the hopes of the South German Liberals were again revived, even to such an extent that many, not satisfied with the insufficiencies of a constitutional monarchy, pleaded the need of a republican form of government. Our author omits to mention the first demonstration in favor of German unity under a republican form of government which was made May 27, 1832, at the "Hambach festival." It owed its celebration to the discontent of the population of the "Pfalz," the transrhenan province of Bavaria, with Bavarian rule, and to its attachment to French customs and laws as introduced by the great French Revolution. Twenty thousand people, some Poles and Frenchmen included, listened to addresses delivered in favor of a republic of Poland and against princes and princelings. Though there were no disorders, the manifestation of anti-royal opinions and the enmity of the merely constitutional liberalism of Rotteck and others sufficed to result in the governmental resolutions of June 28, 1832, which crushed out whatever was left of the liberty of the press and the right of meeting. Most of the leaders escaped, some, like Paul Follen, to America. He and a few others were the first in the nineteenth century to look here for a refuge from political persecution. The years which followed 1848 and 1849 were destined to increase their number by hundreds of thousands and to add to the population of the United States a new element that was to aid in forming what is to be the future America.

The spirit of opposition ripened into a conference of many liberal men mainly from the southwestern part of Germany a few weeks before the troubles in Munich, which our author, with great inconsistency, calls a "mad spasm," and the Berlin revolution of March 18, 1848. That conference decided to call a preliminary Parliament (Vorparlament) for March 31. It consisted of 500 men and was followed by the first German National Assembly, which held its first session at Frankfort on May 18. There were members of all stations and professions, with a great majority taken from the latter, inclusive of a large number of university professors. Its impossible task was to unite Germany on the adoption of a first principle, a goodly number insisting upon the foundation of a republic, while the great majority favored German unity under an Emperor. The King of Prussia declined to accept that place after a delay of several weeks. This failure was by no means the only one, Austria having executed, as early as Nov. 9, 1848, one of the most consistent and honest of the Frankfort parliamentarians, Robert Blum. The fact that twenty-nine of the smaller German Governments acknowledged the binding force of the new Constitution counted for nothing in the face of the failure of the revolution in Dresden, which was suppressed by the Prussians, and of the overwhelming forces the Prussians were able to send against the revolution which broke out in the "Pfalz" and in Baden. It is this revolution that Mr. Dahlinger pictures in his diary, for such it is, in the plainest of language, with no attempt at the display of sentiment or of eloquence, and without affording even a [illegible]

*THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1849. Being an Account of the Final Struggle in Baden for the [illegible] of Germany's First National Representative Government. By Charles W. Dahlinger. Pp. 287. New York: G. P. [illegible] Sons.

the author's political creed. As the literature of the subject is by no means quite small, the motive for writing a new book would have been either a new point of view or the aim of directing the attention of the present German-American generation to the deeds of their fathers, of whom only a very few survive, or of demonstrating to the people of the United States the importance of the emigration driven westward to the development of the agriculture, industries, professions, population, and power of this country, or perhaps of correcting mistakes made by previous historians. All of this is sadly missed.

Is the author correct in his statements? But Wilhelm Löwe, the President of the German Parliament, was not a "lawyer," but a physician, who until 1862, when he could return to Germany, practiced his profession at 462 Broome Street and 60 Amity Street, New York City. Is he in sympathy with the revolutionary movement without which Germany, in spite of a dozen Bismarcks, would never have been united as it is now? You feel like doubting it, for the "mad spasm" alluded to above, and the absurd assertion that the National Assembly when it was driven out of Frankfort and met at Stuttgart, (until June 18, 1849,) "became in a few short weeks a farce and laughing stock," also his use of the term "mob," for the people who were scattered in Carlsruhe by organized cavalry, (preface VII.,) appear to place him among the unerring victors. Altogether the author is not always very happy in the selection of his language. The active revolutionist of Berlin who joined the forces of Pfalz and Baden is called "Dr. B. N. Oppenheim, the Jewish journalist," and a man who was taken from his guards and beaten and shot to death in a street of Rastatt by disorderly revolutionary soldiers because he was charged with being a spy, was "a Jew by the name of Weil." It is unfortunate that the crude taste of the author could not be concealed or curbed in writing the history of a strife which in the memories of those who lived at that time, and on the pages of impartial history, must always participate in the glory of combats undertaken in the service of progress and humanity.

After all, however, the book cannot help being interesting, for it contains the tale of an interesting time. When we look back the failure of the revolution seems to be a matter of course. These were the delegates of a people a small part of which only was ever used to a semblance of parliamentary life. They had to make a constitution for thirty millions that had lived under dozens of different governments, under absolutistic rules, with no free press. They succeeded better than could be expected; they finally chose an Emperor who disdainfully declined the empire due to the grace of the people and preferred his kingdom held "by the grace of God." As a reward for their pains he sent his armies and drove them from Frankfort, Stuttgart, and from the country. The war is well described by our author; day after day is recorded with its doings, its hopes, its discomfitures, its successes, and mistakes; with deeds and talks of enthusiasm and unselfishness, with the tales of heroism, levity, bravery, and cowardice. The latter is never absent from a great movement. The revolutionary forces were composed of parts of a regular army, of militia, of raw volunteers, of "Turner" societies, (the latter full of spirit and dash and proud of their organizations, as well they might be in those times so well remembered by the reviewer;) there are always unequal efficiency and jealousy, and fear of being betrayed. The leadership might have been more effective if Generals and forces had been acquainted with one another. The General was a Pole—Mieroslawski—who arrived from France after the beginning of the operations. Franz Sigel displayed his keen insight into the requirements of the case when he proposed the invasion of Würtemberg with a view of enlarging the area and the forces of the revolution. He was overruled. But his bravery and his judgment were always manifest. After the lost battle of Ludwigshafen and Mannheim Mieroslawski said in his bulletin: "As long as I have the cool-headed young hero Sigel at my side I shall despair of nothing." There were others, many of whom turned their intellect and bravery to good advantage afterward in the service of the United States, for instance Schimmelpfennig, Osterhaus, Anneke, Hecker, and Blenker.

Among the volunteers there was a small number of young men from the universities, a small number only. The impression that the German universities were filled with large numbers of liberal, enthusiastic, forceful revolutionists is unfortunately a mistake. If the facts had been different the results of the revolutions might have been different, and the brutal reaction which followed that "spring of the nations" could not have been so blighting. Among the youthful heroes was one whom our author mentions on Page 220: "The best known among the killed [at Waghäusel] on the Baden side was young G. A. Schloeffel, the twenty-year-old son of F. W. Schloeffel, the member of the National Assembly, who was serving as Civil Commissioner. This boy, whom his enemies called an 'honest fanatic,' had been sentenced to prison by different Prussian Judges for his republican views. Escaping, he had fought for freedom in Hungary. At the outbreak of the trouble in Baden he was at Bruchsal and had helped set free Struve, Blind, and others. At Waghäusel he fell while encouraging the troops to take by storm a strong Prussian position." Another of that stamp was "young Capt. Mohrhard of the Swiss legion, who held with two companies 3,000 Prussians at bay for two hours at his barricade near the railway station of Ettlingen. Just as he was ordered to retreat he was struck in the head by a bullet, dangerously wounded, and rendered unconscious, and fell into the hands of the Prussians, it being impossible for his men to carry him off."

Blessed those who fell in battle. When all was over the "Prince of Prussia" (after 1870 the "Emperor of Germany") entered upon the field to reap his harvest. Among those twenty-eight whom he shot after court-martialing them were many of the brightest minds of the nation. Among the prisoners was Prof. Gottfried Kinkel of the University of Bonn. His delivery out of the State prison of Spandau appeared miraculous to the German people, and has made Carl Schurz the hero of a legend like Blondel or Siegfried.

Altogether Mr. Dahlinger's book should be bought and read for many reasons. A few hours reading will convey a fair idea of one of the most promising efforts of the German revolutionary spirit. The native American, unless he has a good historical knowledge of many periods, will do well to study that revolutionary movement in order to judge of the character of the hundreds of thousands who were compelled or tempted annually to cross the Atlantic and populate America. The German-American, immigrant himself, or the offspring of immigrants, may well be proud of what was attempted, though at the time only partially accomplished.

A. JACOBI.

A New Whittier Biography.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. In English Men of Letters. 12mo. Pp. 186. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Although Mr. Higginson is perhaps the most appreciative and sympathetic critic of the poet Whittier now living, it is much to his credit, in writing the Whittier volume for the English Men of Letters series, that he has kept himself well within the limitations of his subject. As a poet of New England life and scenery, as a writer of verse for the cause of anti-slavery, and for the Union, Whittier receives the full merit of his sincerity, patriotism, and homely, home-like personality. But Whittier as a writer of prose is dismissed in a few pages, and the unfortunate attempt to make him a genuine poet and consummate man of letters essayed by certain well-intentioned admirers at the time of his death is not repeated.

When we consider Whittier's educational and civilizing environment, it is a wonder that his form and choice of words are as good as they were. He possessed the poet's eye and the poet's imagination, and he gave to these qualities the fullest expression of which he was capable. But it was only at rare intervals that he revealed the true poetic sense of word melody.

Mr. Higginson's little volume, of course, is rich in anecdote and reminiscence, and on certain disputed questions anent Whittier's youth—as for example, the Cornelia Russ episode—it is eminently up to date. The verse selections are naturally the best procurable, but, on the whole, it is a sane and well-balanced piece of work and a valuable volume of reference.

Sophocles in English Rhyme.

In Longman's "Athenian Drama," a series of verse translations from the Greek dramatic poets for English readers, there have been published translations of Aeschylus and of Euripides. Sophocles has now appeared, (Longmans, $2,) translated and explained by John Swinnerton Phillimore, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Instead of the traditional blank verse, rhymed couplets are employed, because, as the translator says, "Sophocles's dialogue is colloquially plain and direct; in King Oedipus especially his vocabulary resembles that which Antiphon employed in prose to plead his cases; the couplet is capable of all the grandeur of blank verse, and yet, through all colloquialism of diction or construction the rhyme is present to reassure the ear."

Prof. Phillimore admits his great debt to Sir Richard Jebb's edition; he has, in fact, departed from Jebb's view in but three or four passages. Three of the Sophocles tragedies are translated, "Oedipus Tyrannus," "Oedipus Coloneus," and "Antigone." An essay on the rise of Greek poetry and the character of Sophocles's verse forms the introduction. The text of the translations is enlivened with numerous photographs of ancient sculptures, while the notes are relegated to the end of the book. There is also an index to the topics of the introduction.

Modern Church History.

The Rev. Albert Henry Newman, Professor of Church History in Baylor University, Waco, Texas, has published Volume II. of his "Manual of Church History," covering the period from 1517, including the Reformation, to 1903. (American Baptist Publication Society, $1.75.) The first volume, published two years ago, covered the period of the institution of the Church to the time of the Revolution. An index to each volume was made by the Rev. Joseph Leeming Gilmour of Montreal, Canada.

The student of Church history, as well as the general reader, will be pleased to find the entire subject carefully treated in these two compendious volumes. There is no bibliography, but many important authors are referred to in the footnotes.

"Historic Highways."

The cost of the "Historic Highways" series, in sixteen volumes, now being published by the Arthur H. Clark Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, will be $80, not $35.

BISMARCK.

The Great German Chancellor's Last Years Described by Sidney Whitman.*

SHALL we never have done with reminiscences of Bismarck? And from an Englishman, too, just when the English people are growling at their Government for asking Germany to help in collecting a little debt from a little South American nation! Every shelf groans with Bismarck literature, and both here and in England it is the fashion to suspect and scoff at the Teuton. An inauspicious moment for Mr. Sidney Whitman, a wholesale admirer of Germany and the Germans, to brave the irritated speakers of English!

On the other hand—as each book on Napoleon the Great is met with protest and then, usually, turns out well worth reading, so inexhaustible is the theme, so fascinating the topic, even so is the protest against books on Bismarck apt to cease if the writer has anything new to say; because Bismarck is a character so powerful and individual, he was so completely the leader in the great events of Europe from 1860 to 1890, that the protest comes from tired book reviewers, not from the public, to whom he is one of the lofty peaks of history.

So far is it from the fact that Mr. Whitman has added another sterile tome to the Bismarck literature, he may be said to have done a service not alone to the memory of the Iron Chancellor, but to all English-speaking people, by painting the portrait of Bismarck with the same sympathy and fullness of appreciation as has his friend Franz von Lenbach, to whom he dedicates this volume, devoted himself to the portrayal of the man on canvas. It is well that just at present, when jealousy of Germany has become a craze in London and spread to the United States, an Englishman should be found to say such hearty and such tender words of the great departed. It makes for reasonableness, decency, and peace.

Despite her magnificent army and her rising navy, despite the achievements of her merchants and manufacturers, Germany is bound by geographical reasons to remain in danger because of the inordinate ambition of the two great world powers, Russia and Britain. For good reasons the Germans have feared the colossus on their eastern borders; so they were vexed at Bismarck's open liking for Russians, without perceiving that policy as well as liking happily reinforced the greatest German's predisposition in favor of the Slav. While he was at the helm Germany's colonial ambitions had not yet roused the enmity of England; she was respected in Germany if not loved, and Bismarck's coolness toward England seemed a mistake, especially in view of the close relationship between the thrones, cemented afresh by the marriage of Frederick to the eldest daughter of Victoria.

Before he died their eyes were opened by the alliance of Russia and France, the war of Britain against a Teutonic colony in South Africa, and the campaign of vituperation and slander which continues to the present day. Mr. Whitman's volume records the various efforts made by Germans in defiance of their sovereign to show Bismarck that they had misjudged him and were penitent.

The Bismarck of Friedrichsruh, Schönhausen, and Varzin, whom we meet in Whitman's pages, is very different from that ogre whom an inspired national press offered to the world as soon as he was dismissed from office. He does not conceal the great man's foibles, as we would regard them, his weakness for Kings and Princes, his inability to see the fine element in Social Democracy, his unreasonable scorn of Liberalism, his pride and aloofness strangely mingled with respect for inferior natures who happened to be born in the purple, his rage against bureaucrats, although he regarded militarism and bureaucracy as the two pillars that kept Germany erect. Tirades against bureaucrats came with singular want of logic from a man who said, when the transmigration of souls was under discussion: "If I had to choose the form in which I would prefer to live again I am not so sure that I should not like to be an ant. You see, that little insect lives under conditions of perfect political organization. Every ant is obliged to work—to lead a useful life; every one is industrious. There is prefect subordination, discipline, and order. They are happy, for they work." Half jocular, half wistful—for when he said it Bismarck had been cast out of the ant's nest—it is one of those humorous remarks that reveal a man.

But while he perceives these qualities, Mr. Whitman brings out the admirable, the lovable side of Bismarck in his family relations and his immense popularity with the people, founded more on his personality than his deeds in statecraft. He denies that Bismarck was violent in his estimates of enemies; he looked in vain for the truculence and coarseness charged to his account by his political foes. Bismarck sympathised with the Boers and denounced the Jameson raid, but he thought the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger unwise. Bismarck seemed to him by no means impressed with his own calling as a politician and far prouder of his status as a Prussian officer than that of a Royal Minister. "He was certainly conscious of what he had achieved, but to listen to him was to gain the impression that he ascribed his success as a statesman not to the work of genius, but to the force of circumstances; to the fact that he saw at least with one eye when others were blind or stupid or wrong-headed."

At Bismarck's three country seats there were more portraits of Americans—Bancroft, Motley, Grant, &c.—than of any other nation. The only Briton he saw was Disraeli. "I gleaned that Bismarck's personal relations with Americans he had met in the course of his career had invariably been of the most cordial nature. Nearly all of them were attracted to him by his charm of manner." He told a story of Grant: The day of the review on the Tempelhofer Feld, in Berlin, the American visitor was unwell and had to come in a close carriage. Grant told Bismarck it worried him to think that he was to meet the Prussian soldiers sitting coddled up in a carriage, like any ordinary civilian. "Never you mind that, Gen. Grant," said Bismarck; "you may sit here hidden from view, but our soldiers are well aware what sort of fighting man is in this closed carriage."

As a correspondent of The London Times and New York Herald the writer of these reminiscences knows how to put things with lucidity and bring out the important from the mass of less interesting matter. If at times one feels a touch of Boswell the subject makes one charitable, for it was indeed a privilege, an enviable one, to have the confidence of Bismarck and to be received, as Mr. Whitman was, again and again into the home circle at Friedrichsruh.

CHARLES DE KAY.

*PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF PRINCE BISMARCK. By Sidney Whitman, author of "Imperial Germany," &c. 8vo. Pp. 346. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60 net. 1903.

A New Garden Book.

A WOMAN'S HARDY GARDEN. By Helena Rutherfurd Ely. With illustrations from photographs taken in the author's garden by Prof. C. F. Chandler. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1903. $1.75.

After an engaging preliminary chapter in which the emotions of Eve on leaving the Garden of Eden are touched upon with the sentiment of a passionate gardener, the author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden" descends somewhat unexpectedly to a severely practical and thorough account of her subject. The simplicity of her attempt at gardening constitutes a charm. She has no glass on her place, "not even a coldframe or hotbed," everything is raised in the open ground except a few bedding plants, whose roots are stored through the Winter. There is no reason why a similar garden should be unattainable by any one within a hundred miles of New York, with a modest amount of land and money, under the guidance of the little book at hand, which is a model of explicit statement. Even the "backyard" of old-fashioned city streets might be made lovely by an interested student of its principles, as it deals with problems demanding only the most ordinary skill and the simplest resources. The author acknowledges her inexperience as a writer, but many experienced writers would be justified in envying the clearness of her explanations and the orderly arrangement of her subject matter. She gives copious details of the cost of plants, the exact dates of planting, the number of plants required in a given space for beauty of effect and advantage to free growth, the protection needed from sun and frost, the precautions to take against injury from insects, the satisfaction to be expected from the different varieties of plants in the matter of luxuriant bloom and length of time for blossoming, and much information to be appreciated only by those who have raised a healthy garden by the slow teachings of personal experience. The author has gained part of her faculty for imparting knowledge from the difficulty she has found in obtaining practical help from the books of her fellow-writers. She has, for example, no word of admiration for that most popular of horticultural romances, "Elizabeth's German Garden," but remarks that the most practical hint she was able to find in it came from Elizabeth's allusion to having carpeted her rosebeds with pansies. She liked this idea, bought an ounce each of white and yellow pansy seed, sowed it about the 10th of July in the partly shaded end of the seedbed, and by Oct. 1 had fine plants.

I did not allow these to blossom, but picked off the buds, and after the rosebeds had been given a plentiful top dressing of manure, carefully stirred in with a large trowel, I transplanted my pansy plants. Of course they had to be covered over with the roses the last of November, and often during the Winter I wondered whether the dears would be smothered. On the 28th of March the beds were uncovered and, imagine it! there were pansies in bloom. From April 10 until late in August those beds were simply a carpet of white and yellow. I never saw anything like it. It was probably due to the rich soil, perhaps also to the free watering necessary for the roses.

In this way, with an intimate and casual style that very well suits her subject, the author develops aesthetic suggestions into working plans that he who reads may follow, and omits few facts calculated to add to the favorable result. In closing she urges gardening upon "rich and fashionable women" as a pleasing substitute for nervous prostration and sanitaria. It is more seemly advice than that given by a professor of comparative religions to idle women, recommending them to study Pali in place of doing fancy work, that they might translate a somewhat inaccessible literature; but the rich and fashionable, like the poor and dowdy, seem to have an unconquerable aversion to leading the lives planned out for them by philanthropists. Those who will get the most from Mrs. Ely's book will be those who bring to it a well-rooted love of gardening.

THE CAPTAIN.

A Novel by Churchill Williams, Author of "J. Devlin, Boss."*

THE first novel of Mr. Churchill Williams, "J. Devlin, Boss," was a study of certain political conditions in an American city in the present day, and was full of vitality and interest. The character drawing was particularly good. "The Captain" is the second novel of Churchill Williams, and no better praise can be awarded it than to say that it sustains the good reputation the author's first book made for him. That it is a historical novel rather than a study of contemporaneous life is not to its discredit. The historical novel will survive all the attacks made upon it by persons who have been wearied by the overproduction of flimsy and purely sensational books of that class. Moreover, if it were positively an offense to write another historical novel in this hour, the excellent quality of Mr. Williams's work would have made the offense pardonable.

The new story deals with life on the eve of the civil war, and as far into it as the surrender of Vicksburg, and, as most of the people in it are border State Southerners, the struggle is depicted from their standpoint, and the reader is made to sympathize with their difficulties in taking sides for or against the Union. Dominating the story, though of course not its central point as far as the plot goes, is the great figure of "the Captain," never named, but at once recognized as Gen. Grant, and it is because of the author's fine delineation of the character and achievements of that soul so heroic, so patient, and so often misunderstood that he must be forgiven for straying out of his proper sphere. If Grant was ever before made use of in fiction it was not in any manner to impress the memory; but Mr. Williams in his Captain has certainly given a satisfying portrait of the brave, indomitable soldier who, in the reverence of every American heart, stands side by side with Abraham Lincoln. Most touching is the chronicle so simply told in these pages of that long, hard, and hopeless-seeming struggle which the Captain waged against jealousy and distrust and adverse fate in general for the simple privilege of being allowed to fight for his country. That old army overcoat and battered campaign hat, worn with loyal heart even when that country would have none of him, and still worn when the highest honors rested on his shoulders become the very symbol of the man's character, to us, as they were to the soldiers who followed him to victory. Gold lace and fine clothes formed no part of Grant's dignity—it was the utter sincerity of the man's nature, somehow felt by his army, that gained their entire respect. As one of his old Sergeants put it, "He's a little man, but he's the Colonel of this regiment, Sir!"

It is no part of Mr. Williams's plan to enter much into the thick of the war. For the most part he describes the waiting time, the getting ready, the drilling of the army into shape, and he aims rather to bring out the temper of the little Missouri village where he has laid his scene, but which may doubtless be taken as typical of all that part of the South. It does not put them in a bad light, but rather in one that it will be good for every Southerner to be cognizant of and to remember. Such a book arouses no prejudices and engenders no bitter feeling, but seems quite adequate, on the contrary, to soften the differences between North and South, and even to go a long way toward healing them altogether.

Nothing has been said of the romance that Mr. Williams has very skillfully and daintily woven into his picture of a war hero, but the Captain dominates the story in spite of the terrible way in which two young women keep two young men on the tenter hooks of anxiety as to the state of their affections. For us the old stained overcoat covers the story's hero, though it might strike the matinée girl differently.

The Gowrie Mystery.

THE GOWRIE CONSPIRACY AND ITS OFFICIAL NARRATIVE. By Samuel Cowan. Pp. 264. Illustrated. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited. $2.50.

Mr. Samuel Cowan, in his volume "The Gowrie Conspiracy," goes over the same ground as that recently covered by Mr. Andrew Lang in "James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery," which was reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 22 of last year. The difference between the two writers is that while Mr. Cowan is apparently satisfied as to the turpitude of the King, Mr. Lang is not so certain, for he declares that the murder of the two Gowries "is one of the problems yet unsolved."

What Mr. Cowan has done is to throw such additional light as he can on the difficult subject, taking his material from state papers, and in large part from documents to be found in the possession of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society. The trouble in coming to a conclusion arises from the fact that there is no Ruthven narrative. Perhaps there never was any, or it may be that the damaging papers were destroyed. "That Gowrie conspired against the King and was at the head of a conspiracy the official narrative tries to make clear; but it is not well put together. It is rather a clumsy piece of composition, and its special pleading condemns it." Stripped of all verbiage, the incident is as follows: The King, accompanied by some of his followers, went to Perth to visit the Gowrie House. The King went up stairs, where he was set upon by one of the Ruthven brothers. The King's followers, becoming alarmed, rushed into the room where the King was, and the Ruthven brothers were killed. That is about the drift of the King's story. The conclusion reads: "After all was over, the King knelt, in company with his nobles, and thanked God for their deliverance."

The Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society as far back as 1784 entered into an investigation of the Gowrie conspiracy, and four papers were read. These the author prints. As indicative of the feelings of the time, all the writers insist that the Gowries were murdered, and that if there was any plot, it was one invented by James, so as to sweep off the Gowries from the face of the earth. Many curious details are to be found in the four papers, and the King is described in the worst possible light. The popular opinion in Perth at the time of the killing of the two brothers is given, and it was, that the action of James was infamous. Some three months after the death of the Gowries their bodies were hanged and dismembered at the Cross of Edinburgh. Their heads were exposed on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and the legs and arms on the gates of Perth. Next, by act of Parliament, "all persons of the surname of Ruthven were commanded to choose other surnames before Whit Sunday following." Ruthven Castle, near Perth, in virtue of the act, became Huntingtower.

The motives which urged the King to carry out this dreadful deed, according to the writers of the time, arose from jealousy and the fear that the Ruthvens might want to supplant the authority of the King. Then those who sided with the King thought that the Earl of Gowrie might be inclined to avenge the execution of his father, who had been condemned to death some years before. There is something pathetic in the appeal for justice, made by James Logan, one of the writers of these papers. One passage reads as follows:

Unfortunate Earl of Gowrie, thou hast been cruelly slaughtered. Horrible assassination did on that 5th of August, which proved so fatal to thy family, deprive the country of as promising, as valuable a nobleman as it has at any time produced. In foreign nations thou wast revered; in thine own nation thou wast basely murdered.

One incident of the trial, presented by the advocates of the King, was this: That William Coupar, a minister of Perth, has said that when he last saw the Earl of Gowrie he was reading a book, "a collection of conspiracies against princes," and that on that account the elder Gowrie was posting himself as to the best method of getting away with the King. Anyhow, after the tragedy and the extermination of the Gowries, Coupar was made a high dignitary of the Church with a handsome salary. One most ugly circumstance was this, that a servant of the Gowries, Younger by name, who might have testified as to the innocence of his masters, was found with his throat cut, some days after the tragedy. William Panton, who wrote on the topic, is outspoken in regard to the King.

Of all the ruffians who were concerned in this diabolical transaction much the most redoubtable was King James VI. Although it was his fortune to reign over several millions of his fellow-creatures, yet a character so shamefully base and enormously wicked is seldom called to act on the stage of life. James possessed dissimulation and hypocrisy in an eminent degree. His domestic character was among the most vicious and disgraceful that could be conceived, yet in public he made a great show of religion, and sometimes on improper occasions.

Helen Keller's Autobiography.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish next week "The Story of My Life," by Miss Helen Keller. The volume will contain her letters from 1887 to 1901, fifty in number, including several written to Phillips Brooks, Whittier, and Holmes, and a supplementary account of her education, including passages from the reports and letters of her teacher, Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan. It is edited by John Albert Macy, who has divided the book into three parts.

The first two parts contain Miss Keller's story and the extracts from her letters, giving a complete account of her life as far as she can know it. But much of her education she cannot explain, and therefore the autobiography has been supplemented with the reports and letters of her teacher, Miss Sullivan. The third part Mr. Macy has written himself, "though all that is valid in it he owes to authentic records and to the advice of Miss Sullivan."

The book will contain fourteen portraits of Miss Keller, either alone or with her friends. There is also a fac simile of a letter to Phillips Brooks, in which she congratulates him on becoming Bishop, although, as she writes, she does not understand very well what a Bishop's work is; but, she adds, "I am sure it must be good and helpful, and I am glad that my dear friend is brave and wise and loving enough to do it." There is also a reproduction of a braille manuscript, as well as a fac simile of Miss Keller's autograph.

"The Story of My Life" is dedicated to Alexander Graham Bell, "who has taught the deaf to speak and enabled the listening ear to hear speech from the Atlantic to the Rockies."

A Story for Boys.

"Pearl Island," by Andrew Caster, is announced for publication early this Spring by Harper & Brothers. This is said to be a story for boys in the style of "Robinson Crusoe." It tells about two boys who are wrecked on an island in the Indian Ocean. There they have fights with Malay pirates, with sharks, serpents, and tigers. They find treasures of pearls on their island, and have very exciting adventures through them. The author gives accounts of the strange vegetable and animal life of the place that will be of great interest to boys.

*THE CAPTAIN. By Churchill Williams. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

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New York Independent: "Mr. Bullen has a genius for the sort of thing he has essayed in this fascinating record of open sea-voyaging and salt water vagabonding."

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LINCOLN.

Woodrow Wilson's View of the Man in His History of the American People.

SECOND ARTICLE.

LINCOLN was inaugurated amid echoes of cannons fired against the flag he made oath to defend. He had no fads, no fetiches. The men whom he had beaten at Chicago he made the heads of his executive household—Seward, Chase, and Bates. His first Presidential footsteps trod upon the borders of a field of battle—of battle the like of which had never before been seen; the end of which only God Almighty could foresee.

But he was not daunted. "It seems that they will have it so," he said to old Uncle Frank Blair, "and they leave us no choice but to fight it out."

On another occasion about the same time (1861) he said to Ward Lamon: "This fight will be simply an affair of numbers and supplies. So far as the men are concerned—North and South alike—nobody can ever whip them while they live! One or the other must be destroyed!"

Seward—calm, serene, and scholarly—declared his belief that it would all be over in ninety days. Lincoln, almost at the same moment, called for 500,000 volunteers! A year later the college-bred men around him believed they could settle the trouble by a peace commission. Lincoln agreed to the peace commission, but called for "Three Hundred Thousand More!"

At the risk of a little egotism I will say that I was one of that three hundred thousand—an exceedingly small and unimportant fraction, but, like the flag in Francis Scott Key's verse, "still there!" This gave me an opportunity to see Lincoln as the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac saw him. Imagine a gaunt man, with inordinately long legs, mounted on a short-legged horse; the man clad in sombre black frock coat, black trousers, and tall plug hat, riding along the lines of a spick and span army, a hundred thousand strong, in all the glitter and glamour of dress parade! He looked more like a circuit-riding preacher of the frontier than like the President of a republic embattled for its life! It would be difficult to imagine an apparition more unmilitary or less soldier-like. Yet his appearance in camp or on review was always the signal for eruptions of enthusiasm that tried all methods of discipline to keep within bounds. The soldiers never thought of him as "President Lincoln." To them he was simply "Old Abe!"

In April, 1864, a few days before the Army of the Potomac went into the Wilderness, he came down to our camps around Culpeper Court House. There was no formal parade or review. But he and Grant and Meade rode around together through all the quarters of the army. The soldiers had been admonished that there must be no cheering or demonstration of any kind. In obedience to this order, the veterans of Gettysburg and other places lined the route of Lincoln's ride with his Generals—having no way to express their devotion except by the grimness of their silence. Lincoln noticed this. Turning to Grant, he said: "General, on other occasions when I have visited these comrades of mine they have cheered me! Why are they so still now? Don't they like me any more?"

"They are ordered, Sir, to make no demonstration."

"Oh, I see, General. Discipline—discipline! Let me congratulate you! It is perfect!"

At the end of the tour he said: "I suppose, General, that you will move soon."

"Yes, Sir, as soon as the ground gets dry."

"Then, General, I have seen a great many of our brave boys to-day whom I shall never see again!"

Grant, who—in war at least—despised all kinds of sentimentality, bit his lip and frowned a little.

"I will take this army to Richmond, Mr. President," he said, gruffly, "but I don't know how many of them I may bring back!"

Lincoln had always been Grant's best friend. When preachers and temperance lecturers demanded that he remove Grant from command of the Army of the Tennessee because he got drunk occasionally Lincoln's response was an inquiry as to the brand of whisky Grant was in the habit of drinking—and a proposition to send a barrel of it to each of his other Generals! Yet Grant in his memoirs seems to criticise if not to resent the sentimentalism that Lincoln always showed when in personal contact with the soldiers who were saving the Union. But, after all, that "sentimentalism" was the key to the citadel of Lincoln's strength. His sympathy was more potent than military discipline. Men obeyed Grant because he was a great General. But there was no enthusiasm, no glamour, about it.

In the long-legged, gaunt, uncouth figure of Lincoln as he rode through their camps the soldiers saw the homely embodiment of the Cause—the Imperishable Cause—they were baring their bosoms for; and, while they obeyed Grant, they suffered for Lincoln. Your readers must pardon a trifle of feeling here because, as an eighteen-year-old boy I joined in the worship that the Army of the Potomac gave to Abraham Lincoln.

The Army of the Potomac—or part of it—once saw Lincoln in a situation that was not parade or review. That was July 12, 1864. Gen. Early's Army of the Shenandoah was attacking Washington. The Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac had arrived that morning from the front of Petersburg to defend the capital of the Nation. I was then a private soldier in the Sixth Corps. Gen. Bidwell's Brigade of the Second (Getty's) Division deployed in front of Fort Stevens and engaged the leading troops of the enemy. A sharp skirmish ensued. Mr. Lincoln stood up on top of the parapet of Fort Stevens. An officer standing within arm's length of him was hit in the knee by a Confederate bullet. Gen. Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, then said: "Mr. President, you must get down from this parapet."

"By what authority, Wright, do you issue an order to me? Am I not the Constitutional Commander in Chief?"

"This is no time, Sir, to discuss Constitutional questions. I am commanding in the field here, and I order you to cease exposing needlessly the person of the President. Get down, or I will order a Sergeant and file of men to take you down!"

Lincoln stepped down from the parapet. That same afternoon he had Gen. Wright at dinner with him in his cottage at the Soldiers' Home.

"See here, Wright," he said, "would you really have had your men pull me down?"

"Certainly, Mr. President, and if you had resisted I would have sent you back to your official residence under arrest!"

"Can a General do that?"

"A commanding General, Mr. President, can do anything he may deem necessary with a refractory civilian when under fire!"

"I see, General, but really I didn't do anything very much out of the way, did I? You know I was never under fire—as you call it—before."

This incident perfectly illustrates Mr. Lincoln's simplicity of mind and the directness of his conscience. At that moment he held absolute dictatorial power. One word from his lips would have turned a key on Gen. Wright in the Old Capitol Prison—our Bastile of those days. But he was anxious only to know whether, in exposing his tall body to Confederate bullets at Fort Stevens, he had "done anything very much out of the way!" Concerning this absolutism—this dictatorship—Dr. Wilson says:

> The war had not run its extraordinary course without touching the very Government itself with revolution. The Constitution had been framed with no thought to provide for such days as these, when * * * the Government was struggling for life itself, and with the unlooked-for exigency had come unlooked-for and arbitrary acts of power. The whole authority of the Nation had seemed of a sudden to be concentrated in the Executive without restraint of law. * * * Men who knew the President and were near him saw no permanent danger in this, for they knew the singular nature of the man, detected not a movement of personal ambition in his exercise of power, felt with what kindliness of judgment and with what sober motives of public service he acted, and looked confidently to see all things restored as, of course, to their old poise and balance, when the storm of war had passed. (Vol. IV., Pp. 260-261.)

Unquestionably the greenest of Lincoln's laurels through all the ages to come will be that which marks the innocent unselfishness of his use of the autocracy that the savage passions of war lodged in his hands.

The thing that most worried him—that caused him to lose sleep of nights—was the power of life and death in court-martial cases from the army. Every death sentence must be reviewed and passed upon by the President. This was a duty he would not delegate to any one. He invariably reviewed every case himself, taking them up usually after every one else had gone to bed. I have some personal knowledge on this subject. I was detailed as clerk to the Recorder of a general court-martial that convened Monday, Aug. 31, 1863, to try only capital cases in the Army of the Potomac. That general court-martial ground out death sentences as a mill grinds corn. Between Aug. 31 and Sept. 24 it sent eighty-six death sentences to the President. Of these Mr. Lincoln approved three and ordered their execution. Two of them were for outrage upon a hapless Virginia girl, and the third for murder of a comrade.

The other eighty-three he either disapproved or commuted in various ways, generally not more formidable than forfeiture of three months' pay, or—in some cases—simply making up the time lost by desertion! This was in many instances—from the soldier's point of view—mistaken clemency; but he couldn't help it. The mighty compassion that filled his great soul made his pen falter when the signing of his name meant death to a fellow-man.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Outdoor Sports for Women.

An important book on "Athletics and Outdoor Sports for Women" is on the press at the Macmillan Company for publication in March. The book will be of value to the teacher as well as the student of gymnastics and sports for women. Each department of athletics and outdoor life will be treated by well-known authorities in their respective fields. Among the chapters in the book will be "Physical Training at Home," by Antony Barker; "Cross Country Walking for Women," by Dr. John Bapst Blake; "How to Fence," by Regis Senac; "Rowing," by Lucille Eaton Hill, Director of Physical Training at Wellesley College; "Track Athletics," by Christine Terhune Herrick; "Dancing, Athletic and Social," by Melvin Ballou Gilbert, and others by Miss Constance Applebee, Herbert H. Holton, William Richardson, Frances C. Griscom, Jr., Bella Beach, Edwyn Sandys, J. Parmley Paret, Sophie Gundrum, Ellen Barnard Thompson, and Dr. Watson L. Savage. There will be about 220 illustrations in the book, and the introduction, on the general subject of athletics and outdoor sports for women, is by Miss Lucille Eaton Hill.

INDIAN SEAS.

Story of a Cruise of the Investigator, a Survey Ship.*

IN a pleasing manner the Surgeon-Naturalist on a Government vessel in the service of the Marine Survey of India describes the marine fauna of the waters adjacent to India, but at the same time, gives glimpses of the many islands visited by him. Mr. Alcock is of course a man of science and devoted to his calling, but knows that all his readers are not ichthyologists, so he does not devote his attention entirely to fish or the creatures of the seas, but presents agreeable discursions relative to land animals.

As its name indicates, the Marine Survey of India had for its main object the determination of the configuration of the shore, the depth of water, the direction of the currents, the work to be carried out extending over the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Andaman Sea. The natural history study is supplementary. The splendid work of the Challenger stimulated the Marine Survey of India. The Investigator was built in Bombay, and is a wooden paddle steamer of 581 tons displacement, and the author joined her in 1888, and remained in his double capacity for four years. The introduction to the volume is excellent, giving a description of what we suppose is the configuration of the bed of the ocean.

> The dry land is the scene of an unceasing tumult of plastic forces—sun and frost, rain and flood, glacier and torrent, wind and wave, are continually at work changing its appearance almost after the manner of a living spirit. But beneath the ocean none of these sculpturing forces are known. There is little or no change of temperature and no violent movement of water, consequently the landscape has no detail, and its style is vast, monotonous, and unvaried.

The slope of the ocean bed near the shore is generally gradual. Sometimes it may be rapid. Sudden and extreme depths certainly exist, but such are unusual. At the surface of the ocean the pressure of the atmosphere is 14.7 pounds per square inch. At a depth of 33 feet below the surface the pressure is twice as much. "At a depth of about 67 feet the pressure is that of three atmospheres—about 44 pounds on the square inch." At a depth of 2,000 fathoms, "allowing for the increasing density of the water at increasing depths," it will be more than 2½ tons to every square inch. Now, how can marine animals live under such enormous pressure?

> They do not feel it any more than we feel the weight of the atmosphere, but if they happen to be dragged up to the surface by a dredge, their condition then, as Dr. Gunther has put it, becomes, only in an extraordinarily and intensified degree, that of a man who has been carried too high in a balloon; the fluids of their body becoming released from their accustomed pressure, expand and burst the flesh, and life is generally extinct before the surface is reached. These disastrous effects are most manifest in creatures like fishes that have no firm shell to hold them together. When a true deep-sea fish is brought to the surface its belly is blown up until its intestines often protrude, and its eyes start out of their sockets, these being sure signs that life for it is impossible at the ordinary barometric pressure.

Amateur cod fishermen have often seen cod taken from fairly deep waters, hauled up to the surface with their bladders protruding from their mouths. Questions of light and heat enter into the status of the deep-sea marine creatures. At a depth of 200 fathoms light is not sufficient to affect a photographic plate. At certain ocean depths there can be no light. There can then be no plant life. If there is no light there can be no need of eyes, and accordingly we find many blind creatures at the great depths. There are some marine organisms which show varying degrees of eye degeneracy. It is, however, still something of a mooted question as to the absolute blindness of the deep-sea fishes, because, when we capture so-called deep-bottom fish we are not positive as to whether they may not be fish which belong to an upper stratum of water. Heat must be cut off at the sea bottoms. Taking the temperatures at various depths in the Bay of Bengal, they showed that while at the surface the temperature was 80 degrees Fahrenheit, at 100 fathoms it was 60 degrees, at 300 not quite 50 degrees, while at a depth of 2,000 it was only 3 degrees above zero. It might, however, happen that there are undercurrents of water which have an indirect influence on temperatures. Some time in the future we may find that the theory of temperatures at the ocean bed may have to be modified.

One of the important subjects having to do with deep sea life is the absence of growing plants. How, then, do the creatures live? That is another matter not yet well understood. Certainly vegetable and animal matter are carried down in prodigious quantities to the bottom of the ocean. It may not be always in solution, but may be in a measure solid. The answer that the deep-bottom organisms feed on each other does not satisfy. There must have been food for the captured, or it would not have satisfied the rapacity of the captor. There is one more subject of vital interest. If it is dark at the bottom of the ocean, and the creatures have no use for eyes, or only a few of them are endowed with the power of vision, how do they see? Here is the answer.

> Every one is familiar with the nocturnal "phosphorescence" of the sea. Now this "phosphorescence" would almost seem to be one of the properties of marine animals, so constantly and universally is it exhibited. But beyond this general source of light there are many species of deep-sea fishes which possess special luminous organs comparable in efficiency with those of fire-flies and glow-worms, so that it is quite possible that the depths may in places have a weird and imperfect illumination of their own. And this will give us another explanation of the curious and at first sight paradoxical fact that many species of these animals that live away from sunlight possess eyes of wonderful size.

In the Coco Channel the author brought up from a great depth a specimen of a jet-black eel fish belonging to a family (Ophidiidae,) the scales of which on one line on each side shone like lamps. When all "its lamps were shining, the fish must have had somewhat the appearance of a Lilliputian ship seen by night with a row of port-holes along either side lit up." In allusion to this row of lights it was called Lamprogrammus, or the "line of radiance." In the same neighborhood, at 405 fathoms, a gigantic crab-spider was taken. Its lanky legs measured across 30 inches. As it lay on its back it "shone like a star, all its legs being lit along their ventral surface with a strange greenish-blue radiance." The number of illuminating creatures coming from great depths are too many to be named by us. How this phosphorescence is produced yet escapes us. Nervous power means to us so little, at least as far as our comprehension goes.

Mr. Alcock tells of his first acquaintance with the Plotanus Arab, a fish found in all Oriental waters. The author describes it as resembling in color a hornet. It can sting, too. There are many fish of the catfish family that inflict wounds with their barbed spine or dorsal fins. This Plotanus left its impression. It wounded one of Mr. Alcock's forefingers, the aggressive creature being only 3 inches long, and his arm became numb for several days, although remedies were applied at once. Land crabs were common on the land. Birgus latro was a big representative. The male would weigh 5 or 6 pounds, and it was a foot long. The sub-title of this crab, "latro," explains his peculiar quality. Latro delights in cocoanuts. When Master Francis Drake, sailing the Golden Hind, came to some small island south of the Celibes, his craft was so foul that he determined to repair and clean the ship. Then he became acquainted with the big land crab. So he wrote in his log that he must not "omit to speak of certain huge multitudes of a kind of crayfish of such size that one was sufficient to satisfy four hungry men at a dinner, being a very good and restorative meat; the special means (as we considered it) of our increase of health. * * * We found that when we came to take some of them they did climb up into trees."

What is commensalism applied to natural history? You may get a clear idea of it when the conditions under which the hermit crab and the anemone live are understood. It is one of good-fellowship. The hermit crab has a poorly made corpus and is fairly vulnerable. He finds it most convenient to get into an anemone. This anemone acts as a coat for the hermit crab. The anemone has little if any motion, while the crab has. So the two creatures get along most amicably together, and there is no interference, nor does one live off of the other. It is a happy family. Mr. Alcock writes:

"In the seas of India we find every gradation of commensalism between zoophytes and hermit crabs." Off Minnikoy there was found a dangerous fish, Naseus tuberosus by name. At the root of the tail fin it had several broad outstanding plates, and with these it could inflict a wound "as clean and deep as that made by a surgeon's knife." With one sweep of its tail "it laid clean open the palm of a Lascar boy, who had incautiously taken it into his hand." Off the Madras coast a fish of the family Trachnidae was captured. It was first discovered in Japanese waters in 1877. Three years afterward it was found on our Atlantic Coast, and was named by Prof. Goode Hypsicometus gobioides. Mr. Alcock was satisfied that the Indian fish was the same as that described by our Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian. But how account for its wide dispersion? The author writes that the great range of this fish, which is by no means an isolated instance, can only be explained "by the assumption of a continuous sea and shore connecting these points at some former geological period."

The chapter on deep-sea fishes is of exceeding interest. Some twenty-five years ago there were not more than thirty species known. To-day we are acquainted with more than a thousand species, and the United States survey ships Albatross and Blake have carried out this particular line of research. There are many fish which are illuminant. This lighting substance seems in some cases to be derived from mucous or slime, "secreted by the lateral line of the body, and by the numerous channels that traverse the bones of the head and gill covers. Even in the case of shore fishes the slime seems at times phosphorescent, as any one must have noticed who has been out fishing at night." In certain abyssal fish there is a gland which, like that of the firefly, secretes a slowly oxidizing phosphorescent grease. Then there is something like a reflector, which intensifies the light, and often the light is made the more conspicuous by contrast with black patches on the skin. Often these deep-sea fish are horrible in their looks. The Photostomias atrox has a villainous make-up. It has a low underhanging jaw, armed with fangs. The mouth is "like a great rat-gin spread in front of chasm-like throat." They are the "vampires of the lower world."

*A NATURALIST IN INDIAN SEAS, OR FOUR YEARS WITH THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SURVEY SHIP INVESTIGATOR. By A. Alcock. Cloth. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Pp. [illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. [illegible].

PRECIOUS STONES.

W. R. Cattelle's Book About Them is Good Reading.*

SUPPOSE such a dire contingency should arise as a diamond famine—and strangely enough, remembering our latest experiences, there is a close resemblance between the Koh-i-noor and a lump of anthracite as to substance—what then? Would taper fingers no longer glitter with jeweled rings or swanlike necks become resplendent with rivières of diamonds? Mr. W. R. Cattelle in his work, "Precious Stones," which he designates as "a book of reference for jewelers," makes no prophecy as to the future, and does not presage a diamond strike. He treats the diamond, the sapphire, and the ruby in a business sense, for in Maiden Lane precious stones are designated as "goods." For all that want of poetic fervor one cannot take away the coruscation of the diamond or the warm glow of the ruby or the mysterious light, akin to that of a Summer's day, only shown in the sapphire. Despite the matter-of-fact business of buying and selling precious stones, the jeweler cannot help being an enthusiast, for gems are among the most wonderful of nature's products.

These beautiful creations lie hidden within the rocky crust of the earth or scattered among the débris which marks the paths of great cataclysms, their beauties concealed under rough and time-worn exteriors. Found by treasure seekers, their glories are unveiled by cunning workmen to fade no more until the eye of time grows dim.

That double quality, beauty and durability, renders precious stones so eagerly sought for. There is mystery in stones of price. There is that diamond in the pawnbroker's window, associated with lots of trash. What might be the history of that diamond, not as a pledge? There may be no end of dramatic situations attached to it. But where did it first flash with light? Was it resplendent, a month or more ago, after it was dug out of the Du Toits Pan, or was it introduced to splendid surroundings when unearthed originally centuries ago from the Indian Golconda? Precious stones endure forever. "Time destroys nations and reduces their monuments to ashes, but the jewels remain." Mr. De Morgan found in an Egyptian tomb, built hundreds of years before Abraham, the necklace of a Princess. It was still absolutely perfect, the garland of forget-me-nots, fashioned with precious stones, just as beautiful as when the lady wore it.

Mr. Cattelle writes an interesting chapter on the value of precious stones. We will confine ourselves to the ups and downs in the diamond business. In olden times the price of diamonds and other precious stones "compared with the value of money was high." In the Orient jewels bring more money than in England. The reason is that the stock in the East is small, but in general prices depend "on the conditions of the moment, and are influenced by the rank and wealth of the buyers." Long years ago Brazil paid the interest of her debt partly in diamonds, and then prices fell nearly one-half. When the revolutions in France of 1888 and 1848 took place, there was a fall in price. When the civil war in the United States ended, there was much money to spend in the North, and then precious stones jumped up in price. There was a financial panic in 1873 at home, and then diamonds fell, for, in addition to the scarcity of money, there were the diamond finds in Africa. But then came the London syndicate, and they were shrewd and managed to hold up prices, limiting the sales. The gold output of the world and the price of diamonds run parallel, as it were. Somehow or other this syndicate has advanced the "goods" some 80 per cent. during the last three years. Perhaps the largest general demand for diamonds comes from the United States. We need not enter here into any economic dissertations as to what seems to be an unnecessary expenditure, but it must be remembered that as the world goes a well-selected precious stone is an investment, and if not too much money has been paid for it, it is pretty certain rather to increase in value than to lessen. Our authority writes that "the variations of quality, color, and cut are so many, and the relative value of the sizes so frequent, to accord with the demands of the market, that an exact table of prices is impossible."

There have been diamonds found in the United States, in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Southern Virginia, California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and, it is claimed, in Kentucky and Indiana. From personal observation the writer of this notice saw the first North American diamond as far back as 1842, and it came from Georgia. Unquestionably more home diamonds will turn up, only so far these stones have been small and not of a good color. The industry of cutting and polishing the diamond is fully described in the volume, and Mr. Cattelle thinks that in the time to come, due to the better machinery and inventive skill of the workmen, all diamonds will be sent to the United States for the mechanical processes.

The book is to be admired for its thoroughness, all the precious stones having an exact description, even the superstitions relating to them are given. Our main supply of diamonds comes from the Cape. We quote Mr. George F. Kunz, who says that according to quality, the South African diamonds class as follows: First quality, 80 per cent; second quality, 30 per cent.; third quality, 20 per cent., and the balance "bort," and by bort is meant diamonds which are either black or so discolored as to be unfit to serve for adornment. They are, however, used for mechanical purposes.

Much has been written regarding artificial diamonds. That such can be made cannot be questioned, but they are small and insignificant. When artificial stones can be turned out in large quantity they will be found of great use for many mechanical purposes. It is the pearl alone which has the privilege of being classed among precious stones, and it is not a stone, nor has it great durability. In the scale of hardness the diamond comes first, being represented by the figure 10. Next is the sapphire, which is expressed by 9, and the topaz is 8. The emerald is one of the most difficult of stones to find perfect. "A flawless emerald of fine color is almost unknown." It is a silicate, combined with alumina and glucina.

The publishers are to be complimented on the excellent make-up of the book and its choice binding.

*PRECIOUS STONES. A Book of Reference for Jewelers. By W. R. Cattelle. [illegible]

The Horrors of War.

OVER THE DEAD LINE, OR TRACKED BY BLOODHOUNDS. By S. M. Dufur, Company B, First Vermont Cavalry. Pp. 283. Burlington, Vt.: Free Press Association.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Dufur of the First Vermont Cavalry was wounded and made a prisoner near Richmond, and his volume tells of his life as a captive in Andersonville and Florence. The story is a gruesome one and full of horrors. Is it better to die on the field of battle or to languish in a military prison, and then after long suffering to part with life? The accuracy of statistics as to the deaths of prisoners may be questioned, but suffice to say the mortality at Andersonville and Florence was terrible. It may be advanced in extenuation that the same charges are made in regard to all military captives. At Andersonville the memory of Capt. Wirz still brings back recollections of a cruel man who was utterly indifferent to human sufferings. After many months of privations Mr. Dufur was transferred from Andersonville to Florence, in South Carolina. Taking his chances he made a run for liberty from the Florence prison, but was captured after a few days. The story of his having found refuge among moonshiners is a curious one. Brought back to Florence, he describes a particular condition of the prisoners, and the mental changes brought about by privation. "Abuse, hardships, and constant suffering had driven some of the men to a state of depravity almost bordering on insanity. They seemed not only to despise the instigators of their suffering, but every one with whom they came in contact, let him be friend or foe."

Insufficient food, bad water, no protection from the weather, brought death to thousands of prisoners. War puts to the front many human brutes, but not on one side alone. Mr. Dufur managed to escape alive, and was finally exchanged. The story the author writes is vigorously presented, and "Over the Dead Line" leaves its impress on the reader. In human conflicts the worst of it always is remembered and what is generous is forgotten. Then, as Napoleon said, you cannot make an omelet without the breaking of eggs.

The Primeval Mississippi.

EARLY VOYAGES UP AND DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI. By Chevalier, St. Cosme, Le Sueur, Gravier, and Guignas. With an introduction, notes, and an index by John Gilmary Shea. 300 numbered copies. Small 8vo. Paper, cloth back, paper label. Albany: ——. $4 net.

The limitations set by common sense as well as by bibliographic taste are frequently transgressed nowadays in an attempt to harmonize ancient typographical effects with modern standards of art and utility. It is all very well to reproduce the original texts of the writings of the early voyagers whose accounts are contained in this volume—joined letters, old-fashioned s's and all—but with the modern footnotes in the same style of type an incongruity is produced which is unpleasant. Again, the page decorations are not only modern, but are cheap and inartistic as well. While the inconsistency is made still more striking when it is noticed that the index and various title pages are strictly modern in style.

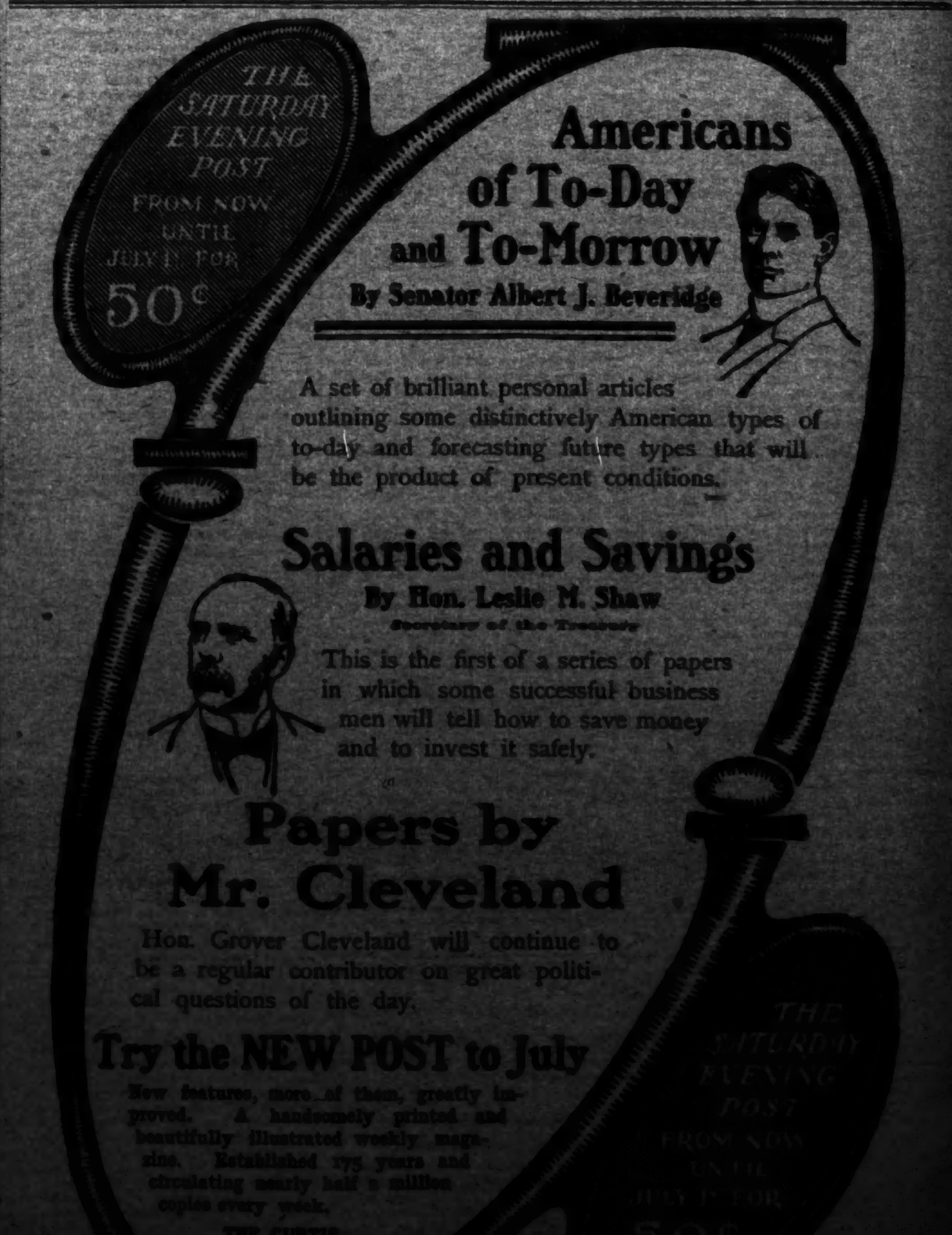
Still, the present publisher should not be blamed, for his book is an exact fac simile reproduction of the rare edition of 1861, and there are at least two reasons why the new edition is excusable. It shows a curious specimen of "refined bookmaking of forty-odd years ago, and the present public interest in the Louisiana Purchase, as well as in the history of the original Indian tribes of the Mississippi, makes its material of some interest if not of valuable acquisition at this time.

The editor is well known among American historians for his works on the Jesuit missions and New France, and as a translator of Charlevoix's History.

Training for Teachers.

"The Elements of General Method," based on the principles of Herbart, by Dr. Charles A. McMurray, (Macmillan's, 90 cents net) is a handbook for teachers, and the first of a series by the same author and publisher. The series will include "The Method of Recitation" and "School Management," which will complete the group of books treating of the general principles of method. Further, there will be books on special method in reading, geography, natural science, and other studies which will apply these principles more definitely to the selection of materials and method of treatment in the various studies. Finally, the course of study for the eight grades of the common school is worked out on the basis of the foregoing books of general and special method, and will complete the whole series. The high standard of these books is due to the author's long experience as Principal of Illinois State Normal University and editor of the year books of the National Herbart Society.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Audubon books of birds and animals, with plates and indexes. Theo. W. Curtis, 138 Fulton St., New York.



MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS

Dickens as a Poet—Revivals of Old Favorites—Some Forthcoming Books.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Few of us think of Dickens as a poet, although every one knows that he had a most objectionable habit of writing blank verse in the guise of prose whenever he wished to be particularly pathetic. We also remember that certain verses are to be found in several of his works, and that figurative ballad, the "Ivy Green," set to music of a most painful and exasperating character, has probably saddened thousands of unfortunate listeners. But the truth is that Dickens wrote a good deal of verse, and it is probable that he rather fancied himself a poet. There are plays, or rather comic operas, in existence which Dickens wrote for the private theatricals in which he was always so much interested. Taken altogether, his verses are sufficient to make up a volume, and Mr. F. G. Kitton is to give us the volume at an early day. The thing has been done before, I believe, although I have never seen Dickens's collected verses. It is understood, however, that Mr. Kitton's book is to contain matter which is not to be found in the other collection of Dickens's verses. At any rate the volume will be welcomed by thousands of those who are the sincere admirers of Dickens, and by many others who are interested in the present Dickens revival.

For, although Dickens has never lost his popularity, and his works have had a steady sale ever since their first appearance, it is certain that of late there has been a great revival of interest in not only Dickens's books, but in everything that pertains to him. It is as marked as the Napoleonic revival, and naturally the publishers are hastening to take advantage of it. Only a few years ago the general interest in Dickens had perceptibly flagged, but today publishers are rivaling one another in the number and sumptuousness of their editions of Dickens's novels.

There may very possibly be some law which governs these revivals. Why should mankind suddenly, in the last years of the nineteenth century, feel a renewed interest in Napoleon? It is not because several books on the subject happened to be written almost simultaneously, and thus attracted attention to Napoleon. That would be putting the cart before the horse, for the books were written because of the demand which arose from the Napoleonic revival. And why should the public within the last twelve months show a renewed interest in Dickens? Nothing has been done to create such an interest, and here again the books which have been published concerning Dickens and his writings since the beginning of the new century have been published in response to a demand. It looks as if Napoleon and Dickens revolved in orbits and had aphelions and perihelions and other astronomic sports. If this be true, we may assume the periodic time of Napoleon to be about ninety years, and may look for another Napoleonic revival in about 1990. Similarly the periodic time of Dickens would be about thirty-five years, and therefore there will be another avalanche of new editions and of books concerning Dickens in, say, 1940, or thereabouts. If there is truth in this theory, and if the truth of it could be established, it would be a great benefit to publishers, for in that case they would know precisely when to bring out new editions. I fear that the periodic time of poor Charles Reade must be almost as great as that of some of the comets, for he has now been virtually forgotten for at least twenty-five years, and there are no signs that his popularity will ever return.

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We are also to have a new life of Grahame of Claverhouse. It will be welcome, if for no other reason than that it will, as a matter of course, refute the preposterous stories told by that venerable twaddler, Wodrow, in his "Scottish Worthies,"—if that is the precise name of the book. I remember in particular one of these stories—a blood-curdling account of the assassination by Claverhouse of a pious carrier named John Brown. As a matter of fact, Brown was not assassinated by anybody, but lived to a good old age, as Wodrow might have ascertained had he paid as much attention to facts as he paid to the prejudices of his readers. If the new book shows "Bonnie Dundee" as he really was, and not as religious fanaticism represented him, it will be useful as well as interesting.

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Mr. Rider Haggard is shortly to give us a new novel entitled "The Pearl Maiden." It has been already published as a serial in The Graphic, but I fancy that the reading of serials is not very general. At any rate, it is the opinion of the publishers that the serial publication of a novel does not in the least injure its sale in book form, but rather assists it. Mr. Haggard was the first of the present band of late Victorian novelists, and his popularity has never flagged. He came to us with a story to tell at the time when most of our writers held the theory that a story should never be intruded into that solemn analysis of character, the artistic novel. It is to Mr. Haggard more than to any other man that the revolution in the taste of novel readers is due. We delighted in his earlier stories and clamored for more of the same sort, and immediately there rose up novelists who had stories to tell and knew how to tell them. Mr. Haggard certainly has his faults as a novelist, but that is not uncommon, and never will be uncommon until we have an infallible novelist who is miraculously preserved from error in novel writing; but Mr. Haggard will write a good, readable story, and I, for one, always welcome his latest book.

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Also Mr. Stanley Weyman has a serial running in The Graphic entitled "The Long Night," which is certainly a capital title for a novel dealing with a dark period of history. It is, however, as yet only in its earliest chapters, and we shall probably not see it as a book until late in the Spring season, if so soon.

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Mr. John Murray announces a new book dealing with the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. If that can be called a controversy on one side of which there is no argument whatever. The duration and spread of the Baconian delusion is as remarkable in its way as are the growth and duration of that other delusion called Christian Science. The strange part of the thing is that several men of intelligence have actually thought that there is something to be said in behalf of the theory that Shakespeare's works were written by Bacon, and that a preposterous woman has discovered a cipher in the Shakespearean plays. But men are capable of believing anything. I understand that Mark Twain, whose delicious ridicule of Christian Science is comparatively recent, has fallen a victim to another delusion called "osteopathy." After that we need not be surprised at anything. We shall probably have book after book on the Bacon question, and to the end of time there will be people who will discover new ciphers in Shakespeare's plays, each cipher proving to be more marvelous than any of its predecessors, and proving that Bacon was the author of more books than any previous lunatic had ascribed to him.

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Mr. George R. Sims is a novelist, poet, dramatist and journalist who is popularly believed to make more money by his work than is made by any other living English writer. He is certainly extremely popular, especially among Londoners, and his weekly column in the "Referee" is probably more widely read than anything else which appears in any London paper. Mr. Sims has also achieved celebrity and fortune by the invention of a hair restorer, to the merits of which his own luxuriant locks bear ample testimony. He is now to found and edit a new weekly paper, to be called "Men and Women." The title shows that it is to be mainly a personal paper, and doubtless its appearance is due to the wide success of Mr. O'Connor's "M. A. P." and his later "T. P.'s Paper." Every one will wish Mr. Sims success, for he probably has not an enemy in all London. The mere fact that his wonderful success has not made him hated speaks volumes in praise of his amiability, for when an author achieves an exceptional success it is usually discovered that his books are worthless productions, and that he himself is a most objectionable person.

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The indefatigable Mr. George Burgin has ready for publication a new novel. I should be afraid to say how many he has written since the days when I first met him in The Idler office. Like many of the other men who contributed to the "Idler's Club," he has won a deserved success. In those days Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Barry Pain, Mr. Jerome, Mr. Barr, and Mr. Burgin were always to be found in the "Idler's Club," and it will be long before any other magazine manages to get together so many brilliant contributors. All of them may be said, in the slang of authorship, to have "arrived" since that day. The only man who has disappointed me is Mr. Barry Pain. He is as brilliant and versatile as ever, but has not yet given us the best that is in him. Mr. Zangwill, too, has not advanced beyond his original Ghetto tragedy that made his reputation, but then he is a very slow and careful worker, and who shall say what he will not give us during the next ten years?

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I am sorry to see that there is a proposal to publish in English all the works of Nietzsche which have not yet been given to the British public. Nobody denies the ability of Nietzsche, but of what possible use are the writings of a blasphemous lunatic? Nietzsche was precisely that and nothing else. His writings never by any possibility helped any man. They are bad through and through, and the less healthy people have to do with them the better. I sincerely trust that the money will not be forthcoming for the proposed enterprise. We have had already far too much of Nietzsche in English. Blasphemy and lunacy can be produced at home without going to Germany in search of them.

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Mr. Clark Russell has another of his sea stories in press, entitled "Overdue." Mr. Russell never fails to write a capital story, and no doubt the new book will be as good in its way as the many others which have preceded it from the same pen.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Pilling Library.

George D. Smith of New Street has just secured at private sale the collection of James Constantine Pilling, (1840-1895,) the ethnologist, among whose writings are bibliographies of the languages of the North American Indians. The library contains many rarities. Pilling was an ethnologist of distinction, and his works possess great value. Chief among them is his "Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages," 1891, in the compilation of which he was assisted by several writers.

ENGLISH FIGHTERS.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's New Volume on "British Soldiers in the Field."*

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S work on "Bruce and the Struggles for Scottish Independence," and more pertinently his "Life of the Duke of Wellington," renders him well fitted for the writing of just such a volume as the one entitled "British Soldiers in the Field." If you are of mature years, and think, because the book belongs to a series with the general title, "The Boy's Library," that it is below your mental requirements, you will be in error. Pretty generally the public, big and little, is in utter ignorance in regard to military operations, and commits all kinds of stupid blunders. As this author says: "Nothing is easier than to sit at ease in an elbow-chair and point out what an unpatriotic sort of department is the War Office, how unprepared our Generals are to take the field, what extravagant, idle dogs are our regimental officers, and how poor is the mettle and character among the rank and file." Such criticisms in the United States are very much like similar charges made in England. What Sir Herbert Maxwell wants to show is this: That in all periods of English history, "the spirit of devotion and discipline has remained unchanged in men and officers."

In describing the early drill of the English soldier the old methods at the close of the seventeenth century are dwelt on. "Field evolutions were few, slow, and comparatively simple; the school of Frederick the Great had not yet arisen to worry officers and men with movements as complicated as a minuet, and of about as much practical utility as a conundrum." In that time the one word of command was, "Take heed!" For that has been substituted "Attention!" We clip all the words we can in English, and so the monosyllable "Shut!" is now in use. Musketry was certainly a complicated business in early times. Before the firelock or musket was discharged there were nine movements. In firing the volley there were, according to the testimony of Sir Thomas Kellie, (1690,) not less than thirty-three separate words of command. As to the character of the arms of the infantry, when Marlborough was General, nearly all his soldiers used the flintlock musket. When in 1807 fulminating powder was proposed for priming, it found no adherents. Wellington fought his great battles with "Brown Bess." So firm was the Duke's faith in Brown Bess with a flint lock that a quarter of a century later, in 1835, when the Master General of the Ordnance asked for an opinion upon the value of Forsyth's invention, (the percussion cap,) he earnestly deprecated any change in "these admirable arms." As Sir Herbert Maxwell puts it, "The Duke depended more on his workmen than upon their tools, and more upon the way men were handled than upon the way they were armed."

As to conditions to-day the author writes that the great mistake made by Englishmen is to consider the defenders of their country as occupying a lower social grade. "It is to our profound discredit that we permit managers of theatres and other places of entertainment to exclude soldiers from all but the worst seats. This is not the case in any other civilized country in the world, and it is high time for the removal of this last contemptuous indication of inferiority."

Some of the military episodes which have rendered England so conspicuous in the past are Agincourt, the Blenheim campaign, the battle of Assaye, the passage of the Douro, the fight of the Guards at Hougemont, Inkerman, the siege of Delhi, and Lord Roberts's famous march in Afghanistan. The battle of Bannockburn, lost by the English, we have never seen better described than in this volume. In 1314, and before then, those who dwelt in the cloisters were the historians.

Now these were precisely the class of men least likely to have the power to write intelligently and instructively on military affairs. Nowadays, if you required information about the strength of the Royal Artillery you would not make inquiry of the Archbishop of Canterbury, nor would the Bishop of Cape Town's criticism of Lord Kitchener's strategy and tactics in South Africa carry as much weight as that of an observant subaltern in Gen. French's division.

On whom had you to depend? Leading officers in those days "generally could not write at all." Fortunately an English knight, Sir Thomas Gray, was taken prisoner, and he saw how the battle of Bannockburn was fought, and forty years after it was his son who, deriving his information from his father, wrote the story of the fight. To think that a battle was opened by a tilt between the King of Scotland and an English knight, Sir Henry de Bohun, the first mounted on a modest palfrey, the latter on a prancing steed. The Scotch champion eluded the spear of the Bohun, and then Bruce gave the knight a blow on the head with his battle axe, and victory was for the King who, according to the legend of the time, only remarked: "It has cost me a good axe shaft."

History, alas! repeats itself when the causes for the war between England and France of 1415 are understood. In England there was internal trouble, and Henry V. wanted a war to avert disturbances at home. War at that period of English civilization was very much of a business. It was a good thing to make prisoner of a man who could pay a tidy ransom. Thousands and scores were, for the same part, paid for military service. It was not difficult to fill the ranks, "for, while the average laborer's wage was only fourpence, a soldier on active service received sixpence a day." A Duke would fight for 1s. 10d. shillings and fourpence per diem, and the Earl's pay was 6 shillings. Agincourt was the great battle of that campaign, and was won by the English against long odds. It was in this action that the English bowmen were so conspicuous, and it was shown that the armored knight was an insignificant element in warfare. There must have been a want of bows in England before the Agincourt campaign, for the order was given to cut bow staves wherever found except those upon church lands. Here Sir Herbert Maxwell writes:

For you see, it is a wise precaution, even when you are embarking upon the most wantonly aggressive war, to retain the favor of the Almighty, who, it was believed, might deeply resent the spoliation of Church property.

Of all the records of military prowess, of stern will, of pluck, the siege and storming of Delhi is the proudest action in English military annals. True, it was victory or death, but there never was more heroism shown. It was during one of these encounters that Lord Roberts showed his ability. Never were conditions more desperate for the English than at Delhi. The passage of the Douro was indeed one of the most brilliant of all Wellington's actions. Sometimes it looks as if in the defense of the place there was even stupidity shown by the French, but for a General of the highest mental powers it is the opportunity he seizes on. He must be as is the hawk when it pounces on its prey. The first undermining of Napoleon's power took place in Portugal and Spain, when Wellington was in command. What a triumph indeed it must have been when Wellington ate a breakfast at Oporto which Soult had had prepared for himself. In 1809 there were 147,000 French soldiers in Spain, and Wellington had under his command about 21,000 men. The great distinguishing feature in all these notable actions is that the English soldier does not know when he is beaten. It is his wonderful self-reliance, his obedience to his officers which are to be so highly commended. There is an old Italian proverb which should be borne in mind, "Better an army of stags, commanded by a lion, than an army of lions led by a stag." Sir Herbert Maxwell gives this advice, and it is something to be remembered.

It is impossible to understand any General's strategy unless it is remembered that supplies and communication are matters of primary and supreme importance. Thoughtless newspaper readers—even people of more than ordinary intelligence—pronounce prompt and easy judgment upon a commander's capacity, in proportion to his adroitness in giving or parrying a blow, and estimate the progress of a campaign solely by the number and violence of defeats inflicted on the enemy. But a General who knows his work, in taking the field . . . directs a hundred glances—a hundred anxious thoughts—to the communications in his rear, for one that he bestows upon his adversary's front.

Luck has very much to do with the fortunes of war, but for all its uncertainties, he is the stronger General who has most of that quality called prescience. Whether the French maxim in regard to human strife be true, we do not know, but it reads: "In war, the art consists not in striking heavily, or striking often, but in striking in the right place."

In this country where opinions are free, just as they are in England, we are much given to criticisms on those in command of armies. What is much worse we are much inclined to depreciate individuals who are at the front. There are popular favorites, that is for the moment, but we do our best to undermine the idols of yesterday. We even foster jealousies. Our English cousins are by no means free from these faults. But one thing which may be said to our credit is that neither in England nor the United States is the horrible epithet of "traitor" often used; and that word is of the commonest in some other countries. Would that the era of peace and brotherly love had a beginning; but man has not advanced far enough yet for that blessed period. In the meantime let us be grateful for that inheritance of grit and obedience derived from English sources.

Indifferent as to whether Sir Herbert Maxwell's volume be written for old or young people, it gives the best idea of the prowess of English officers, their men, and devotion to duty.

*BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Some prints in color. Pp. 328. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Hero of Ticonderoga.

Charles Walter Brown, who has written the lives of Nathan Hale, John Paul Jones, Paul Revere, &c., for juvenile readers, has published a life of "Ethan Allen of Green Mountain Fame," (Donohue, Chicago, $1.) In simple, attractive style, he tells the life of this ardent though heedstrong supporter of the struggling cause of liberty. That Col. Allen should have been selected as a leader in an enterprise of the highest moment to the American colonies in their Revolution against England's despotic rule, was due alike to his principles, his services, and his position.

Fortunately, Col. Allen took the precaution to furnish abundant material out of which an innumerable number of biographical sketches could be evolved, and the present writer has not wandered far from this hero's estimate of his own services or the part he played in the defense of his country's liberty. A few pictures of prominent figures in the Revolution and a copy of a letter from Allen introducing John Jay to Gen. Washington embellish the volume.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE GREAT BOER WAR. By A. Conan Doyle. 8vo. Pp. 446. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF PRINCE BISMARCK. By Sidney Whitman. 8vo. Pp. x.-345. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60 net.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Kendall Adams and William P. Trent. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-590. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.50.

Religion, Essays, and General Literature.

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP. By John Bigelow. New enlarged edition. 12mo. Pp. 318. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

HAPPINESS. Essays on the Meaning of Life. By Carl Hilty. Translated by Francis G. Peabody. 12mo. Pp. x.-184. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN LETTERS BELONGING TO THE KOUYUNJIK COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. By Robert Francis Harper. Second series. Part VIII. Pp. xvi.-142. $6 net.

SOME ACTORS IN OUR LORD'S PASSION. By the Rev. Hermann Lilienthal. Introduction by the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark. 12mo. Pp. xii.-157. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 90 cents net.

Poetry and Art.

POMPEII OF THE WEST AND OTHER POEMS. By John Hall Ingham. 12mo. Pp. 170. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

THE GEORGIAN PERIOD: Being Measured Drawings of Colonial Work. Part XII. Folio. New York: American Architect and Building News.

FATE AND I AND OTHER POEMS. By Gorde Dalliba. 16mo. Pp. 88. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE OCEANIDES. Poems and Translations. By Percy W. Shedd. 12mo. Pp. x.-300. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE GAY GORDONS. Ballads of an Ancient Scottish Clan. Edited, with introduction, by Armistead C. Gordon. 12mo. Staunton, Va.: Albert Shultz.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE. By Sir Walter Scott. Edited, with notes and an introduction, by George R. Carpenter. Longmans English Classics. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-187. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

A CENTURY OF SONNETS. By S. E. Herrick. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-43. New York: R. H. Russell.

Nature and Out of Doors.

OUTING. An Illustrated Magazine of Sport, Travel, Adventure, and Country Life. Edited by Caspar Whitney. Volume XL. April-September, 1902. 8vo. Pp. 774. New York: The Outing Publishing Company.

Fiction.

THE PRIDE OF TELLFAIR. By Elmore Elliott Peake. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LIFE WITHIN. Anonymous. 12mo. Pp. 365. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

THE CIRCLE. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 360. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

MUCH MARRIED SAINTS AND SOME SINNERS. Sketches from Life Among Mormons and Gentiles in Utah. By Grace Talbot. 12mo. Pp. 180. New York: The Grafton Press.

GILBERT; OR, THEN AND NOW. A Story of the Life and Achievements of a Virginia Negro. By J. Coburnis Underwood. 12mo. Pp. 309. Philadelphia: H. D. Shaltier.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN? By Edna Kenton. 12mo. Pp. 290. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bowen-Merrill Company. (Advance sheets.)

A WHALEMAN'S WIFE. By Frank T. Bullen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-378. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

UNDER THE DARKNESS OF THE NIGHT. Historical Romance. By Ellen Chazal Chapeau. 12mo. Pp. 312. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

BACK TO THE WOODS. The Story of a Fall from Grace. By Hugh McHugh. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 116. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

A COIN OF EDWARD VII. A Detective Story. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

ABENIKI CALDWELL. A Burlesque Historical Novel. By Carolyn Wells. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

Travel and Description.

SOME BYWAYS OF CALIFORNIA. By Charles F. Carter. 12mo. Pp. vi.-182. New York: The Grafton Press.

MEMORABLE PLACES AMONG THE HOLY HILLS. By Robert L. Stewart. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Educational.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF PHYSICS. By Henry C. Cheston, Philip R. Dean, and Charles E. Timmerman. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

SPECIAL METHOD IN THE READING OF COMPLETE ENGLISH CLASSICS. In the Grades of the Common School. By Charles McMurry. 12mo. Pp. v.-254. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

Miscellaneous.

TSIMSHIAN TEXTS. By Franz Boas. 8vo. Pp. 244. Washington: Government Printing Office. Bulletin 27, Smithsonian Institution.

SILVERWORK AND JEWELRY. A Text Book for Students and Workers in Metal. By H. Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 345. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60 net.

STARTING A PRINTING OFFICE. Being a Handbook for Those About to Establish themselves in the Printing Business and for Those Already Established. 8vo. Pp. 90. Waterbury, Conn.: The Jackson Quick Printing Company.

HYPNOTISM AND THE DOCTORS. I. Animal Magnetism. Mesmer De puységur; II. The Second Commission, Dupotet and La Fontaine. The English School. Braid's Hypnotism. Pathetism. Electro-Biology. By Richard Harte. 8vo. Pp. xxxii.-128, iii.-253. New York: 27 East 21st St. Fowler & Wells Co. $2 per vol.

EVOLUTION AND PHRENOLOGY. By Alfred Thomas Story. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York: 27 East 21st St: Fowler & Wells Co. $1.50.

THE PATH OF EVOLUTION. Through Ancient Thought and Modern Science. By Henry Pemberton. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-374. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

LIVES OF THE HAUNTED. By Oscar Hand von Gottschaeck. Oblong quarto. New York: R. H. Russell.

Juvenile.

THE NEW BOY AT DALE. By Charles Edward Rich. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 283. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

BIBLEMSLAND. By John Kendrick Bangs and Charles Raymond McCauley. 12mo. Pp. 125. R. H. Russell.

James the Just.

In his volume of sermons entitled "The Wisdom of James the Just" (Thomas Whittaker, $1.20 net,) the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, expounds the Epistle of James as "The [illegible] Letter and the Man." James is identified as the man known as the "Brother of the Lord," a man who, while not one of the twelve apostles, yet reached a position of great influence among the Christian society of Jerusalem. "Those to whom he wrote" were the worldwide scattered congregations of the Jews, for the Lord Bishop takes the view that James indited his epistle before the final schism between the Orthodox Jews and the new sect of Christians. Part II. is a detailed exposition of the epistle according to the views of the Anglican Church.

John Wesley.

THE HEART OF JOHN WESLEY'S JOURNAL. With an Introduction by Hugh Price Hughes, M. A., and an Appreciation of the Journal by Augustine Birrell, K. C. Edited by Percy Livingstone Parker. Pp. xxx.-512. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Wesley kept his journal through the greater part of a very long life, and published part of it. The whole journal has been made up into twenty-six bound volumes in manuscript, but has not in its entirety been put in type. The present volume is apparently a condensation of Wesley's condensation. The bulk of Wesley's published journal was about four times that of the book which Mr. Parker has made of the selections.

Those who do not know the history of Methodism, and who are unacquainted with the character of its remarkable founder, will find this work of unusual interest. The editor's principle of selection, indeed, one may occasionally cavil at, for it too often seems sensational, and many of the passages are scrappy and disappointing. Many others, however, are illuminating. Wesley's adventures in America, as minister to the Colony of Georgia, indicate that he had as yet too much of the indiscreet zeal of youth to undertake such a mission. He got into ugly quarrels, and finally left the colony when it seemed likely that the authorities would make life very uncomfortable for him.

What early strikes the reader as the key to Wesley's immense success is his tireless energy. The journal is an astonishing record of long rides and walks to his appointments, hours of preaching, courageous yet quietly patient contending with the unreason of mobs. The brutality of eighteenth century English life is abundantly set forth in this record. Ignorance and suspicion were characteristic not only of the poorer classes, but even of many among the well to do. Wesley was mobbed by respectable citizens, who suspected him of having relations with the Spaniards or of acting for the Pretender. His tenets were misunderstood and his aims misrepresented. He was time and again in danger of death at the hands of excited mobs, but he suffered no serious harm.

It is noticeable throughout the journal that Wesley believed himself at all times under the special care of God, and often the subject of miraculous interposition. Time and again he notes that blows, exposure, and various hardships leave him none the worse, often with a quiet intimation that these things left him unharmed because of special divine oversight. In places Wesley seems to imply a partial belief in miraculous healing, such as the faith curists and Christian Science disciples now hold by. Indeed, the occult evidently had a strong attraction for this strong and self-reliant man. He tells without adverse comment several stories of apparitions, and is frequently impressed with tales of the kind that he has been unable to investigate.

One is prepared for the unhappiness of his married life when one finds him deciding upon marriage in a cold-blooded fashion as the best state for him. He left home immediately after his wedding with the comment in his journal that marriage should not make a Methodist minister bate one jot of his religious activity. When he records the fact that his wife has left him his only comment is that she has gone he knows not why; he did not send her away, and he will not recall her. This he puts in Latin.

Wesley was too busy with his appointed work to give much time to aught else, but there are occasional notes of his reading in the ancient classics, and interesting opinions of English writers, notably of Sterne and "The Sentimental Journey." He criticises Rousseau in interesting fashion. His two hours' visit to Dr. Johnson is unhappily dismissed in about as many lines.

Real Happiness.

The translation of Carl Hilty's volume on happiness in life which comes this week from the press of the Macmillan Company makes accessible to English readers an interesting collection of short essays by a well-known professor of Berne University. The translator is Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard. The chief aim of the book is to demonstrate the wrong which the individual does to himself and to others when he allows either the cares of living or the greed and ambitions of life to stamp out in his nature all curiosity in regard to life itself. The experiences which have given rise to this philosophy of life have been wrought out of the large experience both of academic and political affairs, and that which draws readers to the Berne professor appears to lie his capacity to maintain in the midst of important duties of public service an unusual attachment of desire and an interior quietness of mind.

The Late Prof. Shaw.

Prof. Edward R. Shaw of the New York University, who died the other day at Yonkers, was the author of "National [illegible]

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 14, 1903.—16 PAGES.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK TRADE.

A polemic of considerable vigor has been carried on within the last month, mainly in the columns of The Nation, over the customs mode of assessing values for the purpose of fixing the import duties on books. We have no intention of going into the merits of the question at present. Levying taxes on commodities for revenue which the Government does not need, or for protection to domestic producers against competition that they ought to be able to meet on equal terms, is necessarily a clumsy and intricate process. It does not become any simpler or more graceful when the commodities are in part the product of the mind and the subject of that intellectual commerce which most intelligent men would like to see as free as practicable. Books as the means of enforcing the peculiar notions of the protectionist are treated and have to be treated very much as ladies' hose, or plate glass, or anything else for which taxation is fixed by private interests and not for public advantage. They are exposed to the general implication of the tariff that importation is in itself tainted with immorality and incivism and should be interfered with as much as decently can be done. We do not see that the importers of foreign books are discriminated against, or that they are judged by any narrower principle than prevails in all tariff controversies in our enlightened land.

What is especially interesting in this dispute, however, is the array of figures which Mr. George P. Brett of the Macmillan Company contributes to show the changes that have taken place in the international book trade within the last four years. The imports of books into the United States were in 1899 a little less than $1,500,000. For the eleven months of the year 1902, ending with November, they were a little over $1,900,000, which would be at the rate of $1,750,000 for the whole year, or an increase of about 17 per cent. During the same period we find the exports of books and printed matter increasing very much faster. In 1899 they were $2,700,000. Last year they were at the rate of $4,364,000, an advance of nearly 150 per cent. Mr. Brett does not undertake a minute analysis of the sources of this trade, but he points out that the value of imports from Germany is about two-and-a-half times as great as the value of the imports from France, and that the trade with Great Britain, which has increased some $250,000 in four years, is now about evenly divided between imports and exports.

We assume that it is a surprise to most of our readers that the balance of the international book trade is, as the phrase goes, in our "favor." To be sure, the total trade is not any great affair, and the six millions of outgo and income is an insignificant sum compared to what must be the total of the book trade in the domestic markets, to say nothing of other "printed matter," such as periodicals. Twenty-two cents a year per capita does not appear a great deal to expend on foreign books. It is only one-seventh of what we spend on imported tobacco. And our four millions of exported books is still but 1 per cent. of our total exports of manufactures. But it is interesting all the same that "abroad" is buying even that amount of our presumably intellectual product, and that the amount is rapidly increasing. We are not prepared to infer from this fact that the nature of our product is improving in the ratio of the increased exports, but the appreciation of it is certainly changing and the liking for it advancing. Much is probably due to the lower price of paper in the United States and to the more economical processes of manufacture, and these would tell even more in the production of cheaper books than in the production of more costly ones. Even so, the fact remains that American books are getting more and more read and that the making of them for publishers and for writers must become a wider and more settled business.

PROF. DABNEY'S HISTORY.

Prof. Richard Heath Dabney of the University of Virginia has undertaken to write a "History of the Reconstruction," which cannot fail to be a valuable work, and, indeed, promises to be an indispensable one to future students of American history. He has begun vigorously the collection of "material," unpublished letters, diaries, and other manuscripts, files of newspapers of the reconstruction period, books, and pamphlets. The mere labor of collecting, arranging, and indexing these will be great, but presumably Prof. Dabney will not lack able assistance in this sort of work, in the university with which he has so long been connected, and upon which his good repute as a historical student and writer has reflected so much credit.

The field is broad, and the task of assorting and weighing the relative importance of the evidence now being collected is one from which any but a determined, energetic, enthusiastic writer would shrink. Prof. Dabney's plan contemplates an impartial record, a careful consideration of every item of evidence. "The time has come," he insists, "when no man need fear to speak out concerning the methods by which the Southern people overthrew the reconstruction régime. For the North no longer desires to revive that régime, and many Northerners now understand and admit not only that the radical policy of Congress was in many respects a blunder, but that no high-spirited people would have hesitated to resist it, tooth and nail."

He asks of his correspondents any information they can give that will throw light "upon the economic condition of the South in 1865; upon the attitude of different social classes toward each other; upon the extent to which ante-bellum partisan feelings revived; upon the feelings of Southerners toward the North and the Union and toward Northern settlers in the South; upon the conduct of negroes and the feelings of the whites toward them in 1865 and afterward; upon Lincoln's reconstruction policy in certain States; upon the Freedmen's Bureau and its workings; upon the Northern teachers of negro schools and their treatment by the whites; upon the influence of Andrew Johnson's policy upon Southern political action; upon the motive of State Legislatures in passing the laws limiting the freedom of negroes; upon the working of these laws; upon the motives for rejecting the Fourteenth Amendment in 1866; upon the exact methods of controlling negroes, whether by deception, intimidation, violence, or proper personal influence; upon the personal characteristics of the military commanders and the civil officials of States, counties, or cities; upon the actual management of financial, judicial, and other affairs by the reconstruction governments; upon the fraud or force employed either for or against these governments; upon the effects of Johnson's impeachment upon Southern opinion; upon the Loyal League; upon the Kuklux Klan, the Knights of the White Camelia, and similar organizations, either general or local; upon election methods on both sides."

And he takes occasion to assure all persons giving him information of acts of violence in which they may have been concerned that their confidence will not be betrayed.

Notes of the Magazines.

The Overland Monthly of San Francisco, a magazine which may be well called "historic," is now edited by Florence Jackson, formerly of New York. Its reputation is well maintained. Articles on "The Course of Law and Status of Politics in Negroes," "The Chinese Theatre," and "The Builders of California," as well as an "editorial digest" and a "review of recent literature," signed F. J., are among the contents of the February number, which is well illustrated.

The historical article on "Semitics at Harvard College," by Joseph Lebowich, in the February number of The Menorah, is particularly timely in view of the recent dedication of the Semitic Museum presented to Harvard by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

A description of the home of Mr. P. A. B. Widener at Ogontz, Philadelphia, with many pictures of the palace (for such it is) and its grounds, is a noteworthy feature of The Architects' and Builders' Magazine for February. Russell Sturgis contributes the ninth of his papers on "Modern Architecture in Europe" and Joy Wheeler Dow the fourth of his on "The American Renaissance."

The South Atlantic Quarterly, edited by John Spencer Bassett, and published at Durham, N. C., is another Southern publication which attests the genuineness of the recent revival of the literary spirit in the South. The latest number is the first of Volume II. It contains an article on "The Pickett Papers," in the Confederate diplomatic archives, by Dr. J. Morton Callahan; one on "The Renaissance of New England," by Edward Mims; one on "Southern Poetry: 1840-1881," by William A. Webb, and other matter of unusual interest.

The Lamp is something more, and less, than The Bookbuyer with a new name. It runs to long articles—we had almost written too long articles. But it has a genuine literary quality and is typographically admirable.

The Craftsman is a handsomely printed and profusely illustrated monthly devoted to architecture, fine arts, and kindred subjects, which is published at Syracuse. The February number contains "In Praise of Country Life," by Irene Sargent, "The Country House and Its Style," by Franklin T. Hunt; "Some Phases of Japanese Art," by Leon Mead, and "Art Notes," by Louise C. Chard.

The leading article in this month's Architectural Record treats of the residence of John J. Hoff on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne in Paris, and, with its many handsome pictures, is calculated to excite the envy of ordinary folks. Another striking and finely illustrated contribution is Jean Schoeffer's "What Paris Does for Open Air Life."

Mexico.

An attractive pamphlet is "Modern Mexico's Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity," by Robert S. Barrett, which is published annually in the City of Mexico by the publishers of the monthly magazine called Modern Mexico. As a guide to travel in Mexico and from New York and other points of travel to Mexico this is unsurpassed. But it is more than that, having an interesting historical summary and graphic descriptions of scenery and architecture, while with the aid of its multitude of admirable pictures the stay at home in the North may travel in the spirit through the charmed land of the Montezumas.

Whittier's "Sycamores."

The latest addition to the list of Whittier rarities is "The Sycamores," privately printed in 1857, which brought $175 at the recent sale at Anderson's. This was a fine copy of this little pamphlet poem of eight pages, in the original blue paper wrappers, with the title printed on the front cover, an urn on the rear one, and the Latin inscription, "Sine labe decus," on the reverse of the title page. It was additionally interesting on account of its having been presented to Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") by Caroline L. Tallant, who privately issued it in Nantucket in 1857 as a Thanksgiving gift to her family. A copy was sent to Whittier, but it seems to have been lost, and Miss Dodge replaced it with the present copy.

"The Sycamores" first appeared in The Haverhill Gazette July 11, 1857, later in 1857 in Miss Tallant's diminutive edition, and finally in book form in "Home Ballads and Poems," 1860.

Herbert Putnam's Report.

The report of the Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, has been issued as Senate Document 6—2. The report for 1901 included a historical retrospect, so the present one is limited to a statistical statement of the operations of the past fiscal year, with a somewhat full description, however, of the reclassification and the catalogue of the library, and of the distribution of printed catalogue cards, which is its most notable present service to other institutions.

Appendix VI. is an eighty-five-page annotated bibliography of co-operative cataloguing and the printing of catalogue cards from 1850 to date, by Torstein Jahr and Adam Strohm, with an eighteen-page index. A short historical introduction explains the choice of the year 1850 as the starting point, for in that year the project was first publicly agitated of having a universal catalogue made, to contain all the books that were ever printed. This plan is now practically a fact in the monumental catalogue of the library which is sold to any library at an insignificant price.

Prof. Weir's New Book.

John F. Weir, who has for many years been the Leffingwell Professor of Painting and Design at the Yale School of Fine Arts, will publish next week a new book entitled "Human Destiny, in the Light of Revelation," through Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

OLD HERRICK.

WHAT subject could be more appropriate for discussion on Valentine's Day than the dainty amatory verse of Robert Herrick? The valentine was one of his favorite diversions. He says of the anniversary:

Oft have I heard both youths and virgins say,
Birds choose their mates, and couple, too, this day.

while to Mistress Margaret Falconbridge he gave undying fame, another 14th of February, by declaring to her:

Now is your time (my Dearest) to be out
A Jem in this eternall corcket.

But not alone because of his verses which are avowedly valentines and writ for the occasion is this poet who sings delightedly now of Julia's hair "filled with dew," and again of the same "bundled up in a golden net," a fitting subject for St. Valentine's Day consideration. Fully two-thirds of the sweet, well-turned verses in "Hesperides" have the playful tenderness, the gently humorous tone, the hint of hyperbole that seem to belong to the valentine in all ages.

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This comfortable, easy-going bachelor, who amid the sweet tranquillity of Devonshire yearned for the mysterious of Cheapside, yet wrote of the charms of rural life as none before him had written, and few have since equaled, made love in beautiful and polished verse to countless maids and matrons, yet none seems ever to have taken him at his word. He dwelt in harmony with a pet cat, an intelligent terrier, a friendly goose, (and, some chroniclers insist, a trained pig who could ably drink from a tankard,) well cared for by a stout woman servant who saw that his bands and ruffles should be clean for Sunday and, doubtless, made it her business also that he should be in wholesome condition to perform the offices and preach the sermon.

***

In his lighter moods he is as much of a pagan as Horace or Catullus, yet in his pious spells he turned out religious poetry as good as his best, full of the true Christian spirit and setting forth excellent doctrine. Besides the two Latins, he has been likened to Ronsard and Ben Jonson, and to us, enlightened by FitzGerald, he seems a lesser Omar of the epoch of the English Restoration, a stout royalist for comfort's sake and the love of the beauty in life which the Puritans scorned, whose every day philosophy is expressed in verses of undying charm:

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.

The glorious Lamp of Heaven, the Sun,
The higher he's a-getting;
The sooner will his Race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

***

As for St. Valentine's Day, in this clime it has certainly never been regarded as a Spring holiday or the time of the birds' mating. It has developed into a day for dinner parties and some sort of mild indoor merrymaking. The comic valentine, the colored pictorial lampoon of the last century, still survives, as one may see from the display in the stationers' windows. But the polite valentine of this hour generally takes the form of a jeweled pin or other trinket, a box of roses or a bunch of violets rather than a set of verses. Yet it is Valentine's Day—the myth still prevails, and there are dances and feasts in honor of that good St. Valentine of Interamna, who was a miraculous healer of the sick, but never a patron of lovers or of those who jest of love and lovemaking or of the caricaturists who draw you a man with a nose like a turnip and ears like a rabbit which you secretly mail to your friend. Scoffers have said the day was never Valentine's, and its association with lovers, the origin of which history has not traced, gave it the name in olden days of galetin's, which was to say, in old French, the little gallant's day.

***

The Rev. Robert Herrick's charming verses have just been republished in two charming volumes, "Hesperides, or Works Both Human and Divine, by Robert Herrick, together with His Noble Numbers, or His Pious Pieces," (Newnes, London; Scribner's, New York. $2.50.) The setting, good white paper, clear print, appropriately dainty illustrations, limp lambskin covers, is worthy of the poetry. Here you may have all of it, all its delicate imagery, its music, its sometimes reprehensible frankness. Much of Herrick seems strong meat in a squeamish age, but it was all amazingly moderate and restrained for an era in which Wycherley was still writing, and all literature, art, and much of social life were corrupted by the influence of a corrupt Court. There is no vice in Robert Herrick. A poor churchman he may have been, to say the truth, who owed his living to favoritism, but a sound-hearted man he surely was, with high ideals for his age.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The new "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," which John Lane will publish this Spring, is a collection of hitherto unpublished letters, edited, with an introduction, by Sir James Crichton Browne. There will be some admirable portraits and other illustrations to embellish the two volumes. This is an important work, vindicating the domestic life of Carlyle from the aspersions cast on it by Froude. Dr. Browne says, in his introduction, which I have been specially permitted to see, that the letters sparkle with wit and afford delightful glimpses of that meagre fireside in Chelsea around which "the great ones of the greatest epoch of a great age" were glad to gather.

***

"The Caprices of a Royal Incognito, Told by Herself," is the title of a book appearing here through Messrs. Harper & Brothers of Albemarle Street. It purports to have been written by Princess Immaculata of Petfiola, and is dated from the Royal Palace, Gregoropolis, Petfiola. Princess Immaculata, with her sister, Annunciata, traveled through Europe, visiting England during the coronation, and kept diaries which are now published in the form of a single journal. The book is said to be very vivacious, piquant, and satirical. All the names in it, of course, are fictitious.

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The "book of the week" is "Human Personality and Its Survival After Bodily Death," by the late F. W. H. Myer. It has long reviews in all the papers.

***

Sir William Martin Conway, who leaves for America next week, has just completed his "History of Spitzbergen," on which he has been working the last six years. He has undertaken to write "The Alps in Color," which will be illustrated by A. C. McCormack and published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black.

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Alfred Hillier, the well-known authority on consumption, is writing a book on the prevention of tuberculosis, which will be revised and approved by Prof. Robert Koch.

***

Ernest A. Baker has prepared and Swan Sonnenschein will publish a useful descriptive guide to what is worthy in American and English fiction. E. S.

David N. Johnson's Poems.

Mr. David N. Johnson is a venerable resident of Lynn, Mass., who for twenty years served on the School Board of that city and for twenty years was a Trustee of its public library. Mr. Johnson is the author of "Sketches of Lynn," and has long been at work on a more ambitious book of local history called "Lynn in the Nineteenth Century," which will shortly appear in a royal octavo volume with illustrations. He has also lately published, through Luther C. Parker & Co., of Lynn, a revised edition of his "Commemorative Poems," which originally appeared in 1892.

The quality of these occasional verses is far beyond the ordinary. Mr. Johnson has taste, reverence, and a sense of melody. His verses are simple in form and spirit, his ideals are the good old-fashioned ones, but they are always understandable, as the expression of his faith, his patriotism, his love of inanimate nature in its simplest, gentlest moods, his admiration for courage, heroism, and steadfastness of purpose is intelligible. His translations of some German poems, "The Minstrel's Curse," of Uhland; "The Division of the Earth," by Schiller; "The Wise Man and the Fool," by Nicolai, and others, appended to this volume, are generally felicitous and doubtless caused him more labor than his original verse. But they are clearly beyond the scope and design of the book, which relates largely to local personages and ceremonies, and to the beautiful country surrounding Lynn, the variety and charm of which is not surpassed in Massachusetts.

The poems on "High Rock," one written in his youth, in a mood of juvenile exaltation; the other, forty years later, in a genial reminiscent mood, not unalloyed with sadness, are perhaps the best in the book. The apparition of the heroic figure of Kossuth, in 1851, when the Hungarian exile delivered one of his addresses in the local lyceum, aroused our poet's muse. The deaths of distinguished men in his neighborhood or their accession to new offices are celebrated in verses which are here interspersed with the inevitable lyrics inspired by the seasons. He contributed an ode for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Lynn, and many hymns of excellent quality for local church occasions. Here are two extracts from one of his later poems, on the death of Whittier:

> Thrice happy was he, whose allotted span
> Was lengthened to the full threescore and ten,
> And when upon the mountain top
> Thine eye surveyed the glories shed,
> As clouds their misty mantle drop
> To cover the majestic head
> Of the great monarch of the hills—
> What glory thy rapt vision fills.

Clearly, in these days, such a volume of verse is not for all markets. The venerable poet and historian must look for his laurels to his own people, his neighbors and the descendants of the neighbors and friends of his youth. But it is a pleasant surprise to find, among a flood of little books of verse, many of them either piffling and quite worthy of the neglect to which they are doomed, or morbid and unintelligible, a collection of simple, reverent, old-fashioned poems, betokening a sound heart, a wise head, knowledge alike of men and books, and unfailing sympathy with humanity.

Fanny Kemble's Sister.

A delightful story, first published in 1867, has been released (Macmillan, $1.50 net) in a new and handsome dress, namely, "A Week in a French Country House," by Adelaide Sartoris, the daughter of Charles Kemble, sister of Fanny Kemble, great-aunt of Owen Wister. It is illustrated by Lord Leighton and is "A fragmentary something, descriptive of places and things which I have seen and people whom I know," as the author writes her publisher in one of the three prefaces. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has written a most sympathetic preface on the noted Kemble family and some of their famous friends. With a few deft touches she brings the scenes before us—a meeting between Mrs. Sartoris and George Sand in the latter's villa, in the Campagna of Rome; an interview with George Eliot at North Bank, in Regent's Park; a woodland revel at the country home of Hamilton Aïdé with Lord Leighton for a stage manager. The frontispiece is a photograph of the actress-singer-novelist herself, and the book is dedicated to M. and Mme. Olympe, whose villa at Marny-Les-Monts is the country house of the title. "There is character enough displayed," said the London Athenæum in a review of the original issue; "there is incident enough, expressed or understood, in this thin volume to set up a score of the inflated and puny novels of the 'Lady Audley' school. Such a nosegay of originals, perhaps, was never bound up in a country house within the small space of seven days."

Wellington's Dispatches.

The selection and arrangement of the Duke of Wellington's dispatches during his campaigns as commander of the British forces in India, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, the Low Countries, and France, and also those relating to America, made by Walter Wood, are timely in view of the interest in Napoleon. Gurwood's compilation of the Wellington dispatches, published in installments from 1834 to 1838, is in thirteen impossible volumes, very rare, and difficult to come by. It was revised in 1844 in an eight-volume edition, and this also is too voluminous for the ordinary student. The Duke's son gathered his supplementary dispatches from 1749 to 1818, in fifteen volumes, published from 1858 to 1872. Still another compilation in eight volumes, covering the years 1819 to 1852, was published in 1867-1880. Mr. Wood's one-volume compilation omits all dull and tedious detail and gives us a sketchy autobiographic history of the life and work of this remarkable man in which not one dull page is found. It has been said of Wellington that his dispatches could always be taken at their face value, whereas those of Napoleon had to be compared and contrasted to make them really intelligible and to eliminate the element of fiction. Wellington was not infallible, but he wrote what he believed, often with "brutal frankness."

Naturally the chief interest of Mr. Wood's epitome will be found in the dispatches of the Duke before, during, and after Waterloo, where his career as a soldier was crowned with imperishable laurels. His dispatch of June 19, 1815, to Earl Bathurst is a succinct, exact, and instructive account of the battle, and from those which follow the student will have no difficulty in learning whence came the inspiration for the famous epigram attributed to Wellington to the effect that "in war nothing is so disastrous as victory, except defeat."

Doyle on the Boer War.

During the progress of the Boer war some sixteen editions of Sir Conan Doyle's book, "The Great Boer War," were produced in England, the last of which also saw light in America. The author has now so amplified, rewritten, and corrected the original work that what was at the time given out as a running narrative of the struggle he would now have people accept as permanent history. This new edition is a volume of 435 pages, printed in fair-sized, readable type, with chapter heads, black initial letters, and with an exhaustive index. (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.)

While there are some who will deny Sir Conan Doyle's ability to give an entirely unbiased account of the struggle in South Africa—at this early date and particularly in regard to the foreign recruits of the Boers—no one will deny his literary capacity to write an interesting story. But, admitting it to be ex parte testimony, with partisan official evidence thrown in, it is at least an able reply to the books of Kruger and De Wet, even though it heals neither upon their respectively chosen ground—the politics of the Revolt and the military tactics and strategy of the latter.

Neither as hospital surgeon nor as correspondent, apparently, did the author remain long in Africa, small like each. His own

for the same ephemeral purpose for which he penned his original accounts. He has drawn largely from the work of such men as Churchill, Ralph, Hamilton, and Maxwell, whether such work covered campaigns at which he was not present or drew conclusions which materially differed from his own impressions. But the book reads well; its main points are verified by Government reports, and you can pick it up at any time, turn to any page, and be sure of a good, graphic narrative.

Whittier Sale Brings $9,271.15.

The large total of $9,271.15 was given for 271 lots at the sale of Whittier's books, autographs and manuscripts, held by John Anderson, Jr., on Friday evening, Feb. 6. The sale possessed a peculiar interest because its sole purpose was the procuring of funds for the maintenance of the old Whittier homestead, and attracted the attention of Whittier collectors throughout the country. The highest price realized was $645, which was paid for the original draft of a message to Congress, in Lincoln's handwriting, and given to Whittier by Charles Sumner, who secured it from the President. (The record price for a Lincoln autograph is $1,050, given at the Badeau sale last May for a letter written to Grant in 1864.) The second highest price was $540, given for the original manuscript of "In School Days." This sum rather astonished some of the spectators, who apparently did not realize the importance of this famous child poem. It will be remembered that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS prophesied on Jan. 31 that the manuscript would bring "a high and perhaps unthought-of price." Both items were purchased by George H. Richmond, who secured many of the choicest lots in the sale.

The Cotton Industry.

The American Cotton Industry (imported by Scribner's) is a reprint of a series of articles contributed to The Manchester Guardian by T. M. Young, a member of the English workingmen's delegation that came over here last year to try to fathom the cause of the "American invasion." There is an introduction by Elijah Helm, Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Young finds that the causes of our extraordinary advance are the use of automatic looms and of child labor in the South.

Some of the stories about the poor little tots slaving in Southern mills to earn dividends for Massachusetts shareholders contain an element of grim humor. The mill managers of Dallas, Texas, boast of their humanity to children because "they don't take 'em before they can walk." A Sunday school Superintendent in a mill village told the children that "God had put it into the hearts of good men to open a cotton mill that they might earn money, so as to be able to put a nickel in the missionary box." Mr. Young's conclusion is that the English employer and his workingmen, too, must be more prompt to welcome mechanical aids and more liberal in the use of them if the threatened annihilation by America is to be avoided.

Another "Embargo" Discovered.

Another copy of Bryant's "Embargo," 1808, one of the rarest of books, has just come upon the market. This was one of two copies that were long in the library of the Boston Athenæum. It is an especially attractive copy, being absolutely uncut, in the original stitched condition as when first given to the world by "a youth of thirteen." The Boston Athenæum sold this example, retaining a cut-down copy, preserved in a volume of pamphlets, and a few days ago it was privately sold to Dodd, Mead & Co., and is now part of an important collection of first editions of American authors.

Only four copies of the first edition of "The Embargo" are in existence. Only one copy has ever been sold at auction—Gen. Rush C. Hawkins's example, rebound by Alfred Matthews—which brought only $41.50, in March, 1887, passing into the collection of the late Mrs. Pope and later into the library of Robert Hoe.

Chinese Christians.

Under the title of "Chinese Heroes" (Eaton & Mains, New York, $1,) Mr. Isaac Taylor Headland has prepared a number of eulogistic biographies of Chinamen who have been converted to the Christian faith and endured martyrdom for their new religion during the recent outbreak of the Boxers in China. Mr. Headland's biographies, told in narrative style, are doubtless inspired by a profound zeal for the cause he espouses, and for that reason should command the respect of their readers. However, the very manner of their telling has robbed his stories of the dignity which a less rambling method would have given them.

As a report of the work of the various missionary societies in China, however, it certainly shows remarkable activity as well as success on their part. The book is illustrated profusely with photographs of the subjects of the sketches as well as persons and things connected with them.

Edna Lyall.

Edna Lyall, the English writer, who died at Bournemouth, England, last Monday, was the author of "Wee by Waiting," which she wrote when she was only sixteen years of age. Closely following this came "Doreen." Her more recent books were the "Knight Errant" and "The Hinder Most." Her real name was Ada Ellen Bayly.

"JOURNEY'S END."

This entertaining romance of modern New York life, by Justice Miles Forman, went immediately into a second edition. Young Calthrop's predicament of choice between the two fascinating heroines presents a real fundamental problem in human nature. (Charmingly illustrated, $1.50.)

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FROM READERS.

A Curious Selection of "Best Books" for a Young Reader.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The question is frequently asked, What shall I give my son to read? or, What shall I myself read in order to obtain a good general education? or, What books should be a necessary part of a well-ordered library of limited scope? These questions have been frequently answered in various forms, and it was once very popular for publishers to print the views of important people on such subjects as the ten greatest books, the fifty greatest novels, and the one hundred most popular works. But the field is so unlimited, and the number of good and great works is so enormous, it is no wonder that opinions as to the best and greatest are so varied. No one person can read a thousandth part of all, and therefore it is difficult to obtain a really good and unbiased opinion even from the most scholarly, because every reader is naturally prejudiced against that which he has not read, comparatively, and biased in favor of that which he has read. Would not a general discussion of this question prove decidedly wholesome at this time?

As for me, if I could have but two books, one of fiction and the other to be limited to history, science, philosophy, theology, biology, and anthropology, I would unhesitatingly choose Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" for the fiction and Winwood Reade's "The Martyrdom of Man," the first being in my judgment the greatest novel ever published, and the second being the best epitome of everything else above mentioned.

So enthusiastic am I over the last-mentioned brief work of some 500 pages that I would almost be willing to apply to it Omar's fanatical compliment to the Koran, "Burn the libraries; for their value is in this book."

A young man from high school recently came to me and said that he had been given $100 with which to buy a library, and requested me to help him make up a list of the most desirable works. I spent some evenings thinking it over, and after adding to and taking from my list many times, this was the result:

Religion.—The Bible.

Fiction.—"Les Misérables," "Don Quixote," "Lorna Doone," "The Three Guardsmen," "Robinson Crusoe," "Arabian Nights," "Ivanhoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "Oliver Twist," "Last of the Mohicans," and "The Scarlet Letter."

Science.—Tyndall's "Fragments of Science" and Proctor's "Other Worlds Than Ours."

History.—Rawlinson's "Ancient History," Green's "History of the English People," Carlyle's "French Revolution," and Ridpath's "History of the World."

Economics.—Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," "Looking Backward," and Mills's "Political Economy."

Biography.—Plutarch's Lives and Rosebery's "Napoleon."

Poetry.—Shakespeare's complete works, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Inferno," Pope's "Iliad," and Goethe's and Poe's works.

Philosophy and General.—Reade's "Martyrdom of Man," Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," and a good modern dictionary and encyclopaedia.

A high school education, of course, eliminated textbooks on physics, mathematics, geology, botany, and so forth, and the absence of a chosen profession did not make imperative such standard works as Gray's Anatomy, Blackstone's Commentaries, and the like.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1903.

Knickerbocker.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your number of Jan. 31 Mr. H. K. Viele, a distinguished scion of the original Knickerbocker family, undertakes to identify its founder with the Old Nick, or, strictly speaking, with one of his successful impersonators. Will you admit the testimony of another errant offspring of the same Schagticoke tribe?

Does Mr. Viele rest the claim to descent from so illustrious a progenitor chiefly on external or internal evidence? The latter sort should unquestionably have weight in this case, for even if we do not believe with Schopenhauer in the unchangeableness of innate tendencies, still the traits of so strong a type ought to be persistent. Far be it from me to disclaim that, with humility, I realize in propria persona the force of the argument! As a matter of fact, however, the prescriptive belief of my own branch of the family has been that the name meant "cracker baker." This rendering seems to have come down from antiquity with a colloquial knowledge of the Dutch language. A recent Dutch dictionary (Otto Holtz, publisher, Leipsic, 1890) translates "knikker" as "nodder," or "marble," and Webster in turn defines "nodder" as "one who nods, a drowsy person," which by no means conflicts with the commonly ascribed characteristics of the Knickerbockers and their compatriots. However, the correlated verb of "knikker," as given by the dictionary, is "knikken," meaning "to nod, crack, snap," and if "knikken" is "to crack," why is not "knikker" "cracker," in accordance with the tradition?

On the other hand, does the theory that would trace the name Knickerbocker to the Old Nick, a gentleman indistinguishable from the great Vernichter, who can

"im Grossen nichts vernichten
Und fsangt es nun im Kleinen an,"

take any heed of the benevolent St. Nicholas, who shared in the esteem of our Dutch forbears at least equally with the darker genius, and might have been confused with him in their minds when the expected bounties failed to arrive? But it is dangerous for me to play on words against those who may be well-grounded in their etymology.

Few if any among the readers of Mr. Viele's interesting novel, "The Last of the Knickerbockers," can be aware that a work of fiction called "The First of the Knickerbockers: A Tale of 1673; by P. Hamilton Myers, author of 'The Young Patroon,' &c.," was published about the year 1848 by Putnam. Washington Irving, in the kindness and blindness of his heart, permitted a dedication to him, and the book actually reached a second edition. In point of local color and humor the author was manifestly indebted to Irving, but for other characteristics of style he may claim personal credit. The book is now rare—so rare that probably Mr. Viele felt secure from the charge of attempting to write a sequel to it. It is easy to imagine how he should come to have an old copy lying around the house; possibly, indeed, Effie was one of his earliest literary loves. At all events, his worst enemy would not accuse him of plagiarizing largely from the old book, though in one point besides the title it does suggest his own novel. Mr. Myers transplanted his Knickerbockers from their quiet fields in the vale of Schagticoke and set them out in New Amsterdam. Thus Mr. Viele uproots the up-State kith and kin of his ancestors by their patronymics and exhibits them as indigenous Manhattanese. Yet a precedent in this sort of license was set by Irving himself, who described the apocryphal Diedrich as a native of New York City.

One remark in "The Last of the Knickerbockers" rings especially true to life. The heroine, (Alida, namesake of a Knickerbocker foremother, if I am not mistaken,) being asked, "Did you ever read Irving's Knickerbocker?" or some fool question to that effect, replies: "I'm descended from most of the people in it." No one who has not experienced the oppressive feeling of 200-and-odd years of Dutch ancestry, in its cobweb combinations and permutations, would ever have brought in that bit of dialogue.

EDWARD P. BUFFET, Jr.

Jersey City Heights, Feb. 5, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the March number of Harper's Magazine, 1881, the origin of Knickerbocker is given in "A Glimpse of an Old Dutch Town." It has become common to speak of the élite of Albany as Knickerbockers—a name derived from K-nik-ker-bak-ker, (pronounced as spelled,) a baker of knickers, (marbles.) The Knickerbackers were among the first settlers of Albany, and took their surnames from their trade, and their descendants, who have substituted an o for an a, do but burlesque their name.

ISABELLA E. JONES.

New York, Feb. 12, 1903.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Not to interfere in the discussion on the above subject, (of which I know nothing,) pray let me say that "knikker" was the generic name for marbles when I was a boy fifty years ago. We had "commys," "white alleys," and "chaneys" for particular kinds, but the marble was a "knikker," (although we would doubtless have spelt it "nicker.") Suppose you ask the first street hoodlum you meet what boys now call a marble.

WILLIAM WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., Feb. 9, 1903.

The American Language.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I ask interested readers what degree of magnification of American influence and what degree of effacement of British prestige, if any, would result in or justify the naming of our language the "American" instead of the "English?"

Two-thirds of those speaking our language are Americans, and this proportion to the whole number increases and is bound to continue increasing. By far the greater part of the printing, reading, writing, telephoning, and telegraphing in our language is done in our country. Most of the inventions and enterprises increasing the vocabulary of the language, speaking and making more and more imperative its superseasive use, and fitting it for its destined function as the world's exclusive medium of expression, such as the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, typesetting and typewriting machines, mammoth printing presses, &c., are of American origin, or owe their development and greatest use mainly to American enterprise.

If cataclysmal misfortune should befall all England and submarine creatures disport at the graves of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Tennyson, would the British remaining in other countries insist that the language be still called "English"?

If French forces successfully invaded England and stayed in the country until "pacification" and "order"—that is, their unshakable predominance—was established, what effect would such fortune of war have on the name of the language?

A writer for the technical press is known to the undersigned who in contributions to several of the best-known periodicals of our country habitually and always in matter-of-fact way uses the term "American" when referring to the language. No query has ever been made in author's proofs, and it was invariably printed "American," except in one case, where an editorial reviser substituted the word "our," expressing by the words, "objectionable idiosyncrasy," his disapproval of "American."

JACOB BACKES.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903.

Who Is Mary Adams?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The efforts to discover the identity of the unique personality who has screened her face behind the neutral countenance of Mary Adams have not been extraordinarily successful. Mrs. Ward (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps) is, no doubt, the most likely guess, but her work differs from the "Confessions of a Wife" quite as much as it resembles it. There are, of course, certain similar conditions—the attitude of the neglected wife, the relation of father and daughter, the characters of the "highly organized" dog, and the child who says "Popper," but these are superficial tests. A surer clue by which the detective may track his literary culprit would seem to be the trick of expression. And though there is undeniably what might be called a racial likeness in the speech of all clever New England women, the author of the "Confessions" has a distinctly individual language, a virility of expression which not only is not Mrs. Ward's, but which goes far to justify the sole critic who seemed to see the stalwart figure of a man standing behind Mary Adams.

But it is hardly to be supposed that Marna is the creation of a man. Her mental processes may be masculine, but the processes of her heart are all feminine. She seems to combine the headpiece of a man with the heart of a woman. With a keen understanding and a grim and sometimes sardonic humor, she has the excessive sensibility of an abnormally developed emotional nature, which brings her dangerously near the type of the hysterical woman. Her head saves her; it enables her to learn her lesson, not to be too lavish of tenderness, not to ask "emotional questions." Would it had saved her, at the outset, from falling a prey to her avowed "paganism," the worship of "omnipotent beauty," in her infatuation for Dana, who fails to fascinate any but her. Would that it had revealed to her the right man in the keen-witted, sober, well-balanced, appreciative Robert Haselton, who would have met her on her own ground, whose strength of character would have swallowed up her weakness, and who would have "understood," a quality of which the emotional woman seems always to stand in need. Mentally she exhilarates, temperamentally she depletes. We can understand how she wears on Dana; we put her down at intervals ourselves, to take a rest—being in a book we can do so—but she draws us back, as she must, eventually, every one who knows her, even Dana, being of the species that attracts. We do not hurry over her story for the story; we linger over the telling of it, which is the greater fascination, and turn back at times to enjoy certain parts again:

"If I were a squash," observes Marna, after relating how that vine, in times of drought, will travel some distance to reach a basin of water in its need, "I should be respected for the hunger and thirst of my nature."

"When one is caught on a barbed-wire fence one does not contemplate the beauties of the horizon."

"I find myself deficient in the first trait of character necessary to womanhood. Lord, give me scorn!"

"A nature may crumble from sheer disharmony in its own elements. A man may be a beautiful amalgam; gold on his brow, and iron in his arms; but if his feet are clay, he falls."

"The house is as still as resignation."

"Masculine tenderness is said to respond to tears. I do not find it so. Rather I should say that a man's devotion fades under salt water, like a bathing suit, proving unserviceable in the very element for which it is supposed to be adapted."

"Marriage needs something of the opulescent haze such as betrothal breathes, and daily goes a beggar for the element of romance."

"Once I was a proud girl. Plainly I should never have become a loving wife. That was a mistranslation of nature. It was the Descent of Woman."

It is in these and like acute reflections and the wording of them that we strike the trail, and it leads to a couple of books of poems, "Within the Hedge" and "The Cathedral and Other Poems," where the same phrase and the same thought seems to look at us from the pages. To begin with the minuter parallels, we note the frequent recurrence of the words "wide wastes," "trackless places," "white silence," "homing," "wastes of clouds," "wide Summer night," "drowned in daybreak, drunken with beauty"; "my days rose in peaceful easts and wests," "somewhere in the spaces and silences," "so many revolutions to an ecstasy—so many to a pang," some of which are identical with those in the poems, sometimes closely allied to them.

One author writes in metre and the other in prose, it is true, but even this offers itself as evidence, for the plot of the "Confessions" is, as the author avows, a plot of feeling rather than event, a fact which bespeaks the poet. One can see that the "Confessions of a Wife" might be a poet's novel. At intervals, too, one comes upon some comment in the story which recalls its counterpart in the poems.

"If a man would 'kill the thing he loves,'" says Marna, "he smites to slay, he does not torture. If you would tear the tie that binds us—be a man and tell me so." And as though she had turned to embody the thought in verse, we read:

Ah, Love, with dear untruth deceive
Me not! Nor loose the cord between thy heart and mine.
Is the time come? Do then but cleave
Me at one honest word;—death has no anodyne!

Again, in illustrating how a wife must needs sound her husband's feelings before she speaks, she says: "When a liner is in fear of invisible icebergs, she takes the temperature of the sea to test the question of their vicinity." And we are reminded of the following quatrain in the poems:

Awhile delayed the voyage on life's high sea—
That hearts may gauge the drowned deeps below;
Slow days of sounding—unto which men owe
The wreckage saved, and course of victory!

And Marna's whole torturing experience in the withdrawing of Dana might be said to be epitomized in the one-paged poem, "Revolt," which begins:

As the sea to her rocks—that refuse her—
Cast her back on her desolate passion,
Repel her besieging caress, her hours
Of sinuous languor—my heart to thy
Feet, unwavering coast guard of silence!

Now, when we add to the testimony of thought and phraseology kindred temperamental qualities, the abiding emotional stress, with its saving accompaniment of virile humor and candor, psychological bias, and a leaning to self-revealment, it seems fair to infer that the name of Mary Adams may be spelled Martha Gilbert Dickinson.

CLARA BELLINGER GREEN.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903.

One Satisfied Reader.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"R. S.," New York City, in your column of Queries, gives the authorship of the phrase "Our later Franklin" in Whittier's poem "The Singer." I wish to express my appreciation of the kindness of "R. S." for the information. Had "R. S." given his or her address, I would have responded direct with a letter of thanks.

I also received a reply to my query from William L. Sayre, editor of The Evening Standard, New Bedford, Mass., in which he said the phrase "Our later Franklin" occurred in James Parton's "Life of Horace Greeley," and in an editorial in The New York Herald the day after the death of Mr. Greeley. As Mr. Sayre wrote to me direct I replied in like manner.

Some time ago I asked through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for a poem entitled "Mismated." The first line was "A hawk once courted a little

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white dove." I received copies of the poem from San Francisco, Grand Rapids, Mich., and New York City. I made appropriate acknowledgment to the senders of the poem.

Many of my friends have remarked on the excellence of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. I greet it every Saturday morning with warm affection, and from letters that I have received I believe that many thousands do the same all over the country.

I know of no weekly publication in the world that is comparable with it for excellence, and the price of the paper is nominal, so that all can enjoy its benefits. Of course the publishers know all this, but it is sometimes in place to express an appreciation of a good thing. As Hamlet said to Rosencranz, so say I to you: "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks; but I thank you." GEORGE H. MELLISH.

Roger Williams Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have no desire to continue the discussion with Mr. Richman as to his unwarranted association of Roger Williams with Mr. Huxley. His summary way of asserting a thing and then announcing it proved is amusing, to say the least. He seems to me to overlook entirely the main question, which is a very simple one, viz., Did Roger Williams believe in a personal God, in the doctrine of a future life, and in the spiritual truths of the Christian revelation? If he did, he was not an Agnostic, and to associate him with "the prince of Agnostics" is exceedingly unfortunate and wholly unjust. His attitude toward the outward rites of Christianity, even if it had been one of uncertainty, would have no bearing upon the question.

What is needed is not a study of Huxley to see how vague and elastic the term Agnostic may be made, but a citation of Roger Williams's religious belief to ascertain exactly what it was. In this matter he has a right to be heard in his own behalf. It is very unwise to depend upon the humorous and exaggerated statement of some interpreter like Prof. Tyler, who never wished to be taken seriously and literally, as must be obvious to every one.

It is doubtful if Roger Williams was long in a state of uncertainty about anything. He believed that Christ and His Apostles established a Church, with its ministry and its rites. He also believed with equal confidence that through the corruption of Christendom that Church soon forfeited its divine charter and those rites lost their validity. He had no doubt or uncertainty on these points. He was as positive in his denials as he was in his beliefs, of which there is ample documentary evidence that they included the whole system of spiritual and vital religion, and which he held so firmly that he was constrained to promulgate them with remarkable zeal and consecration during his long life.

If an Agnostic, according to Huxley's definition, is a man who proclaims his doubt or his ignorance in religious matters, it must be admitted that Roger Williams did neither, not even in the comparatively unimportant externals of religious form and ceremony. Moreover, if he was an Agnostic, one is tempted to wish, when his long and self-sacrificing service as a preacher of the Gospel of Christ and missionary to the Indians is remembered, that such Agnostics were numerous to-day.

HENRY M. KING.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1903.

A Protest from Mr. Bagot.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Cuttings of an article from your Rome correspondent, headed "Mr. Bagot and Roman Society," and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 21 last, have only just reached me. I beg to protest against the entirely inaccurate statements made by your correspondent.

What may be the gossip in American and English circles in Rome concerning the originals of the characters in my recently published novel of Roman life—"Donna Diana"—is immaterial to me. I have not, in that book, written of Americans or English, but of Italians.

Not a single character in "Donna Diana" is intended to represent any member of Roman society, and by Roman society I mean the true and not the spurious society of the Italian capital.

I submit, Sir, that, leaving aside the question of good taste, the labeling by your Rome correspondent of characters in a work of fiction as well-known individuals, in some instances personal friends of my own, is an unwarrantable abuse of the privilege of the press.

I would assure him, also, that I am a writer of tales—not a "kodak."

I have addressed a letter of protest both to The London Athenaeum, which the editor publishes in his issue of to-morrow's date, and to the editor of the Roman journal l'Italie, which is about to publish "Donna Diana" in translation in its columns, and I trust, Sir, that you will publish in your paper my emphatic repudiation of your Rome correspondent's statements as to characters in "Donna Diana" being taken from well-known individuals whom he is discourteous enough to mention by name in one instance, and to allude to unmistakably in another.

RICHARD BAGOT.

St. James's Club, Piccadilly, London, Jan. 28, 1903.

Montaigne.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The recent publication by the Riverside Press of their magnificent and costly folio edition of the essays of Montaigne led me to inquire for a library edition of Florio's translation within the reach of the book-lover of moderate means. To my surprise I was informed that there is none. There is, indeed, the Temple Classics edition in six delightful pocket volumes, but this is not a library edition, neither is it intended to be. Is there not some publisher who will consider those lovers of books whose purses will not admit of indulgence in editions de luxe, but who are able and anxious to purchase at a reasonable price in a worthy and substantial form those books which, once acquired, are to the possessor companions, instructors, and friends for life; and who will publish in a permanent desirable form a few of the books that have been and that are still the glory of English literature—Chapman's Homer, North's Plu- [illegible]

noble kinsmen? If "honor from the honorer proceeds," surely here is the true publisher's opportunity. For the Montaigne I plead more especially, for there is need to-day of a renewal of acquaintance with the temperate, kindly, and serene philosophy of this delightful and most lovable of essayists. As to the translation, let it be that of Florio with the tang and strength of Elizabethan prose at its best. May the book be easy to handle, of clear print, and open page; and here I cannot refrain from commending most earnestly some of the recent work of the Merrymount Press—I refer particularly to the edition of Charles Lamb printed by them for the Pafraet's Book Company of Troy, and the volumes on Thoreau printed for Goodspeed of Boston. These books are a delight in every way; they are light and easily handled, the print is sharp and clear on a page with ample margins, while the binding is Quaker-like in its dignity and simplicity. If the books be thus brought forth booklovers and the lovers of Homer and Plutarch and Montaigne will arise from the East and the West, the North and the South, and call the maker thereof blessed, and his gain shall be great. QUINCE.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903.

Augustus J. C. Hare.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One reader of the late Augustus J. C. Hare's biographical studies mourns sincerely that she may not be introduced, through the medium of Mr. Hare's pen, to more of that goodly company with whom, thanks to him, she feels on terms of intimate friendship. The early charm of the "Memorials of a Quiet Life" will outweigh with most of its readers the caustic frankness which discloses to us the faults of the Leycesters and the Maurices in the "Story of My Life." In one of the two works—the earlier or the later—Mr. Hare must have given rein to his imagination, and it is only in common justice that we concede to his relatives, (now dead, and hence as he somewhat brutally observes, unable to defend their own characters!) the benefit of the doubt. In spite of its regrettable candor, the book contains so much of charming description, of entertaining gossip, and such a wealth of those ghost stories which seem to be a common inheritance of all well-born Englishmen, that I for one must confess to finding these reminiscences exceedingly diverting.

As for the other biographies, what a delightful group they make! The Bunsens, the Gurneys of Earlham, and dear Maria Edgeworth with her shrewd common sense, abounding good humor, and wit withal! Could we spare one of those racy letters of hers, with their graphic account of the home life at Edgeworthstown, where the kind elder sister's ingenuity turned the education of the innumerable small half-brothers and sisters into play, while her unwearied pen was at the same time adding to the family exchequer by those never-to-be-forgotten "Moral Tales" and voluminous novels? What unrivaled devotion was Miss Edgeworth's to her various stepmothers, for are we not told that Mr. Edgeworth married in rapid succession no less than four estimable and charming women?

Is it a singular taste (or a lack of that quality) which makes "Two Noble Lives," to some at least of its readers, a book to keep within reach, not behind bookcase doors, but on the shelf or table, where those volumes congregate which may be picked up at any odd minute, a book for what Miss Repplier so aptly terms "the dozy hours" when the wood fire is crumbling into red coals and the insistent demands of the daily paper and the last new magazine are hushed?

Not even Lord Roberts has brought so vividly before us the days of the Indian Mutiny as these letters of Lady Canning have power to do. As the wife of the first Viceroy of India her point of view was such as to make the least of her observations of interest. Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, long outlived her sister, and her life was far less eventful than that of Lady Canning, but her letters, dating from her early married life, so soon terminated by her husband's untimely death, to the serene sunset hours of her own tranquil existence, are hardly less interesting.

Let us be grateful to the man who has left us a precious legacy in these admirably edited books; let us

> Be to his faults a little blind,
> Be to his virtues very kind;

for surely we owe him much!

MARCIA E. HALE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1903.

Perhaps Mr. Alden Is Funny.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your Mr. Alden's amazing ignorance of what he is pleased to term the "so-called Irish literary movement," of its value, its range, and its strength, is as painful as it is unexpected in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Mr. Alden is at all times English to a degree in his opinions concerning Art and Literature; but this does not sufficiently explain his vapid paragraph about the Celtic Revival. He ought to know, if he does not, that far more than half a million speak Celtic in Ireland; that there is a Celtic chair in the University of Washington, in German and French universities; that the influence of the language permeates the most delicate and beautiful utterances in the English of to-day—the poetry of Keats, the prose of Fiona McLeod, and the writings of a score of others.

Perhaps, however, Mr. Alden's remarks are merely a lamentable attempt at being funny. FRANCIS BYRNE HACKETT.

New York, Feb. 10, 1903.

Capitalization of Words.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As you have given some space to the word negro, (which analogically follows mulatto, quadroon, mustie, fustie and costie, lascar, and coolie,) perhaps you will allow me to suggest the propriety and convenience of applying the same rule to words of common usage derived from proper names. This would give us china, oten, burgundy, brussels, (sprouts and carpet,) paris, (green and plaster of,) pompadour, (style and silk,) shetland, (ponies and wool,) worcestershire, (sauce,) jerusalem, (artichokes,) eau de cologne, and so on; also transpacific, &c. One might boggle at transsiberian, but with an eye on transship, we should get used to it. I would also suggest the coalescing of compounds wherein the possessive sense is seemingly lost, e. g., foolscap, birdseye, bullseye, &c. W. MATCHES.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1903.

The Seven Years' War.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Prof. Lounsbury's painstaking book "Shakespeare and Voltaire," there is a little slip which should not go uncorrected in future editions. On Page 137 he says: "At the time these articles appeared England and France were in the midst of the Seven Years' War." The Seven Years' War was not between England and France, but between an alliance of France, Russia, Austria, &c., against Frederick the Great. The war between England and France which was partly contemporaneous was a nine years' war. A. P.

Toronto, Feb. 10, 1903.

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TALES FROM JAIL.

Mr. Roland Molineux's Book and That of the English Lord William Nevill.*

MR. MOLINEUX'S book is not all exactly true. Some of it, he says, is only "founded on truth," comprising products of his imagination. Some of his chapters are taken from letters he wrote from his prison. The book gets its title from its first sketch, which describes the cell at Sing Sing of a prisoner condemned to death. Some of the tales are inevitably horrible, some are scarcely credible. In some there is a certain touch of humor. Many have the rarer element of unforced pathos. The short chapter describing the feelings of one condemned man in the curtained cells when another is led to execution is positively tragic. Yet the book reveals nothing new touching prison life, can serve no purpose (unless its sales are large enough to put money in its author's pocket,) and one cannot help wishing it had never been written.

Lord William Nevill, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude in England for a fraudulent transaction, and has just published a book about his experiences in jail, seems to have been actuated by a more serious purpose in writing than Mr. Molineux. Lord William is now presumably a "sociologist." He has "prison reform" in view, and aims to develop popular comprehension of the science of penology. Thus there is a plea for practical reform in almost every passage of his account of his experiences. Of his seven days in the jail at Wormwood Scrubs, he says:

It seemed like seven years, and was the worst part of the whole imprisonment. When I had been in the cell for three weeks I got into such a state of nervous irritation that one day, if the priest had not come to pay me a visit at the critical moment, I firmly believe I should have given way to that violent impulse which often overcomes prisoners, and destroyed the things in my cell.

At Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, they set him to knitting stockings, an occupation which he found agreeable enough, in default of another, but the solitary confinement, twenty-three hours out of every twenty-four, for a period of five months, was dreadful:

The solitude and the hopeless monotony, with nothing to think of but the long years of suffering and disgrace ahead, produce nervous irritation, approaching in some cases to frenzy, and instead of softening the man, bring out all the evil there is in him. Under such conditions the worst companions he could have are his own thoughts. In men of a different temperament, again, it deadens all sensibility, so that they do not care a straw what happens afterward, but would just as soon become habitual criminals as not. It is this sullen hatred of themselves and of everybody else, engendered and fostered during the long, dismal months of separate confinement, that makes the most dangerous and troublesome prisoners at a later stage. There are a third class, who, having no criminal instincts, nor any strong instincts at all, merely give way mentally without any acute distress, and become little better than half-witted by the time their separate confinement is at an end. It took the prison reformers many years to realize the truth of this, for separate confinement was one of their pet hobbies.

The outdoor labor, chiefly farming, to which he was afterward assigned, was much less depressing. When he was released from it, for good behavior while undergoing, his feelings seem to have been mixed:

As the time drew near when, in all probability, I should leave No. 24 party, rejoiced as I was at the prospect of liberty, I could not help a strange kind of regret. I know it is largely a question of temperament, but still I can hardly imagine any man not utterly brutalized so unsociable as to be insensible of attachment to some of those among whom he has lived, and with whom he has worked, for nearly two years. I am not at all ashamed to say for myself that, being naturally what Dr. Johnson called a "clubbable" man, I had an esprit du corps toward and a real liking for many of the men, quite regardless of their crimes. * * * Certainly we had enough variety to make a harmonious whole. * * * There were ex-clergymen, ex-dissenting ministers, ex-doctors, ex-solicitors—these in overwhelming proportion to the others—soldiers, sailors, school managers, bank managers, and for a time one ex-M. P.

Lord William Nevill, so far as his book shows, does not seem to have been imbittered by his punishment. He believes in birching or flogging with the cat violent and dangerous prisoners, and the publication of his book seems to indicate also that he is in no hurry to have his crime forgotten. Indeed, he has kept up his acquaintance with some of his prison companions who are now free:

One of the latter was a man who was admitted into the infirmary several times while I was an orderly there, and to whom I took rather a liking. After a long journey by omnibus and tram I found the place where he lived, and we had a talk about his affairs. He then said his mother would very much like me to have some tea with them, so he took me into a room where there were four or five other people—his mother and sister, or sister-in-law (I forget which), and two other men. The mother was very smart, in a black silk dress, and wore innumerable rings, such as they were, on most of her fingers, and several gold chains festooned over her very ample bosom. When we had seated ourselves round the table she suddenly turned to me and said, with a sweep of her hand that included the whole company, "You need not be at all shy, sir; we have all 'done time'?" the good lady thinking, no doubt, to put me at my ease and make me feel that we were all equal, and that no one present could look down on any of the others.

On the whole we should not care to recommend either book as edifying reading. We doubt if any large measure of prison reform will ever be accomplished by any influence Lord William Nevill may exert, and Mr. Molineux would do well to try to forget his suffering in solitary confinement, as far as possible, and help the world, which forgets easily, to cease associating his name with the dock and the felon's cell. There is this difference between the two books, not to mention others, that Lord William was adjudged guilty and does not attempt now to deny his guilt, while Mr. Molineux suffered as a man proclaimed innocent by a jury of his fellow men. This, of course, lends a degree of pathos to his book which only a rank sentimentalist could find in the other.

*THE ROOM WITH THE LITTLE DOOR. By Roland Burnham Molineux. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

*FIVE YEARS OF PENAL SERVITUDE. By W. B. N., [Lord William Nevill.] London: William Heinemann.

How to Photograph Birds and Beasts.

NATURE AND THE CAMERA. How to photograph live birds and their nests; animals, wild and tame; reptiles, insects, fish, and other aquatic forms; flowers, trees, and fungi. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. 8vo. Pp. xiii. 126. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

Mr. Dugmore has prepared a practical handbook on the photography of live animals, and lovers of nature anxious to taste the pleasure of hunting with the camera can scarcely do better than study this volume. He has confined himself strictly to giving advice to beginners, and modestly apologizes to the expert in nature photography, to whom "this book will prove of little or perhaps no use, and he must accept it with the apologies of the author for any statements that may clash with his own ideas. The suggestions and advice given are simply based on the personal experience of the writer, and are offered for what they are worth." And to the beginner they are, or should be, worth much.

Beginning with the apparatus necessary to the work, Mr. Dugmore has gone carefully into a detailed statement of camera, tripod, lenses, plate holders, changing bags, and all the other paraphernalia. From a minute discussion of these he passes on to the dark room, which he says should not on any account be in the attic, unless you expect to do all your developing at night. Even then in hot weather it will prove uncomfortable. The best place is the cellar, which is nearly always cool in Summer, and in Winter, if there is a furnace, can be made very comfortable. There are suggestions for the construction of temporary dark rooms, and some pertinent ideas on developing. After further details as to printing, double printing, exposure, &c., Mr. Dugmore passes on to the best means of securing good results in the work of posing the subjects.

To any one who has not had experience with birds it would seem an easy matter to coax the parent bird to the nest when the young are there to act as a lure. * * * But such does not happen to be the case, that is to say, it is not the rule. Certain birds, such as the yellow-breasted chat or the crow, cannot, according to my own experience, be enticed to the nest, and I firmly believe that the crow would allow its young to die of starvation rather than visit the nest while the camera is anywhere near. Many birds, such as the blue-winged warbler, the wood thrush, the chickadee, and others, display very little fear either of the camera or of the man when their young need attention, so that for this reason they are the most suitable subjects to practice on.

Mr. Dugmore has found that birds differ so much in their nature that various methods of procedure are necessary. With some it is necessary to conceal one's self from view and make the exposure from a considerable distance, but usually one may stand in plain view provided he is not too near nor does not make any quick motions. He has noticed that it is usually the female bird which will feed its young in the presence of possible danger, and the male never comes into the nest on these occasions unless the female has first led the way.

In the photographing of animals Mr. Dugmore has found many difficulties, especially where he takes his subjects from the cages in the Zoo. In many cases he has found the difficulty to lie in the extreme friendliness of the beasts, for no sooner has he placed his camera within excellent range than the confiding creature bounds toward him and joyously licks the glass or his own hand.

One thrilling experience with a large bull moose in its native haunts is worth repeating as an illustration of the extreme care necessary as to details:

The situation was perfect from a pictorial point of view. He was in a large pond where the lily pads were abundant; in the near background was a bank of trees, mostly birch; beyond stood Mount Katahdin in the misty distance; the moose was feeding in shallow water, the light was bright, and, as the wind was in the right direction, everything pointed to a successful picture. We were in a canoe; slowly and noiselessly we came through the smooth water. * * * Nearer and nearer, and still the bull did not see us. When within about seventy feet * * * I stood up slowly and quietly while the animal was busily feeding. No sooner was I in position than he looked up. A finer picture could not be imagined. His enormous antlers, still in the velvet, seemed almost out of proportion to his size. And he stood absolutely still, while I, trembling with excitement, focused the camera and pressed the button. Instantly the huge beast made a dash for the shore and in a second was lost to view, and I sat down congratulating myself on having secured such a splendid picture. Imagine my disgust when on going to change the plate-holder I discovered that in my excitement I had neglected to draw the slide.

There is some interesting information given about fishes. They have the peculiar way of changing color according to their surroundings, fish dwelling among thick foliage taking on very much higher coloring than those living in clearer waters. There is a chapter given to the photography of plants and flowers, and to make his book still more interesting Mr. Dugmore has presented innumerable reproductions of some of his own photographs by way of illustration.

Cyrus T. Brady's New Book.

That indefatigable literary worker, Cyrus Townsend Brady, is putting in shape a volume of sketches and stories which will appear in the Spring from the press of Harper & Brothers under a title which recalls the author's former vocation, "The Bishop." Although the Rev. Mr. Brady was never a Bishop, he knew Bishops well, and the type he has selected as the central figure in his stories is that of a militant bachelor Christian soldier who carries the war into the enemy's country—in camps, garrison posts, and frontier villages. It is probably not an exaggeration, when we consider the distinctive energy which Mr. Brady has displayed in various fields—as an Annapolis cadet, as a home missionary, as an army Chaplain, as the rector of a flourishing Philadelphia parish—to say that the pages of "The Bishop" will be more or less autobiographic.

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[illegible]

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

WITHIN the last two or three years a singular phase of American thought has presented itself through literature. It is the attempt to rehabilitate certain characters in American history upon which genuine historians have long since said what was presumably the final word. The two who have most conspicuously been pushed forward for this kind of treatment are Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr. Of course, there is some public interest in this sort of thing or the books would not be written. The real status of the public's point of view, however, would doubtless greatly surprise the self-elected "defenders of truth and justice" if an exact plebiscitum could be taken. Aaron Burr has lately come in for more attention than his rival for rehabilitation, Benedict Arnold, as the books of Messrs. Todd and Pidgin show. But the chances of the traitor of the Revolution seem to be improving. Cyrus Townsend Brady is at work upon a monograph concerning Arnold, while Charles Burr Todd has just prepared "The Real Benedict Arnold," which A. S. Barnes & Co. will shortly publish. It should be added, however, that Mr. Todd, while emphasizing Arnold's services to the Colonies, does not condone his treason. He shows that it was the influence of the traitor's wife and his fear of losing her should her own treasonable correspondence with the British officers be discovered which induced Arnold to betray his country, and not the gross injustice of Congress nor the calumnies of paper Generals—the motives generally ascribed.

One of the signs that Spring is not far distant is the announcement for early publication by McClure, Phillips & Co. of "The Flower Garden," by Ida Bennett. It is said to be essentially a practical book written by a practical woman of great experience. Her aim is to tell everything that it is useful to know about the raising of flowers. She opens her book with a chapter on the selection of seeds. Other chapters deal with "Soils," "Transplanting," "Fertilizers," "The Care of Household Plants," "Aquatics," &c. She explains thoroughly every side of each subject. The volume is said to be suitable for the amateur gardener, and even experienced flower raisers will find many original schemes and tricks which will be of value to them. The book has a number of illustrations.

Harper & Brothers have in active preparation a book on "How to Keep Household Accounts," being a handbook of family finance, by Charles Waldo Haskins, C. P. A., L. H. M., late Dean and Professor of Auditing and of the History of Accountancy in the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University. The book gives suggestions to housekeepers on how to save them time, money, and worry. It is said that the style is very clear and readily understood, and that no previous knowledge of bookkeeping is necessary to understand what the author writes.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for publication this Spring three volumes of verse: "Notes from Nature's Lyre," by Howard Beck Read, which is on the list for March, contains poems about nature; "Porto Rican and Other Impressions," by William James, also for March, an illustrated volume of lyrics, in which are reflected impressions and phases of life, and "Echoes from Erin, and Other Poems," by William Westcott Finck of Des Moines, Iowa, which will be issued in April. This volume is divided into two parts: The first comprises a number of poems replete with typical Irish humor; the second section contains miscellaneous verse, among which are a number dealing with the civil war. The following is a specimen of the verse contained in Mr. Finck's little book:

"Not on Parnassian heights
Tune I my little harp for venturous song.
. . . .
If I but sing one song,
Some simple melody for hearts o'erspent
In the long strife with sorrow and with wrong,
Or light one smile where care has lingered long,
I am content."

Ernest Alfred Vizetelly's translation of Emile Zola's "Truth" will be issued by John Lane on Feb. 20.

"New Conceptions in Science," by Carl Snyder, the well-known scientific writer, will be published in the Spring by Harper & Brothers. The volume is illustrated and is said to be written for the layman rather than for the technical expert. It will also be found valuable to those who wish to know exactly the wonderful scientific progress of our times.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish to-day Prof. James Albert Woodburn's two histories: "The American Republic and Its Government; an Analysis of the Government of the United States, with a Consideration of Its Fundamental Principles and of Its Relations to the States and Territories"; and "Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States. A Sketch of American Party History and of the Development and Operations of Party Machinery. Together with a Consideration of Certain Party Problems in Their Relations to Political Morality." These companion volumes are designed for advanced courses in civil government in high school, academy, and college, but they will be found of interest to the average American citizen. The same house also issues to-day No. 35 in the Heroes of the Nation Series, the subject of which is "Augustus Cæsar and the Organization [illegible]" by J. B. Firth, M. A. No adequate biography in English of Augustus Cæsar has yet been issued, probably because of his puzzling character. The Emperor Julian compared him to a chameleon; he himself signed his state papers with a ring bearing the device of the Sphinx. Mr. Firth gives an account of the Roman's achievements in the establishment of the Roman Empire, and at the same time reveals the man, in so far as he reveals himself by his actions. The book contains numerous illustrations.

A new and revised edition of Stephen Paget's "Experiments on Animals," with an introduction by Lord Lister, is published to-day by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their Science Series. This volume is the result of many years' study and research on the part of Mr. Paget, who arranged with the Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research to write the book. The association believed that people in general knew little or nothing about experiments on animals, except as they may have read the misleading statements of anti-vivisection societies, consequently they arranged with the author to have it written for general reading.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing this week "Journey's End," by Justus Miles Forman; "The Woman Who Toils," by Mrs. John Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst, with a prefatory letter from President Roosevelt; "Principles of Home Decoration," by Candace Wheeler; "The Life of James Madison," by Gaillard Hunt, editor of "Writings of James Madison," to be the first volume in the Biographical History of the United States, and "Hand in Hand," poems by Mother and Daughter.

The Fleming H. Revell Company publish this week "Two Heroes of Cathay," by Luella Miner. This is the story of two Chinese boys who came to the United States hoping to complete their education. Owing to an imperfection in their passport, they have had very trying experiences in the hands of the immigration authorities. Their constancy and courage, in the face of disheartening and almost inhuman treatment, are said to be well set forth. It is described as a narrative that shows how our exclusion laws sometimes work to our National disadvantage.

"The Arts in Early England," by G. Baldwin Brown, Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Edinburgh, is in preparation by E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, shortly to be issued in two volumes. Vol. I. will be on "The Life of Saxon England in Its Relation to the Arts," Vol. II., "Ecclesiastical Architecture in England from the Introduction of Christianity to the Norman Conquest."

The Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston will bring out, Feb. 25, Charles Warren Stoddard's book of essays entitled "Exits and Entrances," containing some dozen and a half memories and sketches by the well-known author of the "South Sea Idyls," and Richard Burton's latest and maturest work in poetry, "Message and Melody."

Further information has been received regarding the Little French Masterpieces Series, edited by Alexander Jessup and translated by George Burnham Ives, to be issued in 16mo volumes from the presses of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The first group to be published will be six volumes devoted to fiction. The books will contain such famous stories as Daudet's "Siege of Berlin," Maupassant's "A Piece of String," and less known masterpieces such as "A Simple Heart," by Flaubert. The first group will include "Prosper Mérimée," with an introduction by Grace King; "Gustave Flaubert," introduction by Frank T. Marzials, who is the author of the volumes on Dickens and Hugo in the English Great Writers Series; "Théophile Gautier," by Walter Herries Pollock, the well-known English critic and poet, and translator of some of Alfred de Musset's poems; "Alphonse Daudet," by William P. Trent; "Guy de Maupassant," by Frédérick César de Sumichrast, who is the head of the French department of Harvard University, and "Honoré de Balzac," by Ferdinand Brunetière. The volume on Mérimée will be ready in the Spring.

"The Squireen," a new novel by Shan Bullock, author of "Irish Pastorals" and "Through the Turf Smoke," will be published this month by McClure, Phillips & Co. The action of the story passes in North Ireland, and the author is said to picture the life in that part of the world with fidelity. The story is described as a tragedy of temperament, showing in vivid scenes the struggle between the best and the worst impulses of man. Lofty idealism and a daredevil recklessness struggle for the mastery of the man's conscience.

The Macmillan Company are publishing this week "A Woman's Hardy Garden," by Helena Rutherfurd Ely, with 50 illustrations; "The Method of Recitation," by Charles A. McMurry, Ph. D.; "Happiness: Essays on the Meaning of Life," by Carl Hilty of the University of Berne, translated by Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard University; "The Paris Sketch Book," new volume in the works of Thackeray, edited with introduction by Walter Jerrold; "Stratford-on-Avon," by Harold Baker, with plans and illustrations, in Bell's Cathedral Series; Vol. III. of the works of Edward FitzGerald, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward FitzGerald.

Harper & Brothers will publish next Thursday "In the Garden of Charity," by Basil King, and "The Trees," by Mary E. Wilkins [illegible]

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

THE PRIDE OF TELLFAIR

The Pride of Tellfair, Elmore Elliott Peake's novel published last week, tells the tale of a shrewd young lawyer in the small town, Tellfair, in Illinois. His insight into human nature is something prodigious, and, by-the-way, indicates a similar quality, highly developed, in the author. While the background for this story is the lawyer's business and the life of the town—giving chance for a number of good stories and incidents by the way—the real interest centers in the more romantic love story of the hero.

THE NEW BOY AT DALE

A source of great delight for Young America will be found in the many adventures of Giovani Martin, described in Charles Edward Rich's recent book for young people, *The New Boy at Dale*. These adventures begin during the time that Giovani is a circus boy and is being taught acrobat tricks, follow him to school, through his hazing experiences, and later into the athletic field, where they culminate in an exciting series of events surrounding the Dale-Weston boat race.

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP

John Bigelow, in his book, *The Mystery of Sleep*, states his conviction that "no part of a man's life deserves to be considered more indispensable to its symmetrical and perfect spiritual development than the whiles he is separated from the phenomenal world in sleep." Mr. Bigelow's serious treatise on this important subject is written in a delightfully flowing style that will commend it to the popular reader.

THE REFLECTIONS OF AMBROSINE

The wit, the cleverness, the piquant originality of Ambrosine have won many friends for the *Reflections*, in which she has told her tale of woes and joys. Ambrosine's smart way of telling things entertains the reader from the first to the last, while the happy ending to the book assures one of only pleasant recollections in connection with it.

THE ADVENTURES OF M. D'HARICOT

The mishaps and mistakes of this inimitable Frenchman in his persistent efforts to be thoroughly English are seemingly being enjoyed in a way that justifies the critics in calling this book a sort of new "Innocents Abroad." Certainly some of M. D'Haricot's misadventures are ludicrous enough.

THE INTRUSIONS OF PEGGY

Peggy is certainly one of the sprightliest of Mr. Hope's characters, and one of the most mischievous. Not even the far-famed Dolly, of the "Dialogues," had quite such a *penchant* for harmless social intrigue, nor such a never-failing resourcefulness with which to get out of her many embarrassing positions.

HARPER & BROTHERS
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BOSTON IDEAS.

Dr. Abbott's Life of Henry W. Beecher, and Prof. Noyes's "Enjoyment of Art."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S "Life of Henry Ward Beecher," the novel last year, is now rapidly approaching completion and will be one of the first books to appear in the August of 1903. It will be warmly welcomed by that older generation which remembers the great preacher's gallant fights for the black man and for the Union, and later for the privilege of free speech and free discussion within a religious denomination founded upon the demand for those privileges.

***

It is more than a quarter of a century ago since Boston began to bristle with "art" things, and pilgrims from afar off began to wander about the street uncertain whether they wanted to go to the Art Museum or the Household Art Rooms, the Art Club or the Society of Decorative Art, and now the Arts and Crafts and the Industrial Art still further confuse the stranger; but nevertheless, after all these years, Mr. Carleton Noyes of Harvard University has not wasted his time in preparing a book on "The Enjoyment of Art." The true line, the pure tone, the exquisite tint, the opposite phrase, the choice word, the perfect balance of parts are unprecedised by the popular apprehension when present, unmissed when absent, and the endeavor to awaken sensitiveness on these points, to make the American as respectful of beauty as a Japanese laborer, as capable of enjoying it as the humblest Roman immigrant, is most commendable.

***

Mr. Noyes's book will appear in April from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., whose most important book now in hand is Mr. John Watson Foster's "American Diplomacy in the Orient." One writes "Mr.," not more from dislike of titles than from doubt as to which one is the most complimentary to use when speaking of a man who has been Minister, Ambassador, and Special Ambassador so many years that he is known in all the courts of Europe and Asia; who is entitled to any military designation below that of Major General, who has been Secretary of State, has degrees from Princeton and Yale, and is entitled to use about one alphabet in reciting his membership in French, Spanish, Russian, and Mexican societies.

***

This month the Lothrop Publishing Company will issue Dr. Burton's "Message and Melody," and Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's volume of essays, both books of a quality uncommon in the Spring, when the publisher is obliged to consider the wants of the Summer boarder and to provide literature for the piazza and the hammock. Kenyon West's "Cleveden" will also appear, and "A Social Cockatrice," by Mr. Frederick W. Hildreth of The Philadelphia Inquirer. A cockatrice, as everybody knows, is only another name for a crocodile, and the heroine is as greedy, as sly, and as unpleasant as might be expected, but she makes her way upward in society by her beauty, which is by no means the way of the crocodile. At the last she is killed by her good sister; but, be it understood, this does not cause the novel to end unhappily.

***

The National Edition of Webster has a fit forerunner in a pamphlet of title pages, specimen pages, portraits, and two similes, and an informal enumeration of the absolute letters, and other matter to be included in the edition. The page is large and handsome, and some of the early portraits are as vividly imaginative as Miss La Greville, but in the course of his life Webster was painted by so many great artists that the entire group of pictures leaves a noble impression of a very remarkable type.

***

Is there sufficient foundation for the popular theory that history must be dilluted with commonplace modern conversation or spiced with fiction in order to make it acceptable to children? Prof. Pelham Edgar's "The Struggle for a Continent," a rosary of episodes from Parkman, is as much in demand in the grammar schools as are the stories founded upon it in the public libraries, and although without doubt some passages are neglected, the dramatic scenes, the purple patches that Jacky and Tommy call "the good parts," are very thoroughly thumbed. This book was originally prepared for use in Canada, and the Minister of Education testifies to its usefulness in the Ontario schools, to which it came at the right moment, when the Dominion was still warm with the patriotism awakened by the Boer war. A similar compendium of the Fiske Colonial histories should be made by some skillful hand. Between the two books it might be possible that the first ten in every graduating class should have a glimpse of the methods by which a continent was once divided among the nations, and so might better come to the understanding of that African question now at the door of Europe, and the possible South American question. Hitherto pugnacity and national vanity are about all that the public school boy has derived from the study of history, and although the two mellow with age into a fair quality of patriotism, it would be much better if history aided him to judge nations and to divine their policy, and left him to learn patriotism from biography.

***

Miss Mary Catherine Crowley, although she has been much in request in Detroit as a reader of papers on many subjects, has been steadily working on her coming novel, "Love Thrives in War." The time of this story is the war of 1812, and the scene is the Canadian border, the author's favorite territory. It is the favorite of so many other novelists that the fictitious population of the country is already formidable.

***

"The Life Within" is the title of an anonymous Christian Science novel just issued by the Lothrop Publishing Company.

***

Could the horseshow committees throughout the country be persuaded to issue free tickets to authors, that when they write of riding or driving they need not fall into flagrant error? Only the other day a woman's heroine "bent forward as her horse broke into a canter" and now Mr. Elmore Elliott Peake tells of a girl who "looked pretty while driving with her body bent forward and her hands extended." Another heroine's "forearm was bathed in her horse's flowing mane," and a third "leans back in her saddle with her hands on the pommel." "These things ought not so to be."

***

Mr. Herbert Copeland, formerly of Copeland & Day, of pleasant memory among bibliophiles, is to be associated with Mr. Bliss Carman in the management of The Literary World, to which he brings an enviable reputation for good taste and conscientiousness, faculties not always conjoined.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1903.

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A Study of Bach.

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH. The Organist and His Works for the Organ. By A. Pirro, with a preface by Ch. M. Widor. Translated from the French by Wallace Goodrich. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-416. New York: G. Schirmer.

Few more suggestive and inspiriting books are published on technical musical subjects than this one by A. Pirro. Beginning with M. Widor's preface, the little volume is packed full of matter that every intelligent organist will find valuable. M. Widor has written, not a perfunctory and good natured contribution to a colleague's work, but an acute and valuable essay. He speaks first of the men who influenced Bach and who had established the traditions of organ playing when he entered on the scene. Then he describes in detail how Bach himself played, and takes up some of the principles that are eternally valid for all artistic organists. How excellent is this sentiment:

> Seek to reproduce the expressive quality of an E string or the human voice, and we shall no longer hear an organ; it will have become an accordion. * * * We should declare to be criminals and held up to the contempt of the public those who make an accordion of the organ; those who arpeggiate, who do not play legato, whose rhythm is but passable.

His remarks upon organ phrasing and rhythm, with musical illustrations, are valuable and instructive.

In the body of the book M. Pirro discusses, first, the precursors of Bach, and the origin and development of the organ style, and of the early organ music, the most significant compositions of Frescobaldi, Froberger, Pachelbel, and Buxtehude being examined in detail and with quotations in musical notation. Then come chapters on Bach's organ music, tracing the growth of his genius and power, as exhibited in the preludes, fugues, toccatas, fantasias, the vorspiele, and other forms. Here, too, musical notation is freely used in enforcing the points made. An important point that has been much debated, and on which much differentity exists, relates to the registration proper to Bach's music. M. Pirro's treatment of it is illuminating. Bach left but few directions upon this point; to six these are tradition, the hints found in other works of the period, and the specifications of the principal organs that Bach had at his disposal are all utilized to help form an idea of what Forkel called "the exquisite art with which he combined the various registers of the organ and his manner of treating them." There is also a full description of the proper way of executing the ornaments indicated by signs now largely obsolete.

The appendix contains a brief sketch of Bach's life and a catalogue of his complete works as they are printed in the edition of the Bach Gesellschaft. In about a hundred pages the little book offers one of the most important recent contributions to organ literature, something that will be of real value and suggestiveness to even the most expert organist.

Prof. John C. Van Dyke's New Book.

"The Meaning of Pictures" is the title of the new book by Prof. John C. Van Dyke, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing. The volume deals with the substance of pictorial art as his "Art for Art's Sake" did with its technic. It contains six lectures given for Columbia University at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The first chapter is devoted to "Truth in Painting." Prof. Van Dyke says that the Dutch painters of the seventeenth century were more rigid in their reproductions, whether from nature or imagination, than were the Italians. Their work "was essentially a portrait of Holland and its people, as Fromentin has said, wherein faithfulness to the model was a primary consideration. From Hals and Rembrandt down to Van Mieris and Schalken every Dutchman considered an object as a plastic fact—a something not to be juggled with, but to be rendered as truthfully as possible. Indeed, it was the Dutchman who set the pace for all the modern in what is called realism." But, he continues, there is no such thing as absolute realism in art. The "real" is nature itself, and "truth" is merely the report of nature made by man. "Truth to nature," he says, means to each man what his eyes tell him, and to each painter what the sincerity of his make-up enables him to record, but "it may be a very limited truth, not necessarily an absolute truth, not a world-embracing truth applicable to all classes and conditions of men." He compares Millet with Gérôme, Michael Angelo, and Shakespeare, Velasquez with Bonnat.

In his chapter on "Individuality," Prof. Van Dyke says that as handwritings differ, although copied from the same slip, so do paintings vary, though the artists have the same model before them and though they are true to the model. He continues:

> Great art has never admitted a law; it will not be bound down to a model or a formula; it will not tolerate a rule if it can gain by breaking it. It is primarily the expression of man's delight in what he sees or feels, and every man must express himself in his own way and in his own language. Indeed, the longer we ponder over the subject the surer we are to agree in substance with Véron, that "of every work of art we may truly say that its chief value consists in the personal character of its author."

Prof. Van Dyke has chapters on the "Imagination of the Artists," "Pictorial Poetry," "The Decorative Quality," and the "Subject in Painting." His book is illustrated with reproductions from paintings by Holbein, Millet, Correggio, Corot, Turner, Dürer, Daubigny, Gérôme, Michael Angelo, Tintoretto, and others.

A Book on Christian Science.

Antedating Mark Twain's projected humorous exposition of Christian Science by several weeks, has just appeared "The Truth and Error of Christian Science," by M. Carta Sturge, a Cambridge graduate. The volume bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co., and has a preface by Canon Scott Holland. The author traces Eddyism, in its religious phase, to a Dr. Quimby, "a man of original mind and exalted character." He then takes up Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," and prepares to dissect it, in a hard, uncompromising, scientific manner, but with plenty of word-sympathy for Mrs. Eddy, who, he judges, has not been always fairly expounded. He would read for "science" "principle," and for "scientific" "that statement which is a deduction from a definite law." He then puts these questions, which he duly answers: "What is her basal principle? Are all her statements logical deductions from it? And are we satisfied with "her proper tests"?

A Gift to Harvard.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University has presented the Boston Public Library with his set of the Broadsides published by the New England Loyal Publication Society in 1863-65, of which society he was editor. Included in the donation are several important letters relating to the formation of the society or the business connected with it. It had been intimated to Prof. Norton that he might give his set to the Library of Congress, but he selected the Boston institution because, as he said, the collection is "illustrated by a considerable number of letters and other papers relating to the publications of the society which would be useful and interesting to any one who should in the future become interested in investigating the history, and in ascertaining the influence of the society as part of the service rendered by Boston to the National cause during the rebellion."

LETTERS

E

Even the handsomest woman looks homely sometimes, and so you get a little variety; but a homely one can only look worse than usual. Beauty is only skin deep, but that's deep enough to satisfy any reasonable man.

So says OLD JOHN GRAHAM in his

LETTERS from a SELF-MADE MERCHANT to his SON

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QUERIES.

FRANCES RINGEL, New York City: "What is the origin of the phrase, 'Cleanliness is next to godliness'?"

It is an old Jewish saying, and is to be found in the Talmud. It is often attributed, however, to the Bible.

EDWARD J. COLBERT, 9 Clinton Street, Johnstown, N. Y.: "Kindly assist me in my efforts to find a copy of 'The Life of Goethe,' by Lewes."

The only edition that seems to be in print is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. ("The Story of Goethe's Life," $1.50; also in "Cambridge Classics," same publishers, $1.)

"L. E.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "I have a novel called 'Shadows of the Clouds,' 1847, by 'Zeta.' Who was 'Zeta'?"

"Zeta" was James Anthony Froude, and "Shadows of the Clouds" was his first book. It has long been scarce, probably because its author bought up all the copies he could lay his hands on and destroyed them. The suppression seems to have been thorough and successful, for the novel is now almost unknown. There are two reasons assigned for this suppression: first, that the book was too autobiographical, and, second, that the hero's views on certain points were too heretical for the religious standards of the time. Froude was twenty-nine when the book appeared, and was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

THE URSULINE NUNS, New Rochelle, N. Y.: We are pleased to furnish the poem requested by the Rev. W. F. George of Kansas City, Mo.:

A SONG OF HOPE.

By Mary A. Lathbury.

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving?
Labor and sorrow?
Look to your loom again,
Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
Prepared by the Master.
Life's in the loom!
Room for it—
Room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Lighten the labor
And sweeten the sorrow.
Now—while the shuttles fly
Faster and faster,
Up and be at it,
At work with the Master.
He stands at your loom—
Room for Him—
Room!

Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
Look at your fabric
Of labor and sorrow,
Seamy and dark
With despair and disaster,
Turn it, and—lo,
The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom;
Room for Him—
Room!

F. Murray Olyphant, 21 Cortlandt Street, New York City, informs us that the poem has been set to music by George C. Stebbins of Brooklyn, and appears in The Record of Christian Work, February, 1903, published in Northfield, Mass.

"H. J. S.," New York City: "I have the pleasure of furnishing a copy of the poem desired by 'D. H.,' Brockport, N. Y."

FELIS ET MURES.

By Greme Kendrick.

Felis sedit by a hole;
Intenta she, cum omne soul,
Prendere rats;
Mice cucurrerunt trans the floor,
In numero, duo, tres, or more,
Obliti cats.

Felis saw them oculis;
"I'll have them," inquit she, "I guess,
Dum ludunt;"
Tunc illa crepit toward the group—
"Habeam," dixit, "good rat soup;
Pingues sunt!"

Mice continued all ludere;
Intenti they in ludum vere,
Gaudenter;
Tunc rushed the felis into them,
Et tore them omnes, limb from limb,
Violenter.

Moral.

Mures, omnes, now beware!
Of hungry felis have a care,
Nox et die;
Si hoc facis "verbum sat;"
Avoid a huge and hungry cat,
Studiose!

We thank our correspondent and our numerous other friends who sent copies of the poem and information concerning it. Frederick J. Shepard, 17 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., suggests that Greme Kendrick is "presumably the present New Haven lawyer of that name, who was graduated at Yale in 1872 and was for some years Mayor of Waterbury, Conn."

"A Friend," Norwich, N. Y.: "The German love song asked for by 'T. S. D.,' Utica, N. Y., is the following:

MEIN HERZ, ICH WILL DICH FRAGEN.

By Friedrich Halm.

Mein Herz, ich will dich fragen:
Was ist denn Liebe, sag'!
Zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke,
Zwei Herzen und ein Schlag!

Und sprich, woher kommt Liebe?
Sie kommt und sie ist da!
Und sprich, wie schwindet Liebe?
Die war's nicht, der's geschah!

Und was ist reine Liebe?
Die ihrer selbst vergisst!
Und wann ist Lieb' am tiefsten?
Wenn sie am stillsten ist!

Und wann ist Lieb' am reichsten?
Das ist sie, wenn sie giebt!
Und sprich, wie redet Liebe?
Sie redet nicht, sie liebt!

"Found in 'Die schönsten deutschen Lieder,' Henry Holt & Co., New York."

"G.," 66 Wall Street, New York City: "Among some old books at the house of a relative I recently came across 'The American Instructor, or Young Man's Best Companion,' Philadelphia, printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1748. About four pages have been torn out, and a few other pages are torn and worn in the margin; otherwise it is a fair copy in the original sheep. Owing to the nature of the work, I fancy the book is a scarce and valuable one. Have you any record of a recent sale?"

A copy of this edition, complete, with five plates and woodcuts, sold for $15 at the W. H. Weeks sale, in Philadelphia, March 5 and 6, 1902. Our correspondent's copy, being imperfect, is worth much less. The author was "George Fisher, Accomptant."

"B. M.," New York City: "Kindly inform me what is the present value of Boydell's 'Shakespearean Gallery,' 100 engravings, lithographed on copper, [illegible] London, 1802, at [illegible], only fifty copies being issued. It is entirely distinct from 'Boydell's Shakespeare,' which contains the text, and was published [illegible]."

[illegible] full morocco, sold for £24 10s. in April, 1901. Another copy, in half morocco, brought £16 15s. in December, 1900. The majority of the copies sold recently in this country have been imperfect.

"S. T.," Utica, N. Y.: "Who was the author of 'Sut Lovengood's Yarns,' 1867?"

George Washington Harris, 1814-69, a Tennessee River steamboat Captain, who contributed humorous and political articles to newspapers.

"Grace R.," Germantown, Penn.: "Who wrote a poem about Havelock, beginning 'Bold Havelock marched, and many a mile went he!' Where can I find it?"

This is Tennyson's "Havelock," 1857, first published in the "Memoir," by his son, 1897. It is so fine and stirring that one wonders why the poet rejected it:

Bold Havelock marched,
Many a mile went he;
Every mile a battle,
Every battle a victory.

Bold Havelock marched,
Charged with his gallant few,
Ten men fought a thousand,
Slew them and overthrew.

Bold Havelock marched,
Wrought with his hand and his head;
Marched and thought and fought,
Marched and thought himself dead.

Bold Havelock died,
Tender and great and good,
And every man in Britain
Says, "I am of Havelock's blood."

MRS. S. A. M., New York: "Will you kindly give me the address of A. P. Watt, literary agent for the late Bret Harte?"

Hastings House, Strand, London, England.

Appeals to Readers.

JOHN D. HUBERT, 35 Broad Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of 'Carcassonne' in French. Translations appeared in Queries Dec. 13, 1902, and Feb. 7, 1903."

EDWIN W. DAVIS, 937 High Street, Grinnell, Iowa: "In the introduction to 'Within Royal Palaces,' written by the Marquise de Fontenoy and published by the Edgewood Publishing Company in 1892, I find the following: 'As to the book, its title but imperfectly denotes its actual character. It places before the reader the occupants and close neighbors of the thrones of Europe, their intellects, their characters, their speech, their faces and forms, their very garb and equipages, all by virtue of the author's unchallenged ability to say: "These things I myself have seen, these things I myself have heard, these things I know."' On Pages 228-230 of this book, the Marquise relates her experience as an army nurse during the Bosnia-Herzegovina campaign of 1877-78. The author records the manner in which she was captured by Montenegrins while riding Dare Devil through the C—— Pass, near Zepce, and carrying dispatches in the woodcock quill of her military cap. In 'Tribulations of a Princess' I find the same experience recorded on Pages 250-254. The description of surrounding scenery, the words she exchanges with her captors, &c., are repeated word for word, as on Pages 228-230 of 'Within Royal Palaces.' This fact in connection with several others has led me to believe that the Marquise de Fontenoy is the anonymous author of 'Tribulations of a Princess.' Will some reader be kind enough to confirm my belief, or give me some light on the identity of the anonymous author of 'Tribulations of a Princess?' I will be glad to correspond with any reader on this subject."

"J. H. J.," 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Can any of your readers give me the name of the author of the poem called 'Smiting the Rock,' given anonymously in the books of popular recitations? It begins:

"'The stern old Judge in relentless mood
Glanced at the pair who before him stood,'

and ends:

"'For one on the ocean of crime long tossed,
Who loves his mother is not quite lost.'"

"C. M. S.," Hartford, Conn.: "'D. H.,' Brockport, N. Y., refers in his letter regarding 'The Cat and the Mice' to the Macaronic version of 'Old Grimes.' I would like to secure the latter. In an old copy of Davidson's 'Virgil' I find the following:

"'Old Grimes est mortuus that agathos old anthropos
Nunquam videmus him plus
He used gestare an old gray coat.'"

L. F. PLATT, Englewood, N. J.: "Does any reader remember some verses printed in St. Nicholas twenty-six years ago? They began something like this:

"'Two little magpies sat on a rail,
As it might be Tuesday week,
When one little magpie wagged its tail
In the other little magpie's beak.'"

Will the correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS whose interesting letter on William Dean Howells appeared under date of Oct. 5, 1902, signed "A. T. C., Brooklyn," kindly communicate regarding this with Harris A. Wilson, 39 West Twentieth Street, Manhattan?

E. H. BENNETT, 308 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn: "Can any of your readers give me the names of any books on Oriental carpets or rugs, especially those which have good illustrations?"

Two Miniature Art Volumes.

The conventional idea that an art volume must at least be a quarto, and preferably a folio, does not enter into the making of two little 16mo books which E. P. Dutton & Co. are about to issue. One is on "Jean François Millet," by Romain Rolland, Professor of the History of Art at the École Normale Supérieure, Paris, and the other on "The French Impressionists," (1860-1900,) by Camille Mauclair, author of "L'Art en Silence," "Les Mères Sociales," &c. Each is illustrated with half-tone reproductions from paintings by the artists.

M. Mauclair opens his little volume with a chapter on "The Precursors of Impressionism—The Beginning of This Movement and the Origin of Its Name." The aim of his book, he says, is to sum up for the reader the personalities and the works of a considerable group of artists who, for various reasons, have remained but little known and who have only too frequently been misjudged. He describes the Impressionist movement as follows:

A reaction against the Græco-Latin spirit and the scholastic organization of painting after the second Renaissance and the Italo-French school of Fontainebleau, by the century of Louis XIV., the school of Rome, and the consular and imperial taste. In this sense Impressionism is a protest analogous to that of Romanticism, exclaiming, to quote the old verse: "Qui nous délivrera des Grecs et des Romains?" From this point of view Impressionism has also great affinities with the ideas of the English pre-Raphaelites, who stepped across the second and even the first Renaissance back to the Primitives.

Prof. Rolland opens his monograph with a study of the "Moral Character of Millet and of His Work—His Place in French Art." At the close of this chapter, he writes:

[illegible] before beginning to study the [illegible] I have to make one observation which especially concerns an English public. It is that this great peasant painter, the faithful representative in contemporary art of the French people, is by his temperament and his Biblical spirit more akin to the intellectual oligarchy of England or America than to that of France. Indeed, it was by American and English people that he was earliest understood—among them that he immediately found his first purchasers and his first pupils.

Speeches of the Deutschen Kaiser.

In a volume of ornamented cloth, with uncut edges and with gilt top, will shortly be presented through Harper & Brothers a collection of speeches delivered by the German Emperor. The benign, patriarchal "Gott und Mir" qualities which have hitherto been given in scrappy cable dispatches, will now be unrolled in all their splendor of rhetoric. But, as Wolf von Schierbrand says in his recent book on Germany, "no monarch of modern times has been so misunderstood as the German Emperor, and about none has public opinion the world over so wavered," and so there is some ground for belief that the Emperor's speeches in reading may, in a way, discount those of his curious personalities, which have offended many intelligent persons. Mr. von Schierbrand, who has made the translation of the book under the title of "The Kaiser's Speeches," has been for many years in close touch with German national affairs, numbering among his personal friends several leading members of the Reichstag.

"The Kaiser's Speeches" includes all the Emperor's important addresses, together with his more interesting and characteristic remarks before his accession to the throne of Prussia. These utterances should constitute a pretty truthful idea of the personality of the man at his best as well as an excellent exposition of his own mission in life and what he believes to be the mission of the German people. It is a fact, probably not generally known in this country, that, although every public utterance by the Emperor must receive the sanction of the Imperial Chancellor to acquire the character of a Government pronunciamento, the present Kaiser has practically nullified this instrument of the Constitution and on several occasions has proclaimed a new policy or shelved an old one on his own responsibility.

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CAPTAIN

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This just published story of the greatest leader of the Civil War is thus described by the *New York Commercial Advertiser*: "The personality of the man, his courage, loyalty, and sterling worth, dominate the book, and are interpreted with a dignity, a discretion, and sympathetic understanding that deserve a high measure of praise."

THE
LIFE WITHIN

This striking Christian Science novel is already being eagerly discussed. The anonymous author in the preface declares: "This book was written because I felt that I must add to a new faith my testimony of what I have seen and heard. I have doubtless made mistakes in the telling. I am not of the inspired. I can only write what has actually appeared to me."

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

IT MAY interest readers of French historical biography to learn that the author of "The Youth of la Grande Mademoiselle," recently published in an authorized English version by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is Mme. Charles Vincens, who took her pseudonym of Arvède Barine, because she believed that a man's name attached to the title-page of historical biography bore more weight than a woman's.

Miss Ellen Rohanah Soldmore has written a new book on "Winter India," which will be published early in March by the Century Company. Miss Soldmore is one of the best known writers on books on the Far East. During the past twenty years she has often visited China, India, the Philippines, Java, and other Eastern lands. Her "China, the Long-Lived Empire," was published at the time of the troubles in China and proved very successful. Her new book is described as a volume for the traveler and for one who wishes information on the sights in India. It covers the country from Bombay to Mandalay, and from the Indian Ocean to the Himalayas. Miss Soldmore describes the great temples, the Anglo-Indian Society, the ways of getting about, everything of interest. The volume will be illustrated by forty full-page pictures. Miss Soldmore's "Jinrikisha Days in Japan" is out in a new edition with the Harper imprint. The volume is fully illustrated and covers three years' travels in Japan.

Anna Chapin Ray will have a new novel published soon under the title of "The Dominant Strain." In it the author sets forth the mistake of a woman who married a man to reform him. Miss Ray is best known as the author of books for girls. She has written two other juveniles since "Teddy: Her Daughter" was published. "Each Life Unfulfilled" is the title of another novel of Miss Ray's. The new book will bear the imprint of Little, Brown & Co.

Hamlin Garland, whose novel, "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," which deals with the red man, has gone through several editions, is at present very busy lecturing on the American Indian. He is shortly to speak before the English Graduate Club of Columbia College on "The Red Man's Changing Heart."

Arthur Stringer has written a work along the lines of his "Hephaestus," which will be published in a few weeks in London. The volume will be entitled "Hephaestus and Other Poems." It will include the entire dramatic poem and, among other things, a one-act lyrical drama called "Sappho in Leucadia." Mr. Stringer's "Hephaestus" appeared in The Atlantic Monthly over a year ago in condensed form. A fragment of the author's "Sappho in Leucadia" appears in the March number of Ainslee's Magazine.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, at one of his recent Lowell Institute lectures, in discussing historians who have passed away, said: "Then followed (after Jared Sparks) Bancroft with a style thought eloquent, but now felt to be overstrained and inflated; Prescott, with attractive but rather colorless style and rather superficial interpretation; Ticknor, dull and accurate; Hildreth, extremely dry. Palfrey, laborious yet delightful, and Parkman, more original in his work and probably more permanent in his fame than any of these."

Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan) describes in the March number of Harper's Bazar "The Home Life of Lady Curzon." Mrs. Cotes is at present in India, and is a friend of Lady Curzon. She illustrates her article with an unpublished picture of the wife of the Viceroy and her children. The author takes pains to refute some of the numerous stories about Lady Curzon that have appeared in newspapers, and tells of the home life of Lady Curzon as she herself has observed it.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the oldest story writer now writing for the English-reading public, has written a detective story, described as having a distinct psychological and ethical interest. It is about to be issued from the press of the Century Company under the title of "A Comedy of Conscience." Dr. Mitchell, besides being one of the greatest physicians in the world, is ranked first among the best poets. His new book is said to be one of the best stories in its category that has appeared for some time.

Hugh McCulloch's last poems have just been published in this country by Little, Brown & Co. under the title of "Written in Florence." Mr. McCulloch was the grandson and namesake of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury during the Administrations of Lincoln and Arthur. He was a graduate of Harvard, where he was instructor under Prof. Barrett Wendell. He is the author of "The Quest of Heracles and Other Poems." At the time of his death he had been living in Florence since 1894. The new volume has a photogravure frontispiece of the author and forty short poems.

Miss Anne H. Wharton, author of "Social Life in the Early Republic," is a prominent member of and a conspicuous worker in the Society of Colonial Dames, in the Colonial Wars Society, and in the Daughters of the Revolution. She is the author of several books on Colonial and Revolutionary life, and is one of the most careful workers in the American historical field, for, as she says, "great accuracy and a thoroughly well digested view of a historical or literary situation are of much greater importance than thousands of words of single copy." She has lately contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS an article on the authorship of the lines "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

According to Charles Edward Rich, the author of "The New Boy at Dale," a book for boys, the best way to cure a boy of "sea fever" is to cast him on the waters in an old-fashioned vessel in bad weather and he will, before many days, get over the disease. Mr. Rich was sixteen, he says, when he had an attack of "sea fever." And it was so severe that it was decided to send him to sea to obtain a cure. The "rather antiquated bark," he says, sailed out of port in the teeth of a roaring gale, which lasted for forty-three days. The Captain was hardened to this sort of weather, but when Mr. Rich reached Belfast he was convalescent, and when, some time later, he set foot on his native shores, he felt that dry land was quite sufficient for all his future purposes. "And," he adds, "it has been."

It will be interesting to readers of Elwood Mead's volume on "Irrigation Institutions" to hear that a joint resolution was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington, Jan. 26, ordering the printing and distribution of Mr. Mead's Report of Irrigation Investigations in Utah.

When Miss Anna Alice Chapin was seventeen years old she wrote "Wonder Tales from Wagner," which proved successful. She has since produced "The Story of the Rheingold" and "Wotan, Siegfried, and Brunnhilde." The publishers say that the little volumes sell steadily, probably on account of the increasing interest in Wagner. Miss Chapin is now at Hot Springs, Va.

J. W. Davies, author of "A West African Trading Station in the Niger Delta," which appears in the current Lippincott's, is a native of Wales and a Welshman "of pure stock." He has traveled much, and in the course of his goings and comings has written a good deal to almost every kind of publications in several parts of the world, but invariably under a nom de plume. Only recently he has signed his own name to his contributions to many of the British, American, and foreign periodicals. At present he is writing editorials for literary magazines, and contributing special articles to weekly or other periodicals, as well as preparing material for one or two books which he will soon publish.

Elmore Elliott Peake, whose new novel, "The Pride of Telfair," is being published by Harper & Brothers, wrote his first story when he was ten years old. He sent it to his father's church paper, inclosing with it a letter for the editor. This letter, he says, he composed with much care, and was confident that it would insure the acceptance of the story. He felt more pride in that letter than he did in the story. But the story was returned to him, and later, to his mortification, his father pointed out to him that instead of signing his letter "Yours respectfully" he had signed it "Yours respectively."

Margaret Horton Potter, the author of "Istar of Babylon" and other novels, is in her twenty-third year. At the private school in Chicago, where her education was begun, the girls published a periodical called The X-Ray, which was destined to penetrate into the inner subtleties of things generally. To this, at the age of thirteen, Miss Potter contributed. She also inaugurated the custom in the school that all notes written by the girls should be done in poetry.

Brentano's are issuing a circular of their regular clearance sale of "good literature."

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ended Feb. 12: Crawford's "Cecilia," Wister's "The Virginian," Hough's "The Mississippi Bubble," Kipling's "Just So Stories," Grimm's "Fairy Tales," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Brookings's "Briefs for Debate," Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," and Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son."

Dr. Washington Gladden's lectures, which he is to deliver at Harvard University this Spring, under the William Belden Noble endowment, will be published in a few months by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The six biographical studies of which the book will consist will be grouped under the title of "Witnesses of the Light." The chapters will be as follows: "Dante, the Poet," "Michelangelo, the Artist," "Fichte, the Philosopher," "Victor Hugo, the Man of Letters," "Wagner, the Musician," and "Ruskin, the Preacher."

Cable dispatches of this week brought the news of the death of Dr. E. B. Cowell, Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, and of Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, who beginning a brilliant literary career in Dublin, half a century ago was twenty years later to become the Premier of Australia. The former had a lifelong friendship with Tennyson and with FitzGerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam. It was his encouragement which induced FitzGerald to undertake his Persian studies. Although Sir Charles produced an able anthology of Irish ballads he is probably best known in America by his "Conversations with Carlyle." In his youth he was an intimate associate of the author of "Sartor Resartus."

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE, by Emerson Hough.

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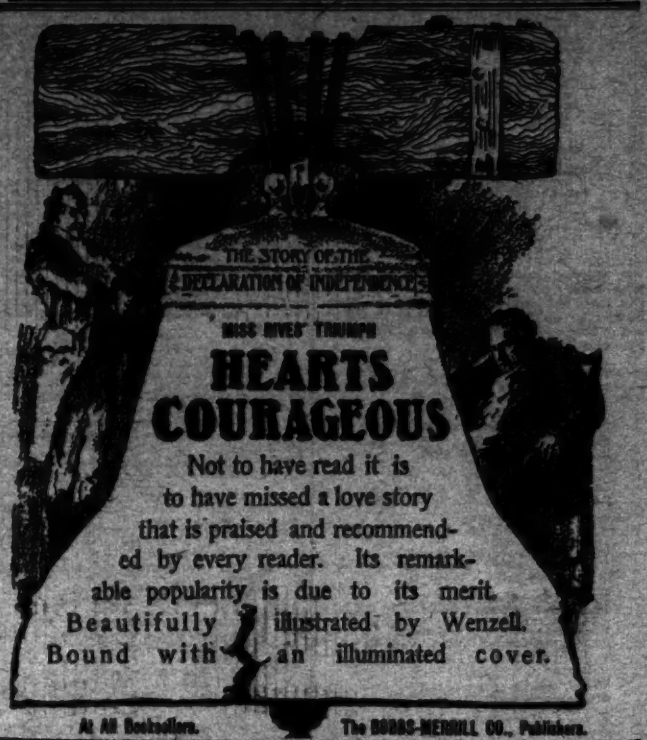

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